



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





US  
26034  
10.8

## Harvard College Library



### FROM THE BRIGHT LEGACY

One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

**JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT**  
of Waltham, Massachusetts, is to be expended for books for the College Library. The other half of the income is devoted to scholarships in Harvard University for the benefit of descendants of

**HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,**  
who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1686. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.



















# INDIANA AND INDIANANS

A HISTORY OF ABORIGINAL AND TERRITORIAL  
INDIANA AND THE CENTURY OF  
STATEHOOD

---

JACOB PIATT DUNN  
AUTHOR AND EDITOR

---

VOLUME IV

---

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK  
1919

US 26034.10.8

✓



*Bright Fund*

Copyright, 1919  
by  
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY







*J. P. Davis*



# INDIANA AND INDIANANS

---

GEN. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS. One of the most distinguished Indianans who made military life his profession was Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who first volunteered his services to the profession of arms at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, and was a member of the regular army thereafter for thirty years.

He was born in Clark County, Indiana, March 2, 1827. He was of an old Kentucky family. His grandparents, William and Charlotte Davis, died in Kentucky, the former in 1840, at the age of sixty-seven, and the latter on May 6, 1851. William Davis, Jr., father of General Davis, was born July 29, 1800, and died March 21, 1879. He married Mary Drummond, who was born June 24, 1801, and died November 24, 1881. Their children were: Jefferson C.; James W., born February 24, 1829, died October 12, 1906; John, born December 27, 1830, died May 6, 1859; Joseph, born November 14, 1832, died August 6, 1867; George, born November 21, 1834, died in March, 1901; William, born March 5, 1838, died November 25, 1910; Matilda Anne, born September 5, 1841, died July 19, 1890; Thomas Benton, born August 22, 1844, died in October, 1911. Joseph, George and William all also served in the Civil war, and Dr. Thomas Davis was contract surgeon in the regular army.

Jefferson C. Davis spent his boyhood days near Charleston in Clark County, Indiana, on his father's farm. His military genius was inherited from a military ancestry, some of his forefathers having fought in the Indian wars of Kentucky. While a school boy in Clark County attending a seminary he heard of the declaration of war with Mexico, and enlisted in Colonel Lane's Indiana Regiment. For gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista he was made second lieutenant of the First

Artillery June 17, 1848. He became a first lieutenant in the regular army in 1852. In 1858 he was assigned to duty in the garrison at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. About three years later he was with that garrison when Major Anderson consolidated the forces in Charleston Harbor at Fort Sumter, and General Davis was officer of the guard when the first shot whistled over the fort April 12, 1861, this being the first shot fired by the Confederates, the act that precipitated the long and costly Civil war. For this service he received a medal from the New York Chamber of Commerce, one of these medallions being presented to each of the defenders.

In May, 1861, General Davis was promoted to a captaincy and was given leave of absence to raise the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers. As colonel of the regiment he saw active service in the Missouri campaign, participating in the battles of Lexington, Boonville and Blackwater, and later at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. In December, 1861, he was promoted to command of a brigade, and was under General Fremont and later under Generals Hunter and Pope. For services rendered at Milford, Missouri, December 18, 1861, when he aided in capturing a superior force of the enemy and a large quantity of military supplies, he was made brigadier general of volunteers. At the battle of Pea Ridge he commanded one of the four divisions of General Curtis' army. He was also at the siege of Corinth, and was then assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He led his old division of the Twentieth Army Corps into the fight at Stone River, and for his bravery was recommended by General Rosecrans for major general. In 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, and in the march from Atlanta to the sea. In 1865 a brevet

major generalship was given him, and he was made colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry in the regular army July 23, 1866.

After the war he was employed as an army reorganizer, and was sent to the Pacific coast, and from 1868 to 1871 was commander of the military forces in the newly purchased Territory of Alaska. While in Alaska he resided with Price Maksutoff, who gave him valuable aid in understanding characteristics of that country. On several occasions General Davis was consulted by Governor Seward, who left everything to General Davis' judgment.

In 1873, after the murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians in the lava beds of northern California, General Davis took command of the forces operating against them and in a remarkably short time compelled the Modocs to surrender. During the last years of his life he was in command of the Twenty-third Infantry and he died in Chicago while in line of duty November 30, 1879.

General Davis married Miss Mariette Woodson Athon, of Indianapolis, daughter of Dr. James S. Athon. A niece, Ida Davis Finley, resides at 2038 New Jersey Street, Indianapolis.

JOHN CARLISLE DAVIS, M. D., is a successful physician and surgeon and has been in active practice at Logansport for the past eight years.

He was born in Jefferson Township, Cass County, Indiana, September 22, 1884, son of George B. and Minnie (Cullen) Davis. His parents are both natives of Indiana and are still living. Doctor Davis, one of four children, received most of his literary education in the Anderson High School. In 1909 he graduated from the Medical Department of Indiana University, and during the following year served as an interne in the Deaconess Hospital. He located at Logansport in 1910 and rapidly won his way to favor and the enjoyment of a large general practice. He is a member of the Indiana Medical Society and is very prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter, Council, Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine. He is also an Odd Fellow, is a democratic voter and a member of the Logansport Chamber of Commerce. February 22, 1911, Doctor

Davis married Georgia Masters. Mrs. David died March 4, 1917.

REV. JOHN CAVANAUGH, C. S. C., D. D. Appreciation of Dr. John Cavanaugh's many graceful and eminent qualities is by no means confined to the Catholic people or that great body of students who have known him as teacher and administrative head of the University of Notre Dame. As preacher and lecturer and speaker at numberless formal and informal occasions Dr. Cavanaugh has probably been heard in every important town and city of America.

Doctor Cavanaugh was born at Leetonia, Ohio, May 23, 1870, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (O'Connor) Cavanaugh. Twenty years later, in 1890, he was graduated with his Bachelor's degree from the University of Notre Dame. In the meantime he had attended parochial schools at Leetonia and entered Notre Dame in 1886, at the age of sixteen. He continued at the university as a student of theology, and was ordained priest April 21, 1894, and said his first mass in his native town of Leetonia. The degree Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Ottawa University.

Since 1894 Doctor Cavanaugh's primary interests have been identified with his alma mater. He was associate editor of the Ave Maria Magazine from 1894 to 1905, and at the same time was professor of Freshmen English. He was promoted to professor of Senior English and had that work until 1898. In that year he was appointed rector of Holy Cross Seminary at Notre Dame, where the priests of his order are trained. He was rector and superior of the seminary from 1898 to 1905. In July, 1905, he was elected president of the university.

His big work in the past fourteen years has of course been directing and administering the affairs of this institution, one of the foremost universities of Indiana and the Middle West. His great capacity for work and energy have, however, enabled him to do much of a formal literary character and as a public speaker. He has written a number of magazine articles and is author of "The Priests of the Holy Cross," published in 1905. Many of his speeches cover patriotic subjects. Doctor Cavanaugh has long been regarded as one of the indispensable guests at the annual



banquet of the Indiana Society of Chicago. He was preacher at the Pan-American mass. Doctor Cavanaugh is a member of the Rotary, Indiana, University, Knife and Fork and the Round Table clubs of South Bend. In politics he is independent and has often exercised an important influence toward the amelioration of political and social conditions. He is a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Commission for Indiana and also of the Indiana Historical Commission.

WALTER QUINTON GRESHAM was born near Lanesville, Indiana, March 17, 1832. Admitted to the bar in 1853, he became a successful lawyer, was elected to the Legislature in 1860, resigning in the following year to become lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. He was afterward brevetted major general of volunteers for his gallantry at Atlanta.

After the close of the war Judge Gresham resumed practice at New Albany, Indiana. In 1869 he was made United States judge for the District of Indiana, resigning that office to accept the place of postmaster general in President Arthur's cabinet, and in 1884 was transferred to the treasury portfolio. In October of the same year Judge Gresham was appointed United States judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

EDWARD A. SMITH. No city of its size in the country can claim better qualified or more honorable business men than Anderson, where may be found prospering enterprises in every line, and in the lead of these are some that have been established within the past few years. An example to which attention may be called is the "Store for Men," a thoroughly modern, metropolitan concern owned and conducted by Edward A. Smith, a leading citizen of Anderson and alderman of the Second Ward. Mr. Smith has had wide mercantile experience here and at other points, is acquainted all over the state, conducts his large business with energy and efficiency and has reason to be proud of the stable reputation he has built up through honorable methods.

Edward A. Smith was born on his father's farm in Monroe Township, Madison County, Indiana, not far from Alexandria, September 11, 1872. His parents

were William and Amanda (Eppard) Smith. This branch of the Smith family came many generations ago from England and settled first in North Carolina and, with pioneering spirit, later became identified with the settlement of Indiana. The main business of the family as far back as records have been preserved show it to have been largely agricultural, law-abiding and patriotic.

In boyhood Edward A. Smith attended the country schools but later attended school at Alexandria, four miles distant from his home, where he took a special teacher's course and was only eighteen years old when he received his certificate entitling him to teach school. Mr. Smith, however, never entered the educational field but continued to assist his father for several years longer and then came to Anderson with an ambition to enter business. In 1892 he secured a position with the Lion store, then owned by the firm of Kaufman & Davis, and during the eighteen months that he worked there picked up quite a bit of business knowledge and when he entered the employ of the firm of Blank Brothers, Anderson, was accepted as a salesman in their clothing establishment, and two years of mutual satisfaction followed. During the next three years he was a salesman with a clothing company of Anderson and made such an excellent business record that the company made him manager of their branch store at Elwood, and he continued there for two years.

Mr. Smith returned then to Anderson and for the next fifteen months managed the home store of the above company. In the meanwhile he had been cherishing an ambition to go into business for himself, and when the opportunity came, on June 22, 1903, in partnership with Harry M. Adams he purchased a bankrupt stock as a beginning, and the firm of Smith & Adams opened their clothing store at No. 911 Main Street, where they remained until March, 1904, when removal was made to the west side of the Square, where the firm secured more commodious quarters. On January 9, 1912, Mr. Smith purchased Mr. Adams' interest and has been sole proprietor since that time. In March, 1915, he took possession of his present store building, and has one of the most de-

sirable business locations in the city. Mr. Smith is recognized as one of the city's progressive business men, and the thoroughly modern stock of goods he carries not only proves his good taste but his determination to provide suitable and up-to-date apparel for men residing at Anderson and in the vicinity, offering so wide a choice that particular people have learned to rely upon his taste and good judgment in this line. His goods include a full line of men's wear exclusive of shoes. He is the sole agent for the Standard line of men's wear, and his stock is so large that he occupies two whole floors and employs a large force of salesmen. His is the leading business of its kind at Anderson.

Mr. Smith was married in September, 1895, to Miss Lura W. Welker, who is a daughter of George W. and Mrs. (Hurst) Welker. The father of Mrs. Smith, who is now deceased, was for many years chief of police at Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, a son and daughter, namely: George W., who was born in 1896, is a student in De Pauw University, and Colleen Jane, who is attending school at Greencastle, Indiana. Mr. Smith and his family belong to the Central Christian Church, Anderson. In politics Mr. Smith is a republican and since youth has been an active and loyal party worker. He was elected alderman from the Second Ward with a handsome majority, performs his public duties carefully and is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to Anderson Lodge No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, and at Mt. Moriah Commandery, and also to the Elks.

**HORACE ANSON COMSTOCK.** It would scarcely be possible to do justice to the success and good citizenship of Horace Anson Comstock in a few sentences or a few paragraphs. Mr. Comstock has been a resident of Indianapolis over forty years, and his part as a good and trustworthy citizen has been as conspicuous as the energy and success with which he has directed his private business.

Mr. Comstock was born at Dayton, Ohio, September 29, 1856, a son of Thomas C. and Margaret J. (Watson) Comstock. His father was born in New York State, and in 1857, soon after the birth of his son Horace, moved from Dayton, Ohio, to Har-

rodsburg, Kentucky. He lived there, or did his best to maintain his residence in that community, until after the close of the Civil war. He was a manufacturing jeweler. When the war came on he was one of the nineteen Union men in Harrodsburg, and it is needless to recount the many persecutions imposed upon them and the constant threatenings of danger to which they were exposed on account of their loyalty to the old flag. Though Horace A. Comstock was then a boy of six or seven years he has some vivid memories of war times. He recalls how his father took part in some raids to repel the notorious brigade of John Morgan. His father took several shots at General Morgan during his raid. After the war the activities of the Ku Klux Klan drove the Comstock family away from Harrodsburg, and they made the journey suddenly and by means of a stage coach to Covington. Horace Comstock has himself seen the Ku Klux Klan riding in a force more than 300 strong. Thomas C. Comstock was a witness at the trial of General John Morgan at Frankfort, Kentucky.

In 1873 the Comstock family removed to Indianapolis, where Thomas Comstock resumed his business as a manufacturer of jewelry until his death in 1886. His widow is still living, now aged eighty-five, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. James M. Blythe, in Springfield, Missouri.

Horace A. Comstock attended common schools in Covington, Kentucky, up to the age of fifteen. He then went to work on the bench as an apprentice jeweler with William Wilson McGrew at Cincinnati. In 1873 he came to Indianapolis, worked for a time with W. P. Bingham as a jeweler, but from 1878 to 1884 was a partner with his father. In the latter year Mr. Horace A. Comstock established a jewelry store on Illinois Street opposite the Bates House, and was afterwards for over twenty-five years on Washington Street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets. This business was discontinued April 1, 1915, and on the first of August of the same year Mr. Comstock organized the Auto Equipment Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000. This is now one of the successful concerns of its kind in the city, located at the corner of Illinois and New York streets. Mr. Com-



stock is president and general manager, and Mr. Charles B. Fletcher is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Comstock is a member of the Marion Club and is a republican in politics. He has the honor of twenty-five years of continuous membership in Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias. During the drive for both the Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association campaigns for funds he was a member of the local soliciting teams.

Mr. Comstock is a splendid example of the virile young old men active in business and taking a large and genuine interest in all affairs that may develop lasting good to the community. In September of 1918 Mr. Comstock motored to his old home in Harrodsburg, just fifty years from the time he left there. He saw the same house, in good order, as though it had only been a few years. From the house he heard the booming of cannon at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, only ten miles away, and was over this battlefield three weeks afterward.

WILLIAM A. RUBUSH has played an active role in business affairs in and around Indianapolis for many years, and is still in the harness as a business man, being associated with his son in the management of a successful grocery house at 2702 East Washington Street.

Mr. Rubush was born at Indianapolis in 1856. His birthplace was a house built by his father on what was then known as the National Road, now Washington Street, at the corner of La Salle Street. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Joyce) Rubush and a grandson of Alexander Rubush, who was a minister of the United Brethren Church. Jacob Rubush was born in Virginia in 1823 and was about nine years old when the family came from that state to what is now Clark Township of Johnson County, Indiana. The Rubush family settled here in 1832. Jacob Rubush had very slight educational advantages, since Indiana had no real public school system when he was a boy. His success in life was a matter of self achievement. He early learned brick making and brick laying, and his brick yard was the source of manufacture for much of the brick used in the construction of many of the old

buildings at Indianapolis. He developed an extensive business as a contractor, and his specialty was the erection of gas plants. Indianapolis was a small town when he located on the National Road and built his home, and as a contractor he built the old Union Station at Indianapolis, and at one time was manager of the local gas plant. His work as a contractor was confined to no local bounds, and really extended all over the country. At the beginning of the Civil war he lost his modest fortune and in 1863 accepted an opportunity proffered him by the pioneer Indianapolis banker, Stoughton Fletcher, who owned 160 acres of land that is now within the city limits, to clear away the heavy timber from this land. Mr. Jacob Rubush operated a saw mill for this purpose, and made much of the timber up into lumber and the rest of it into cordwood. It proved a very profitable contract and started him anew on a successful business career. He became owner of a fine farm at Acton, and he always took a great deal of pride in this property. In 1872 he was elected a county commissioner, and that was his chief political connection with the county, and it came without solicitation on his part. He was a strong abolitionist before the war, and when the war came on offered his services to the United States Government, but they were not accepted. Jacob Rubush died in 1886, and at the time of his death was holding the office of deacon in the Presbyterian Church. Elizabeth Joyce, his wife, was born in North Carolina in 1825 and was a small girl when her people moved to Johnson County, Indiana. She died in 1895.

William A. Rubush attended the old First Ward school of Indianapolis and also some private schools and the public schools of Acton. At the age of seventeen he went to work, taking charge of the home farm at Acton. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Rubush married Alice N. Fry, daughter of Shepler Fry. Mrs. Rubush was born in Marion County.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Rubush moved west to Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas, which was then almost out on the frontier. For two years he was engaged in business as a sheep rancher. On returning to Indiana he drove overland with a mule team. Near Acton he set up a

tile factory and out of the profits of that business bought his fine farm and for a number of seasons also operated a threshing machine and shredder. In 1904 Mr. Rubush returned to Indianapolis, and at that time established his grocery store at 2218 East Washington Street, and soon afterward bought his present location. Mr. Rubush is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Acton, is a republican and a worker in behalf of his party, and in the course of his active lifetime has acquired many substantial interests. He was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Baking Company, is a director of the Sanitary Cake Company, and owns a fine orange grove in Polk County, Florida.

Five children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rubush: G. W., who is a successful physician at Indianapolis; Blanche, wife of Charles Francis, of Adrian, Michigan; Cary E., partner with his father in the grocery business; Fern and Only, both at home.

DICK MILLER, a prominent figure in Indianapolis financial circles, being president of the City Trust Company, is a lawyer by profession, and represents families that have been identified with Indiana for over a century.

He was born in Parke County, Indiana, January 12, 1871, son of James N. and Sarah A. (Snow) Miller. His grandfather was Tobias A. Miller, of Butler County, Ohio. Located in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1803 and moved to Parke County, Indiana, in 1817. Mr. Dick Miller's father was born in 1827 and his mother in 1826. They lived together on the same farm in Parke County for fifty-eight years. James N. Miller died in 1908. He was a Methodist, was a greenbacker and later a Bryan democrat, and he took the keenest interest in politics and in all public questions.

Dick Miller is the youngest of fourteen children, seven of whom are still living. He attended the common schools near the old farm when a boy, also a graded local school, and the Friends Academy at Bloomington. Later he graduated from Indiana University and took his law course in the Indianapolis University Law School. He practiced law in Terre Haute from April, 1897, to 1901. In 1897 he served as a mem-

ber of the State Legislature one term. Since 1901 his home has been in Indianapolis, where he has since been engaged in buying and selling of investment securities. He was formerly a member of the firm Miller & Company, and on January 1, 1918, this business was absorbed by the City Trust Company, Mr. Miller going with the company as president and general manager of the investment department. He is also chief owner of the Hogen Transfer and Storage Company, which has a capital investment of \$200,000. He is president of the Business Men's Indemnity Company. This is a company writing health and accident insurance. Mr. Miller is a Knight of Pythias and a Mason.

June 28, 1906, he married Miss Catherine Trimble, of Indianapolis.

FRED J. STIMSON, one of the prominent operating officials of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, is a veteran in railroad work, having begun as a chainman with a surveying party, and the greater part of his service was given the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company. He is now division superintendent at Richmond for the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad.

Mr. Stimson was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 30, 1868, son of M. M. and Susan (Evans) Stimson. In the paternal line his first American ancestor was George Stimson, who in 1676 settled in Massachusetts. His great-grandfather was a pioneer in Monroe County near Rochester, New York. M. M. Stimson at the age of twenty-one went to Michigan and was an axe man with the surveying party which laid out the route of the Michigan Central Railroad. After the Michigan Central was completed to Chicago he did civil engineering work for the Illinois Central Railroad, served as county surveyor of Kalamazoo County, and was division engineer of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad and eventually chief engineer until 1884, when on account of failing health he retired to his farm and died there in 1888.

Fred J. Stimson was the youngest of a family of seven children. He was born on a farm, attended the public schools of Kalamazoo, graduated from high school in 1886, and then entered the Kalamazoo Baptist College. Before graduating he left

college to take up railroad work as rear chainman, and was thus employed on different surveys, being advanced in responsibility to chainman, rodman and in 1889 was employed as clerk and rodman by the Grand Rapids & Indiana. In 1890 went to Colorado and was assistant engineer for the Colorado Midland Railroad with headquarters at Colorado Springs, for two and a half years. In March, 1893, Mr. Stimson became assistant roadmaster and later roadmaster on the Grand Rapids & Indiana, being located at Petoskey, Michigan, for six years. He was then transferred to Grand Rapids as roadmaster and remained in that position until 1904, in which year he became division engineer of the Northern Division of the Grand Rapids & Indiana. On July 1, 1915, he was transferred to Zanesville, Ohio, as superintendent of the Zanesville Division of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, and was transferred to his present post as division superintendent at Richmond in 1917.

**JEFFERSON HELM CLAYPOOL.** Three years before Indiana Territory was admitted to the Union Newton Claypool, a native of Virginia, settled at Connersville, after a previous residence in Ross County, Ohio. With a residence in his state of more than a century the Claypool family has been represented chiefly in two of the oldest cities, Connersville and Indianapolis, but the distinguished talents of individual members in law, politics and business have made the name generally valued and known throughout the state.

Newton Claypool, the founder of the family in Indiana, was a man of liberal education for his day, and possessing a remarkable degree of strong common sense he was naturally a leader in the pioneer community of Connersville, where he located in 1813. Several times he was honored with a seat in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The second generation of the family was represented by Benjamin F. Claypool, who was born at Connersville in Fayette County December 12, 1825, and lived there until his death December 11, 1888. His instruction in the public schools of Connersville was supplemented by private instruction under Professor Nutting, a prominent educator who came from Massachusetts to In-

diana in the early days of the state. From Professor Nutting he acquired a general knowledge of the branches usually taught in the seminaries of that time, including an acquaintance with the Latin and French languages. In the fall of 1843 he entered as a student Asbury, now DePauw, University at Greencastle, and remained until the spring of 1845, leaving college before graduation. Among his fellow citizens he was especially known for his ability as a writer and speaker. He was peculiarly fortunate in the choice of his instructor in the law, Hon. O. H. Smith, then the recognized leader of the Indianapolis bar and one of the eminent pioneer lawyers of Indiana who are best remembered by the present generation. Benjamin F. Claypool was admitted to the bar in March, 1847, and soon afterward opened an office in his native town of Connersville. The Fayette County bar at that time contained some of the ablest lawyers in the state, and it was in competition with them that his individual talents were developed, and in a few years his study, industry and close attention to business gave him rank among the foremost civil and criminal lawyers of Indiana. Most of the important cases in the surrounding counties had him engaged on one side or the other, and the opinion of his contemporaries that he was one of the ablest lawyers of the state has been reenforced by the perspective of years. During the last century it was almost inevitable that the able lawyer should wield a great influence in public affairs. Benjamin F. Claypool not only had the native talent of public leader but was a student of politics and of government all his life. He was a man of most emphatic convictions, fearless in their expression, always advocated whatever he thought was right regardless of consequences, and had none of the qualities and always refused to exercise any of the arts of the demagogue. It is consistent with this character that he seldom sought an office. His original political affiliations were with the whig party. He was one of the men who organized the republican party in Indiana, and in 1856 served as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated John C. Fremont for president. In 1864 he was a presidential elector in the Fifth Congressional District, and in 1868 one of the electors

for the state at large, canvassing the entire state in the interests of the republican party that year. In 1860 he was elected State Senator from the counties of Fayette and Union, and proved one of the invaluable men to the state government in upholding the names and purposes of its executive administration and in favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war. The emergencies of the times called into the Legislature many able men, but even so Benjamin F. Claypool was conspicuous in the Senate. In 1874 Mr. Claypool became republican candidate for Congress in the old Fifth Congressional District. His opponent on the democratic side was the Hon. W. S. Holman. Mr. Claypool made a brilliant canvass of his district, characterized by a series of joint debates with his distinguished adversary. In that year the democrats swept almost everything before them in the congressional election, and it was one of those familiar reversions of public opinion in Indiana which was chiefly responsible for the defeat of Mr. Claypool. He was never again a candidate for office, but was steadfast in his devotion to the principles and success of his party.

As his work in this last campaign proved he was an especially ready debater, and an earnest, impassioned and logical speaker whether before a jury or in a political campaign. The later years of his life were divided between his profession and agriculture. He owned a large body of improved land in Delaware County, and under his supervision it became noted as the home of many fine cattle. Benjamin F. Claypool was a highly successful man, whether measured from the viewpoint of his profession or as a financier and public leader.

August 4, 1853, he married Miss Alice Helm, daughter of Dr. Jefferson Helm of Rushville, Indiana. Mrs. Claypool was a highly educated woman and contributed much to the successful career of her husband. She died in August, 1882.

Of their four children the last survivor was the late Jefferson Helm Claypool of Indianapolis, distinguished as an attorney and capitalist, who died after a brief illness January 22, 1919. He was born at Connersville August 15, 1856, was pre-

pared for college in the public schools and under private teachers, and in 1870 entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. He was a student there three years and later was a member of the class of 1875 in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. In 1912 Miami University conferred upon him the honorary Master of Arts degree. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternities.

He prepared for the bar under the direction of his gifted father at Connersville and was admitted to practice in 1887. During the next ten years he and his father were in partnership, and with increasing experience the son handled the bulk of the great volume of practice committed to their care. In 1893 Mr. Claypool removed to Indianapolis, chiefly in order to keep in close touch with his real estate interests in the city. After that his activities were less professional and more connected with banking, farming and real estate development.

Under the inspiration of his honored father he readily accepted the allegiance of the republican party and had several merited distinctions in politics. In 1889 and 1891 he represented Fayette and Henry Counties in the General Assembly. For fourteen years he served on the State Board of Election Commissioners, and in the noted campaign of 1896 was chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Republican State Central Committee. The late Mr. Claypool also had literary abilities, and was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines on public questions. Some of his articles on account of their force and clearness of expression have been widely copied.

In 1893 he married Mary Buckner Ross of Connersville. He was survived by Mrs. Claypool and their only son, Benjamin F., who graduated with the class of 1916 from Miami University. This son at the time of his father's death was with the American armies in France. By instructions of the War Department General Pershing had him released from duty, and he returned to Indianapolis.

JOSEPH CATES, who was a resident of Anderson from 1892 until his death, was a veteran business man of Indiana. His





*Joseph Bates*



career covered more than half a century of activity along varied lines. He began with a mechanical trade, developed from a cabinet maker into a contractor and builder, and from that into a furniture merchant. Mr. Cates was in the furniture business during the greater part of the time he lived at Anderson, though with a man of his capacity it was only natural that his interests should become widespread. In his time he handled many acres of land in different states, was a large land owner, and had extensive property interests in Chicago and elsewhere. His business position at Anderson was as senior partner in Cates & Son, furniture merchants.

Mr. Cates was born in 1849 at New Albany in Floyd County, Indiana, a son of Barney and Deliah (McCormack) Cates. He was of Welsh and Irish ancestry. Mr. Cates had four brothers who served in the Civil war. Some of his ancestors fought as soldiers in the War of 1812 and also in the war of American independence. His people were pioneers in the Middle West. His great-grandfather, Albert Cates, donated the land on which was built the Village of Catestown in the State of Tennessee.

Joseph Cates had very limited opportunity to gain a liberal education when a boy. At the age of three he was left an orphan, and his total school attendance was hardly more than thirty days. He was the adopted child of John and Sarah Cosgrove at Orleans in Orange County, Indiana, but at the age of twelve he began learning the trade of cabinet maker with John Oakes, with whom he remained two years. He was practically master of that mechanical art at the age of fourteen. He developed his skill in this special line into a general knowledge of contracting and building. He spent a year and a half in that work with Joseph Morris, and a similar time with Jacob Stephens. He was an industrious and skillful worker, thrifty in handling his financial affairs, and finally had enough capital to enable him to start in business for himself. One of the secrets of his success is revealed in the fact that very early in life he made a rule to save part of what he made every day, and as seldom a day went by that he did not make something, this rule in time brought him considerable capital. As a building

contractor Mr. Cates continued his work for a number of years, and most of his contracts were executed at Orleans in Orange county, at Bloomington in Monroe County, at Washington in Daviess County, and at Crawfordsville in Montgomery County.

In 1868, during his young manhood, Mr. Cates went to the far West, to California, and spent a year as a contractor at Webb Landing in Tulare County. He then returned to Indiana and located at Crawfordsville for eighteen months and after several other locations he came to Anderson in December, 1892. Here he established a furniture store on North Main Street and six months later formed a partnership with J. W. Johnson under the name Cates & Johnson. Their store was on Meridian Street for three and a half years, at the end of which time Mr. Cates bought his partner's interest and for six months was in business as Cates & Canaday. Later he re-established a new store on Meridian Street, but after about three and a half years traded the store for 407 acres of land in Union County near Marysville, Ohio. His next store was at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, and after building it up to profitable proportions he traded it for 710 acres in Orange County. Mr. Cates repeated this experience several times, and his success in building up a growing and prosperous business has enabled him to sell out or trade to advantage, and in that way he acquired extensive land interests both in Indiana and in other states, including Arkansas.

In 1908 Mr. Cates started in the furniture business at the present location, and carried on the store largely with the energy and assistance supplied by his son. At the same time he continued his operations in the buying and trading of lands. Among his holdings at the time of his death were a thirty-six apartment building known as the "Glencader" on Ellis Avenue near Fortieth Street in Chicago. He also had considerable farm lands and city property at Anderson, and he owned the largest house furnishing store in Madison County.

Mr. Cates was affiliated with the lodges of various fraternities at Anderson, including the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Forest-

ers. Politically he was a republican and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

On May 16, 1877, he married Miss Caroline Ratcliffe, and they enjoyed a happy married companionship of over forty years. Mrs. Cates is a daughter of Stephen and Mary Ratcliffe. Three children were born to their marriage, Oscar A., business partner with his father, married in 1905 Emma Clark, and they have two daughters, granddaughters of Mr. Cates, Caroline, born in 1907, and Geraldine, born in 1909. The daughter of Mr. Cates is Miss Dora Jane Cates. Another daughter, Mary, born in June, 1883, died in infancy.

"In the midst of life we are in death," is a sentence that applies peculiarly to the sudden end of this well known Anderson merchant. Enjoying extraordinary health for a man of his years, busy with affairs and the interests of his home, on March 8, 1919, he fell on a snow and ice covered street in Anderson and sustained injuries from which he died the following Monday, March 10th. He was buried in the Maplewood cemetery at Anderson on March 13th. What his life and his death meant to the community was well expressed in the editorial columns of the Anderson Herald: "In the death of Joseph Cates one of the very interesting as well as one of the very successful merchants of the city passes away. Mr. Cates was a furniture merchant here for upwards of a score of years. In that time he built up a very large business, and through this and trading in real estate accumulated a considerable fortune. Mr. Cates' life was in his business and in his home. He was rarely at public gatherings and when in the city was all the time about his store. In his merchandising work he came in contact with a great mass of people, and there were thousands who reposed full confidence in him. They recognized in him an unchanging sympathy with the working classes and success did not 'change his head.'

"Those who knew Joseph Cates best will miss him most. To all our people he was an interesting and a forcible character, and his place will be difficult to fill."

THOMAS W. BENNETT, a soldier, lawyer and prominent public official, was born in Union County, Indiana, February 16, 1831.

In 1854 he graduated from the Law School of Indiana, Asbury University, and began practice. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned in 1861 to enter the national service and became successively captain, major, colonel and brigadier general. In October, 1864, Mr. Bennett was again chosen to the Senate, serving until March, 1867. He also served as mayor of Richmond, Indiana, and was afterward appointed governor of Idaho Territory, resigning the latter office.

JAMES M. PROBST. An Indiana man, native of Vigo County, where he has spent practically all the years of his life, James M. Propst has made an enviable record as an educator, and is now upon his second consecutive term as county superintendent of schools for Vigo County.

Mr. Propst was born May 26, 1882, at Riley in Vigo County, son of Charles and Duella Propst. Mr. Propst had the advantages of the local schools near his father's home and completed his technical education in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. He has been teaching for many years, and his record as a teacher and as a school administrator was at the basis of his first election to the office of county schools superintendent in 1911. He was reelected in 1917, and now has the complete administration over the school system of one of the largest and most populous counties in the state.

Mr. Propst is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Terre Haute and the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 86 of Terre Haute. He is a member of the Fort Harrison Country Club and the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

December 23, 1908, at Prairieton, Indiana, he married Mary Ethel Hanley, daughter of James and Emma Hanley and of a pioneer Vigo County family. Mr. and Mrs. Propst have one daughter, Mil-dren Blanche.

FRANK S. FISHBACK. The name Fishback has an honorable part in the records of Indianapolis covering a period of over sixty years. As a family the Fishbacks have been prominent in business and also



in the larger and broader activities and movements connected with the welfare and progress of the city.

The late John Fishback was at one time proprietor of the old Indianapolis Sentinel and gave to that paper some of the distinctive qualities which made it an influential factor in Indiana journalism. John Fishback was born in Batavia, Ohio, in 1825 and came to Indianapolis in 1855, at the age of thirty. In this city he established a tannery, also developed a wholesale leather business, and for many years these enterprises required his time and energy and brought him the foundation of a generous fortune. John Fishback was owner and publisher of the Indianapolis Sentinel from 1872 to 1875. Many old time newspaper men of Indiana recall his work as an editor and publisher, and the Sentinel never had a more prosperous nor influential period in its history than when under the Fishback ownership.

John Fishback was a strong democrat in politics and while working always for the interests of his party he was first and last concerned with the real vital welfare of his home city. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in 1884. He married Sarah E. Riddle, who was born at Kingston, Ohio, July 27, 1832. They were the parents of five children, the youngest being Mr. Frank S. Fishback.

Frank S. Fishback was born at Indianapolis May 14, 1866. After leaving the public schools he went to work for the old Indianapolis Times, being assistant book-keeper in its office two years. In 1887 he entered a new field as a merchandise broker, and that is the business upon which he has concentrated his best energies for thirty years and through which he has gained his prominence and success in Indianapolis. His business for many years has been conducted under the name The Fishback Company, Importers and Roasters of Coffee. He is also head of The Fishback-Launne Brokerage Company.

Prominent like his father in the democratic party, Mr. Fishback has made a most creditable record in handling the affairs of several important offices entrusted to his management. In 1903 he was the only democrat elected to the City Council, being elected as councilman at large. He gave valuable service to the city during

the administration of Mayor John W. Holtzman. In 1908 he was elected county treasurer, and filled that office until December 31, 1911. Mr. Fishback is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Commercial Club and is affiliated with Landmarks Lodge No. 319, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Lodge No. 7 of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

June 12, 1889, he married Miss Mary E. Stone. She was born in the city of Washington, the oldest of the six children of Daniel E. and Abbie (Stoker) Stone. Her father was a native of Vermont, of New England colonial stock, and for many years was president of a company manufacturing veneer at Baltimore. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Fishback are John S., Frank C. and Martha L.

JACOB L. BIELER, who served with the rank of captain in the famous Sixth Indiana Light Artillery during the Civil war, was for nearly half a century closely identified with the business history and the enlightened progress of Indianapolis.

He was born in Baden, Germany, and died at St. Vincent's Hospital in Indianapolis following an operation for appendicitis on October 5, 1913, at the age of seventy-four. Though he came to America at the age of sixteen, he acquired a liberal education in the Fatherland. His father was a man of considerable influence in Baden, and his family were of that high class of Germans that characterize the early emigration to American shore following the Revolution of 1848. While Captain Bieler was not a participant in the revolutionary troubles which drove thousands of the German youth beyond the sea, he measured up the same social class and standards. It was these Germans, one of the most conspicuous leaders among them being Carl Schurz, who brought with them their thrift and industry, their binding sense of individual and civic duty, their moral fervor and love of home, and in America, both in peace and in war, in every branch of human endeavor and human achievement, by brave and honest service made compensation to the land of their adoption.

Jacob L. Bieler finished his education

at Stuttgart. He inherited the political independence and love of liberty of his father, and he embraced with zeal the life and principles of America and his Americanism was of the most robust type. It is said that he never liked the term German-American.

Coming to this country at the age of sixteen, he made his home for a time with an uncle at Selma, Alabama. While there he became a sergeant in the local fire department, and at the outbreak of the Civil war with the rest of his command was drafted into the rebel army. Through his uncle and aunt he got away and came north. Before he left Germany his father had given him as his parting injunction the phrase "Stick to your flag," and he interpreted that as meaning a steadfast loyalty to the flag and principles of the Union. He made his way not without considerable risk and danger to Indiana, arriving at Indianapolis in 1861. Here he joined the army and was the first man to erect a tent of the famous Morton Battery, afterward the Sixth Indiana Light Artillery. He not only became one of the officers in this battery, but supplied much of the funds for its equipment. He served loyally all through the war, rose to the rank of captain, and was in many of the notable campaigns of the Mississippi Valley. His battery did splendid service in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth.

After the war Captain Bieler returned to Indianapolis and engaged in the harness business as a partner with Rudolph Frauer on Washington Street opposite the Court House. In later years he was in the commission business, and at the time of his death was vice president and had long been active in the management of the American Foundry Company.

In politics he was a strict republican, but his interest in the progress of his home city transcended all his party affiliations. He was the first republican councilman ever elected from the old Thirteenth Ward. While in the Council he fought the granting of a franchise to the Belt Railway. He was a member of the City Council from 1878 to 1880 and in 1880 was elected county recorder, filling that office until 1884.

Of his record in public affairs one of the most important responsibilities he ever held

was as government agent to open the Shoshone Indian Reservation in the far northwest. He became greatly attached to that country, and he carried out his official duties without fear or favor, and at the risk of his own life drove away the gamblers and illicit liquor sellers from the reservation. Captain Bieler was selected by the United German American Alliance to go to Washington to oppose the Hepburn-Dolliver Bill. It was his testimony that helped establish the contention of Gen. Lew Wallace in regard to the latter's attitude at the battle of Shiloh. Captain Bieler was always fond of old army comrades and of every meeting where old soldiers congregated and where patriotism abounded. He was a most lovable character, democratic in manner, an excellent speaker and was often chosen to address local gatherings.

At the time of his death the Indianapolis Star editorially gave a very fine tribute to the life, and in reading the following quotation from that editorial it is well to bear in mind that it was written in 1913, before the opening of the European war. The editorial reads as follows:

"Unpleasant criticisms of Americans who go to the other countries for extended stays often drift back from foreign shores, the chief faults complained of being two that are diametrically opposed to each other. It is asserted of one class of these exiles that they refuse to adjust themselves to their new environment, that they can see no good in the institutions and prevailing conditions of the new home compared to those of their native land and are continually drawing invidious and offensive comparisons in favor of the latter. The other class of Americans, on the contrary, are effusive in their praise of the adopted country and correspondingly deprecatory of their own. They seem to feel it necessary constantly to apologize for the United States in order to ingratiate themselves with their new associates, not realizing that their course arouses the contempt even of the foreigners.

"How different is the attitude of foreigners who come to this country to seek a home, especially that of certain nationalities. Take the Germans, by way of illustration, and Captain Bieler of Indianapolis, who died on Sunday, as a type. He came from Germany in the late fifties, within five years was a volunteer soldier, fight-

ing to save the Union of which he had become a citizen. His citizenship was not an empty thing; it involved love of liberty and love of free institutions and a deep feeling of patriotism. The war over, this patriotic sense led him, together with other German-American veterans, to establish the custom of firing a salute on the Court House lawn each anniversary of Washington's birth. It is a significant thing that it remained not for native Americans, who proudly trace their lineage to colonial families, but for newcomers, to originate this tribute to the first president."

Captain Bieler married Caroline M. Heun, also a native of Germany, who survived him, together with a son, Charles L. Bieler, and two daughters, Mrs. S. H. Malpas and Miss Bertha Bieler.

Captain Bieler was one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, Improved Order Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Cosmos, the Maennerchor and Musikverein. He was the first president of the Liederkrantz, organized at Indianapolis during the eighties.

Charles L. Bieler, his only son, was born at Indianapolis June 14, 1867, and was educated in the grammar and high schools. He is now president of The American Foundry Company, a business in which his father was actively interested until his death. The American Foundry Company is one of the largest industries of Indianapolis and gives employment to about 650 hands. September 20, 1893, Charles L. Bieler married Miss Effie Henley. Her father, William F. Henley, was a prominent wholesale merchant of Indianapolis. Charles L. Bieler and wife had one son, Louis Henley, who is now a first lieutenant and has been assigned as personal aide on the staff of Brigadier-General Edward M. Lewis. He was attending Princeton University as a junior, but gave up his college career to fight for his country.

Mrs. Effie H. Bieler, the mother of this American soldier, died October 6, 1917, at her home 3104 North Pennsylvania Street. Besides her son and husband she was survived by her mother, Mrs. William F. Henley, and by two sisters, Martha Henley and Mrs. Stoughton A. Fletcher. She was laid to rest at Crown Hill cemetery.

Charles L. Bieler has a splendid record as a member of the National Guard, and his son makes the third successive generation to fight for Uncle Sam. Charles L. Bieler joined the National Guard in 1882 as a member of the Gatling Squad of Indianapolis Light Artillery. He retired in 1910 with the rank of captain. For four years he was a member of Governor Durbin's staff with the rank of major.

ROSCOE KIPER, a present valued member of the State Senate of Indiana, has been a lawyer at Boonville in active practice for a quarter of a century, and is also a former judge of the Circuit Court of his district.

Mr. Kiper was born at Litchfield, Kentucky, June 2, 1874, son of Rev. J. D. and Louisa (Fuller) Kiper. His father, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three, is one of the oldest ministers of the Indiana Methodist Conference. He entered the ministry in 1863 and continued active for nearly half a century, until he retired. The family came to Indiana in 1884, locating at Cannelton.

Judge Kiper, the seventh in a large family of children, was educated in the common schools of Indiana and received his legal education in the Indiana Law School. He began practice at Boonville in 1893. He was deputy prosecuting attorney and held the office of judge of the Circuit Court six years. He was elected to the State Senate on the republican ticket, representing the district of Warrick and Vanderburg Counties.

HOWARD W. BECKMAN AND ELMER KREIMEIER. Senior member of Beckman-Kreimeier Shoe Company of Richmond, Howard W. Beckman has been in the shoe business the greater part of his career, and his knowledge and long experience have brought the present firm a most enviable success.

Mr. Beckman is a son of William F. and Anna Elizabeth (Lindermann) Beckman. He was educated in the common and high schools and at the age of seventeen went to work as a wagon driver for Adam H. Bartel & Company. After a year he went to work as salesman for the Hoosier Mercantile Company of Richmond, shoe merchants, and during the next year and a half acquired much experience which

has been valuable to him all the rest of his career. For two years he was a shoe salesman for Harry S. Cone in Shelbyville, then a year and a half with the Curme-Feltman Shoe Company, four years with the Kahn-Williams Shoe Company at Connersville, and in 1919 formed a partnership with Elmer Kreimeier and bought the Walk-Over shop on Main Street in Richmond.

Mr. Beckman married in 1917 Irene Smith, daughter of W. J. Smith of Connersville. In politics he is independent and is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Elmer Kreimeier, junior member in the Beckman-Kreimeier Shoe Company, was born in Richmond in 1881, son of Edward and Catherine (Eggelman) Kreimeier. At the age of fourteen, leaving public school, he went to work with the Nickolson book bindery, and spent more than three years with that concern, being employed in cutting paper boxes and in delivery work. His longest business experience was with the Starr piano factory, working on piano actions. He became an action regulator and had charge of that branch of the factory for ten years, also being connected in other capacities for a total of eighteen years. In July, 1918, Mr. Kreimeier went to the Curme-Feltman Shoe Company as a salesman to learn the business, and in 1919 formed his present partnership with Mr. Howard Beckman.

In 1908 he married Alice Lichtenfels, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Coon) Lichtenfels of Richmond. They have two children. Mr. Kreimeier is an independent in politics, is affiliated with the Lodge of Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and has held numerous offices in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

HOWARD ALBERT DILL, treasurer and superintendent of the Richmond City Waterworks, is a civil engineer of wide technical experience and for many years has been engaged in business where his profession serves him well.

Mr. Dill was born at Richmond August 7, 1869, son of Matthew H. and Emily (Hutton) Dill. He attended the grade schools of Richmond and in 1884 became a student in Swarthmore College and graduated in 1889. From Swarthmore he

entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was graduated with the degree S. B. in 1891. During 1893-94 Mr. Dill was connected with the City Engineering Department of Indianapolis, and on returning to Richmond in 1895 became treasurer of the Richmond Bicycle Company. In 1898 he joined the Richmond City Water Works, becoming its treasurer in 1899. He is also a stockholder and director of the J. M. Hutton & Company. In the meantime Mr. Dill had found many opportunities for valuable public service and has a wide range of interests. He was president of the Richmond Commercial Club in 1918-19, is president of the Social Service Bureau of Richmond a member of the Richmond Country Club, the Richmond Tourist Club and the Rotary Club. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and an independent republican in politics.

In 1892 he married Miss Camilla L. Walker, daughter of Judge L. C. and Camilla (Farquhar) Walker. Mrs. Dill died in April, 1910, the mother of two children: Dorothy and Malcolm Howard. The son was born in 1899, and at the close of 1918 was in the artillery service at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. In December, 1911, Mr. Dill married Mary Kinsey Hammond, daughter of Thaddeus Wright.

HENRY C. SMITHER, who is head of the oldest gravel roofing and modern fireproof roofing enterprise in Indianapolis, has been an active business man in that city for half a century. He is a veteran of the Civil war and member of a family that was established in the capital of Indiana more than ninety years ago.

Some of the most interesting memories of the old days in and around Indianapolis have been preserved by Mr. Smither, and no one has studied early conditions more carefully and can speak with more authority on the persons and events of the times.

The Smither family in all generations have been distinguished by sturdy American characteristics, including a patriotism that has never required propaganda or special urging to respond to every call by their country. Mr. Smither's grandparents were James and Nancy Smither, and their home was in Owen County, Kentucky, where they lived to a good old age, Nancy





*H. S. Smith*



passing the century mark. Nine of their sons and one daughter grew to mature years, namely: Robert, William, Sarah, Lewis, James, John, Ezekiel, Willis, Wyatt and Coalman.

John and Elizabeth Smither, parents of Henry C., were natives of Kentucky and came to Indiana about the year 1825, settling in what is now Indianapolis. John Smither once owned the property where now stands the Claypool Hotel, also part of the State House grounds, the land at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Illinois Street for half a square or more on the avenue, and constructed the first little one-story brick house on the avenue. He owned several other valuable properties in the city. He was a gunsmith by trade and even after he sold his shop and tools his services were sought to make some rifles for special customers, and these rifles stood every test of accuracy and fine workmanship. After selling his Indianapolis property John Smither moved to a farm on the old Michigan Road near New Bethel, eight miles southeast of Indianapolis. The present Village of New Bethel is located on ground once owned by him. John Smither was typical of the hardy, rugged, resourceful pioneer, had a high order of business ability and conducted to enviable success many large affairs. His name in fact deserves a permanent place among the founders and upbuilders of the city of Indianapolis and Marion County. He cleared away a large amount of land of its timber, and as was the custom of the time had to roll together and burn immense logs of the finest hardwood timber which would now constitute a fortune for a practical lumberman. In those days the woods were filled with game, and Henry C. Smither during his boyhood was regaled with many interesting stories of the exploits of his father and other nimrods in shooting and trapping such wild game as deer, bear and turkeys. The first country home of the Smither family in Marion County was a log house with a big fireplace, a blanket over the door opening, but in course of years by hard efforts John Smither developed not only a fine farm but erected a most substantial home. This home was on the old Michigan Road, the famous thoroughfare that stretched north and south through Indiana from the Ohio River to Michigan City, passing through In-

dianapolis. After erecting a large and commodious house John Smither turned it to good account as a tavern, known as the Smither Tavern. The nine room house was situated on a pleasant knoll, surrounded with blue grass lawn, shade, fruit and flower trees. The Smither Tavern was one of the points in the old time civilization of Indiana which could furnish countless themes for romance and history. The hospitality and good cheer were unbounded. The Smithers set a table that would make the good living of modern time seem poor indeed. The house was filled with travelers night and day, and many of the foremost celebrities of the time stopped there, including especially the statesman journeying back and forth. In fact the Smither station, being the last public house on the road before entering Indianapolis from the South, was well called the "priming station." Travel-worn legislators and others who desired to make the best appearance on reaching the streets of Indianapolis would spend the night or at least several hours at the Smither Tavern, getting their boots greased, their linen changed, and all the niceties of good dress arranged.

Besides the politicians and regular travelers who stopped there, the Smither Tavern was the headquarters for the preachers of the Baptist denomination, and every Sunday particularly the neighbors for miles around would gather at the Smither home to partake of the bountiful provisions of the table and enjoy the society of their fellows. To their neighbors Uncle John and Aunt Betsey, as they were known, opened the privilege of their house and table without pay, and there was never a case of the poor or hungry being turned away from their door. They were active members of the Baptist Church at New Bethel, and nearly all their children were also affiliated with that church. The old church so well remembered has long since disappeared and has been replaced by a substantial brick edifice a short distance east of the old site.

The old Michigan Road is today one of the fine modern thoroughfares of Indiana, and only those historically inclined have any knowledge as they ride along in their automobiles of the historical significance of the highway. Of the old time landmarks still standing along the road the old Smither house was one of the most inter-

esting. It is as firm as a rock today, having been constructed of heavy poplar logs grown on the land. Many years ago the house was sold to the McGauhey family, former County Commissioner John McGauhey having owned it, and it is now the property of McGauhey's son-in-law, J. E. Wheatley. John Smither also erected a saw mill on his land and worked up much of the timber into lumber. There is no person now living who has witnessed as many changes brought by civilization in central Indiana as the old Smither house. It was built before there were any railroads, when all travel in this section was by stage coach or wagon over the dirt and corduroy roads. Its windows have looked out upon statesmen going by on horseback with their high hats and old fashioned stocks, upon stage and mail coaches drawn by four and six horses, until gradually the conditions which made the Smither Tavern prosperous have yielded to the railroad, the automobile and the electric railway, a line of which is just across the road from the old house. Today there are telephone wires bearing intelligence instead of the mail cart and post rider. Henry C. Smither when a small boy, holding his father's hand, had the privilege of witnessing the first railroad train over the Madison Railroad as it entered Indianapolis.

John and Elizabeth Smither had thirteen children, four daughters and nine sons, four of the sons dying in infancy. Those who grew up were all happily married. Their names were: Sarah Catherine, Nancy Jane, Mary Frances, James William, Henry Clay, Elizabeth Helen, Theodore Freelinghyson, Robert G. and John W. John Smither was a whig in early life and gave the name of the great whig statesman to the son mentioned above. Later he was a republican and was a man of exalted patriotism during the Civil war. He furnished his four oldest sons to the Government. James W. was in the railway mail service during the war. The record of Henry C. is given below. Theodore F. was a member of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry and served faithfully until honorably discharged for disability. The youngest son, John W., was too young to get into the Civil war and too old for the European conflict, but his son, Dr. J. A. Smither, at Jamestown, California, did some work in examining recruits for the

recent war. John W. Smither is now in the insurance and brokerage business at Burlington, Iowa.

The best and most faithful soldier of all the Smither brothers was Robert G. He enlisted at the same time with his brother Theodore in the Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment and was called the baby of the regiment, being only a little over fourteen when he went in. The boys used to carry him around all over camp on their shoulders. He finally was badly wounded in the right leg, the bone being shattered. He remained out only about six months after being discharged, and then again enlisted, at the time of the first Morgan raid, in Company E of the 107th Indiana. Later he became first sergeant of Troop H, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, on August 9, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant in 1864, and afterward promoted to first lieutenant March 7, 1865, and to captain on June 1, 1865. He was wounded through the base of the neck and was complimented for soldierly bearing and conduct at Ripley, Mississippi, and was finally discharged at Indianapolis March 16, 1866. He then made application to the regular army, was appointed first lieutenant of the Tenth United States Cavalry June 12, 1867; adjutant, January 27, 1877, to November, 1881; captain, November 18, 1881. He saw much service in the West when the Indians were still hostile, being stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, Indian Territory and New Mexico, and many other places. After many years of service he attained the rank of major, and finally, on account of trouble from his old wound, he had to retire on April 23, 1904, but for several years afterward continued on duty as a recruiting officer. He is now living at Pasadena, California. Major Smither's army record is highly commended not only by his comrades who served with him but by his superior officers in official publications.

Another military member of the family is Col. Henry C. Smither, a son of Major Smither and a nephew of Mr. Henry C. Smither of Indianapolis. Col. Henry C. Smither was born while his father was in the regular army, was admitted to the West Point Military Academy during the administration of President Harrison, and for three years after his graduation remained an instructor in the Academy. He



was assigned to a regiment in the West, was twice sent to the Philippines, holding the rank of captain, was promoted to major, and after General Pershing went to France was ordered to return to Washington and was assigned to Pershing's staff with the rank of colonel. High praise has been given him as one of the officers in command of the American army's supply service in France, and he was especially cited by one of his commanding generals in France. In the spring of 1919 he rejoined his wife and three children at Washington. Mr. Henry C. Smither of Indianapolis is greatly interested in and proud of his nephew and namesake. Colonel Smither and wife have two daughters and one son. The second child was named after its uncle before it was born, and when it proved a girl the name was changed from Henry to Henry-Etta. The third child was a son and was given the full name of his great-uncle, Henry C. Smither.

A significant fact in the patriotic record of the Smither family is that both in the Civil and in the World wars all the soldier participants volunteered, none of them being drafted. In the Civil war besides the four brothers above noted there were two brothers-in-law, Wharton R. Clinton of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers and Mexican war veteran, and George E. Tiffany of the Volunteers. Mr. Smither of Indianapolis besides his famous nephew, Colonel Smither, had four grand-nephews in the World war, Charles Wharton Eichrodt, a first lieutenant still in France; Frederick C. Wright, troop sergeant in the Motor Truck Service; William S. Gardner of the Seventeenth Iowa Cavalry; and Emory Tiffany in the navy.

Mr. Henry C. Smither was born at Indianapolis in 1840. His first military service was with the Home Guards, Zouaves, and he drilled under Gen. Dan Macauley, who afterwards entered the military service, and then the drill master and captain was Col. Nicolas Ruckle. Mr. Smither in 1863 gave up a good position to enlist in Company D of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served until honorably discharged for disability. After recuperating he ran away from home and tried to rejoin his regiment, but got only as far as Chattanooga, which was then in ruins, and after a very lonely time in the mountains he boarded a freight train and

returned to Nashville. There he took a place in the quartermaster's department vacated by a man on the sick list, and when he was relieved of that duty he sought a new job in the Old Hoss freight department for the Express Company. He was promoted over a hundred persons to assistant cashier, but declined the promotion in view of his approaching wedding, which was to be celebrated in Indianapolis February 15, 1865, Miss Emma Barnitt becoming his bride.

Before the adventure above noted in seeking to rejoin his regiment, there occurred the John Morgan raid through Southern Indiana. Companies were quickly formed in Indianapolis, and Capt. Wharton R. Clinton, a retired soldier of the Thirteenth Indiana, was made captain of a company, with Henry C. Smither as second lieutenant. Changes were quickly made and upon the promotion of Clinton to colonel Henry C. Smither was promoted to captain. While the company was in instant readiness to march, a telegram came that Morgan had been captured, and Mr. Smither recalls this incident rather humorously and says that he was captain for about half an hour altogether.

In 1868 he entered the business which he has continued for half a century, gravel roofing, and in subsequent years he has handled other forms of modern fireproof material for roofing. At first he was in partnership with the late J. M. Sims, whose interests he bought. His house is widely known to the trade as one of the highest honor and reliability, and his own name is a guarantee of the high quality of everything sold and handled.

Mr. Smither has also at various times been engaged in a number of business and industrial enterprises at Indianapolis. He has used his means and influence liberally for making Indianapolis a progressive metropolis. Many people recall that he built the old Virginia Avenue Rink in the day when roller skating was a great craze. Later he was in the bicycle business when that was an important industry at Indianapolis. Mr. H. C. Smither served as city councilman for four years during the Bookwalter administration. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past master, is a Knight Templar and

Scottish Rite Mason, and Shriner, also a member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Marion Club. Mr. and Mrs. Smither had a most happy married life of nearly half a century until the death of Mrs. Smither on July 6, 1914.

SCHUYLER COLFAX was born in New York City March 23, 1823, and died in Mankato, Minnesota January 13, 1885. He was a statesman and was identified with the public life of Indiana for many years. He came to this state in 1836, settling with the family in New Carlisle.

In subsequent years Vice President Colfax was a successful candidate of the newly formed Republican party for Congress, serving by successive reelections from 1854 until 1869. In May, 1868, the Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated him for vice president of the United States, General Grant being the nominee for president, and he took his seat as president of the Senate on March 4, 1869. The later years of Mr. Colfax were spent mainly in retirement at his home in South Bend although he delivered public lectures. Mr. Colfax was twice married.

FRANK IRVIN REED. Of the firm Irvin Reed & Son, dealers in hardware, implements and automobiles, Frank Irvin Reed is a merchant of long and varied business activities and experience. His father was one of the first merchants of Richmond, and sixty-five years ago established a hardware business in that city, which through his son has been continued to the present time. The business is still known as Irvin Reed & Son and is the largest house of its kind in eastern Indiana.

Frank Irvin Reed was born in 1854, son of Irvin and Mary (Evens) Reed. He represents an old American family of English, Scotch and Irish origin. His father was about twenty-one years old when he came to Richmond in 1831 and established the first drug store in what was then the largest town in the state. As the pioneer druggist his methods of doing business were in great contrast to those of the present time. He went around on horseback with his saddle bags, visiting such cities as Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and many smaller towns, and took orders for drugs, which he

filled in his laboratory at Richmond. He continued in the drug business until 1854, when he removed to Cincinnati and established a wholesale drug house. That was a very successful enterprise, but eventually he returned to Richmond and on account of failing health sold out his business. In 1857 he started a hardware store on Main Street between Fifth and Sixth streets. In 1865 the business was removed to where it is today, in a three-story and basement building.

In 1834 Irvin Reed married at Richmond Mary Evens, and their son Frank I. is the youngest of nine brothers and two sisters. His father died in 1891, at the age of eighty-one, and his mother in 1898, aged eighty-six.

Frank Irvin Reed grew up in Richmond, attended the public schools and Richmond Business College, and even as a boy was associated with his father in business. He became an active factor in the management in 1876, at which time the firm used only one floor, but today all three floors and basement are crowded with the stock handled by this firm. The business employs many people, and the trade is extended over the city and surrounding country for a radius of thirty-five miles. Mr. Reed is now the sole proprietor.

In 1892 Mr. Reed married Miss Tessa Irene Cooper, daughter of H. B. Cooper of Richmond. Mr. Reed is affiliated with the Masonic bodies including the Knights Templar, and politically is a republican. His father was a subscriber in 1831 to the Richmond Palladium, and Mr. Reed is still on the subscription list, the paper having come regularly into the Reed household for nearly ninety years.

WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, who died in 1913, was for many years a commanding figure in the commercial life and affairs of Greencastle and of Indianapolis. He was successively merchant, banker and operator and controller of many activities and interests represented in the real estate field. His name will always have a special significance in Indianapolis as that of the man who had the faith to promote and build the first steel skyscraper in the city.

He was born at Greencastle, Indiana, October 2, 1850, son of James D. and Sarah E. (Wood) Stevenson. His father,

a native of Kentucky, was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His mother was born in Vermont and belonged to a New England family. James D. Stevenson for over thirty years was a hardware merchant at Greencastle. His wife died in that city at the age of seventy-five, and he spent his last years at the home of his son in Indianapolis, where he passed away at the age of eighty-three.

The formal education of William E. Stevenson was finished at the age of fourteen. He then went to work for his father, and remained active in the business for fifteen years, including the period of his apprenticeship and learning as well as of his active management. He succeeded his father in the business and finally selling out his interests in that line became cashier in the Putnam County Bank at Greencastle. He was also one of the organizers and directors of the Central National Bank of Greencastle.

Mr. Stevenson came to Indianapolis in 1888 as a field better fitted for his expanding interests and business ability. For a quarter of a century he was prominent in the real estate field, and head of the firm W. E. Stevenson & Company, which represented a highly specialized organization for the handling of city property. It was more than twenty years ago, in 1896, that Mr. Stevenson matured his plans and in the face of many obstacles began and completed the Stevenson Building on Washington Street. It was the first modern steel construction office building in the city, and was a pioneer of the type of construction which is now practically universal in American cities. It is twelve stories high, and while it no longer dominates the sky line of Indianapolis it is a particularly significant landmark to all the older business men of Indianapolis who appreciate the wonderful forward strides made by this city during the year this building has been standing. The structure continued to bear the name of Stevenson Building until 1905, when Mr. Stevenson practically withdrew his interests and it has since been the State Life Building.

While this was the largest single enterprise undertaken by Mr. Stevenson, it was in many ways typical of his initiative, far sightedness, and progressive character as an Indianapolis builder and citizen. He came to be looked upon as a man whose

judgment was accepted as authority on account of his experience and keen insight. For a number of years he was active in the promotion of railway lands, particularly the work of interurban electric roads centering at Indianapolis.

The big values and interests of his life were represented in his business achievements. He was a republican but never an office seeker, was a member of the Commercial and Columbian Clubs, the Board of Trade and the Marion Club. October 22, 1872, he married Miss Margaret W. Wirth, who was born and reared in Cincinnati, daughter of Joseph Wirth. Mr. Stevenson is survived by one child, Edna W., wife of Louis F. Smith.

The late Mr. Stevenson has a grateful memory among the many whom he befriended. He assisted a number of young men to get an education and start in business, and in a quiet, unostentatious way was always giving something, either of his money or the other means at his command. Generosity was one of his most dominant personal traits.

MRS. ANNA WEISS is the widow of the late Siegfried Weiss of Richmond. Siegfried Weiss established an antique furniture store on Fourth and Main streets in 1906, and had the business fairly under way when death intervened and interrupted his career on June 4, 1907.

Mrs. Weiss has proved herself a most capable business woman. She has kept the business up, moved it to larger quarters at 519 Main Street, and in 1912 entered the present quarters at 505-511 Main Street, where with the assistance of her son Leo H. she conducts one of the leading house furnishing enterprises in Wayne County.

Leo H. Weiss, son of Siegfried and Anna (Puthoff) Weiss, was born at Richmond June 28, 1891. He attended the parochial schools only until he was twelve years old, and then spent one year working in a casket factory, and after that put in his time largely with his father's business. His mother was again left with the chief responsibilities of the concern when her son on May 1, 1918, entered the government service at Camp Forrest, Chattanooga. A few weeks later he was transferred to Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and ten

days later was sent to the target range at Landrum in the same vicinity. He was again returned to Camp Wadsworth, from there to Camp Mills, Long Island, and on July 7, 1918, was sent overseas as member of the Seventeenth Machine Gun Battalion with the Sixth Division. They landed at Le Havre, and after a time in the rest camp was sent to the fighting zone, and Mr. Weiss was on duty there from July 22, 1918, to March 17, 1919. Mrs. Weiss is a member of St. Andrew's Catholic Church.

LLOYD D. CLAYCOMBE is one of the younger lawyers of the Indianapolis bar and has enjoyed a successful practice there for the past four years. He represents an old and honored family of Crawford County, and was born at Marengo in that county February 7, 1889. His maternal grandfather, John M. Johnson, was one of the early settlers of Crawford County, and was widely and favorably known all over that section of the state. He was an educator, minister and farmer, and was a visible example to an entire community for good works and good influence. He was a man of education, having attended the State University of Indiana when its building equipment was merely one frame building, as elsewhere illustrated in this publication.

Lloyd D. Claycombe is the only son and child of Victor E. and Roma A. (Johnson) Claycombe, and a grandson of Samuel A. Claycombe, who was a soldier in the Union Army. He enlisted in an Indiana regiment, was wounded and captured, and died in Andersonville Prison. Victor Claycombe was born at Alton, Indiana, and is now fifty-seven years of age. For thirty-five years or more he has been a station agent with the Southern Indiana Railroad Company.

Lloyd D. Claycombe received his early education in the public schools of Jasper, Indiana. He took his law course in the Indiana State University. On July 1, 1914, he began the practice of law at Indianapolis, and has made rapid progress in achieving a substantial reputation in that field. He served as deputy prosecuting attorney of Marion County in 1917-18. In 1915 he was appointed receiver in trustee in bankruptcy for the Winona Assembly at Winona Lake, Indiana. He suc-

cessfully reorganized this institution, with William J. Byan president of the new corporation and Mr. Claycombe as member of the board of directors and an officer.

Mr. Claycombe is a republican, a member of the Methodist Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and is affiliated with the Lambda Chi Alpha and Gamma Eta Gamma college fraternities, September 14, 1918, he married Miss Jenetta Wuille, daughter of Louis Wuille, of Hamilton, Ohio.

FRED C. GARDNER. Something concerning the monumental character and importance of the great Indianapolis industry conducted under the name E. C. Atkins & Company is a matter of record on other pages of this publication. A position of executive responsibility in such a business is sufficient of itself as a proof that the holder has the experience and qualifications of a successful business man.

About thirty-five years ago Fred C. Gardner entered the plant of the Atkins Company in the capacity of an office boy. Fidelity, hard work, concentration of effort, study of his surroundings and opportunity to improve his usefulness were the main reasons that started him on his upward climb from one position to another until in 1900 he was elected assistant treasurer and then in 1912 was promoted to treasurer.

Mr. Gardner, who has otherwise been prominent in civic affairs at Indianapolis as well as a factor in its business life, has lived here since early boyhood. He was born in DeWitt County, Illinois, August 23, 1863, a son of Anson J. and Mary Elizabeth (Watson) Gardner. Anson J. Gardner was born in Ohio September 13, 1831, and as a young man removed to DeWitt County, Illinois. He secured government land, and in the course of time had about 3,000 acres and was one of the leading farmers and stock growers in the state. He made a specialty of breeding high-grade Shorthorn cattle. In 1875 he sold his farm and stock interests, and coming to Indianapolis established himself in business as a buyer and shipper of grain. He was one of the leading grain merchants of Indianapolis until 1901, at which date he retired. He died January 8, 1906, and his wife followed him in death on the next day. Anson Gardner was an active re-



*Fred C. Gardner.*





publican, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with his wife was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mary Elizabeth Watson was born in Illinois January 24, 1845. Her father, James G. Watson, was a large plantation and slave owner in Kentucky. It was a station to which he was in part born, but he had no sympathy with the traditions of the slave holding class, and as he could not free his slaves and live in harmony with his neighbors in the South his antagonism finally reached a point where at a heavy financial loss he gave liberty to his negroes, sold his real estate, and moved across the Ohio River into DeWitt County, Illinois.

Fred C. Gardner, who was second in the family of four children, gained his first education in the public schools of Illinois, and after he was twelve years of age attended the city schools of Indianapolis. When he was about seventeen years old he began his business career as a clerk in the auditor's office of the I. B. & W. Railway, now a part of the Big Four system. From that position about six months later he went into the E. C. Atkins & Company as office boy, and since then his career has been fixed so far as his business sphere is concerned, though his own progress has been one of constantly changing and improving status.

However, a number of other interests and activities are part of his record. He has served as treasurer of the Marion County Republican Club and of the Republican City Committee, and was one of the republicans appointed as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners by Mayor Bell, and is now serving in that capacity. He was at one time treasurer of Butler College and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia, Marion and Woodstock clubs, the Turnverein, the Maennerchor, and of the Christian Church. In Masonry he is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 500, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Indiana Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

November 28, 1883, Mr. Gardner married Miss Cara E. Davis. She was born in Franklin County, Indiana, October 1, 1862, daughter of William M. and Mary

Jane (Jones) Davis. Her father was born in Kentucky October 14, 1837, and her mother in Johnson County, Indiana, March 6, 1837. William M. Davis on moving to Indiana engaged in general merchandising at Franklin and then came to Indianapolis, where as senior member of the firm Davis & Cole he was for many years prominent in the dry goods trade. He died July 9, 1882. He is well remembered by the old time citizens of Indianapolis, was past master of Capital City Lodge No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, member of Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He and his family were members of the Central Christian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were born three children, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Lucy and Fred C. The only son died in infancy.

JOHN PALMER USHER was born in Brookfield, New York, January 9, 1816. After coming to Indiana he studied and practiced law, and after a service as a legislator was made attorney general of the state. In 1862 Mr. Usher was appointed first assistant secretary of the interior, later becoming head of the interior department, and resigned that office in 1865 and resumed the practice of law, also becoming consulting attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad. The death of this prominent Indiana lawyer occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

H. L. NOWLIN is secretary of the Indiana Mutual Cyclone Insurance Company and has held that office continuously since the company was established in 1907. In eleven years this has become one of the **largest insurance organizations** in the state, with almost 17,000 patrons or members, and with nearly \$25,000,000 insurance in force.

Until recently Mr. Nowlin had his official headquarters in his old home county of Dearborn, but in order the better to look after the affairs of his company he moved to Indianapolis in June, 1918, and the company's office is now at 148 East Market Street in that city. The other officers of the company are: A. H. Myers, of Noblesville, president; Emmett Moore, of Hagerstown, vice president; E. C. Mercer, of Rochester, treasurer; while the directors are

N. A. McClung, of Rochester, Philip S. Carper, of Auburn, I. M. Miller, of Upland, Harry P. Cooper, of Crawfordsville, J. N. Gullefer, of New Augusta, Clinton Goodpasture, of Muncie, I. H. Day, of Greenfield, C. M. Nonweiler, of Boonville, and Frank C. Dam, of Lawrenceburg.

The Nowlin family is one of the oldest in the history of Dearborn County. The Nowlins originally are of Irish stock, but Mr. Nowlin's great-grandfather, however, was born in Vermont and came west in pioneer times to locate in Dearborn County. The grandfather, Jeremiah Nowlin, lived and died in Dearborn County, and though he began life with comparatively no capital his success as a farmer and business man enabled him to accumulate several well improved places in the county. His wife's people were among the earliest settlers in that county. Jeremiah Nowlin had his home and residence near Lawrenceburg. Of his seven or eight children the oldest was Enoch B. Nowlin, who was born in Miller Township of Dearborn County April 17, 1832, and died in 1900. He was educated in the common schools, also in a business school at Indianapolis, and gave practically all his life to farming. He was never a member of any church and in politics was a republican. He married Jane H. Langdale, and of their four children the oldest is H. L. Nowlin and the only other survivor is R. J. Nowlin, who still lives in Dearborn County.

H. L. Nowlin, who was born February 12, 1860, was educated in the public schools of his native county, also attended college at Ladoga and Danville, and at the age of twenty-two took up a farming career independently. He rented at first, but about 1897 bought a place of his own, and continued its operation until he left the farm in 1907 because of the various business connections he had formed in the meantime. For about two years he was a merchant, a business he carried on in addition to his responsibilities as secretary of the insurance company.

Mr. Nowlin is widely known among the agricultural interests of the state, especially because of his service as a member of the State Board of Agriculture during his residence in Dearborn County. He was president of the board one year, was superintendent of the swine department three years and of the concession depart-

ment twelve years, having charge of the swine exhibits and of the sale of all concessions. His membership on the board was contemporary with a period of great progress and prosperity in the State Fair. The receipts of the concession department were increased from \$2,100 to \$13,000, and other departments were also enlarged and developed.

Mr. Nowlin has been a lifelong republican. He was once a candidate for county surveyor and was formerly a member of the school board of Moores Hill, for two years was trustee of Moores Hill Village, and for a similar period was connected with the town government of Greendale. He is secretary of the Dearborn Concrete Tile Company of Aurora, Indiana, and for seventeen years was secretary of the Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company. During that time this company increased its business from \$180,000 to \$4,200,000. Mr. Nowlin is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceburg.

December 25, 1882, he married Miss Lana Martha Smith, daughter of David and Martha Smith. Her people came from England and the centennial of their residence in Indiana was observed with proper ceremonies in 1918. Mrs. Nowlin was educated in the common schools of Dearborn County and has made the supreme object of her life her home and children. Of the five children born to their marriage four are living: Archy E., born October 6, 1884; J. Gertrude, born May 31, 1886; Ama Lana, born August 11, 1893; and Martha Belle, born March 6, 1901. The son Archy was educated in the common schools of Dearborn County, is a graduate of the Lawrenceburg High School, attended college at Danville, Indiana, and is now a farmer in Dearborn County. He married Elizabeth Huddleston. The daughter Gertrude was educated in the schools of Dearborn County and a private school at Lawrenceburg, and is now the wife of Milton L. Taylor of Indianapolis. Ama Lana has had a liberal education, beginning with the schools of Dearborn County and the Academy of Moores Hill College, and subsequently took special work in voice and elocution in Moores Hill College. The youngest of the family, Martha Belle, attended school in Dearborn County, high

school at Lawrenceburg, and in 1918 entered the Manual Training High School of Indianapolis.

OLIVER P. NUSBAUM has been a factor in business affairs at Richmond for upwards of thirty years, was formerly an aggressive insurance salesman and agent, but for many years has been a member of the firm Neff & Nusbaum, shoe merchants.

Mr. Nusbaum was born in Olive Township of Elkhart County, Indiana, in 1867, son of C. W. and Elizabeth (Bechtel) Nusbaum. He grew up in that section of Indiana, attended the district schools in the winter terms and during the summer worked on the farm until he was sixteen years old. He also attended high school and taught country school from the age of sixteen to twenty-one. He taught one term in Harrison Township of his native county, and then removed to Marion County, Kansas, where he was engaged in teaching until 1889. In that year he came to Richmond and became bookkeeper for Robinson & Company, dealers in agricultural machinery. He was thus employed for five years, and then took up insurance. He held an agency for the State Life of Indianapolis and for the Mutual Life of New York. In 1895 he did much to promote the interests of the State Life in Wayne, Randolph, Jay and Blackford counties, Indiana.

Mr. Nusbaum left the insurance business to become associated with E. D. Neff, who was formerly associated in the shoe business with J. W. Cunningham, under the name Neff & Nusbaum as shoe merchants. For 3½ years their place of business was at 710 Main Street, and when they then bought the shoe stock of J. W. Cunningham and later the building at the corner of Seventh and Main, where their business has been a landmark in the retail district for the past twenty years. Mr. Nusbaum in 1915 was elected vice president of the American Trust & Savings Bank and has other local interests.

In 1899 he married Mayme Neff, daughter of E. D. and Alice (Compton) Neff, of Richmond. They are the parents of two children, Mildred and Edward. Mr. Nusbaum is an independent republican in politics, a member of the First English Lutheran Church, and is affiliated with the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club,

and is interested in Sunday School and Young Men's Christian Association work and local musical and charitable work.

Mr. Nusbaum does not claim all the credit for the wonderful success of the business with which he is associated, but prefers to give much of it to those associated with him, whose knowledge of and devotion to the business have been large factors in making it a success.

RAYMOND H. WICKEMEYER is one of the younger business men of Richmond, but is one of the veterans in the Curme-Feltman Shoe Company, and has progressed from errand boy, his first place on the pay roll, to manager of that well known Richmond establishment.

He was born in Richmond November 8, 1892, son of August and Emma (Flore) Wickemeyer. He attended public school at Richmond, including Garfield High School, and after working six months as errand boy for Charles H. Feltman took a course in the Richmond Business College to better fit himself for advancement in his chosen field. He was then floor salesman for the company, which was incorporated in 1913, and from that he was advanced to assistant manager.

He resigned his place as assistant manager and on March 1, 1918, enlisted as a soldier in Casual Company No. 452 of the Eighth Provisional Regiment in the State of Washington. He was on duty in Washington and later at Vancouver barracks, and after some months of intensive training was mustered out January 16, 1919. On the same date of his muster out he was appointed manager of the Curme-Feltman Shoe Company. Mr. Wickemeyer is unmarried, is an independent in politics and is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

VOLNEY THOMAS MALOTT was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky. His ancestry combines the blood of the French Huguenot and Scotch-Irish. His father's maternal grandfather and his mother's paternal grandfather performed distinguished services in the Revolutionary war. (See Pennsylvania archives). His grandfather, Hiram Malott, a native of Maryland, removed between 1785 and 1790 to the State of Kentucky, and was a pioneer planter in Jefferson County, near Louisville. He

died in that county at the age of sixty-three. During the War of 1812 he was a captain of the Kentucky Militia, and after the war was made a major. William H. Malott, son of Hiram Malott and father of Volney Thomas Malott, was born in Kentucky about 1813, and lived the life of a farmer in his native state until 1841, when he came to Indiana. Here associated with his brother, Major Eli W. Malott, he engaged in the "lower river trade," transporting breadstuffs and other provisions from the upper Ohio to the planters of Louisiana. This was a profitable business, but William H. Malott engaged in it only a few years, when his activities were terminated by his early death at the age of thirty-two, in November, 1845.

The mother of Volney Thomas Malott was Leah Patterson McKeown. Her father was John McKeown, who served under Gen. William Henry Harrison in the Indian war. After the close of the war Mr. McKeown removed from Kentucky and settled in Corydon, Indiana, where Leah was born June 8, 1816. After her father's death, which occurred soon after her birth, the family returned to Kentucky. In 1837 she was married to William H. Malott, and in 1841 went with him to make their home in Salem, Indiana. Two years after the death of William H. Malott his widow married John F. Ramsay, and in 1847 she came with her two small children to live with him in Indianapolis.

The first schooling of Volney Thomas Malott was received in Salem, Indiana, when at the age of 3½ years he was sent to the private school kept by Mr. Thomas May. Later he attended the Washington County Seminary, kept by Mr. John I. Morrison. After coming to Indianapolis he attended the private school of Rev. William A. Holliday, the Marion County Seminary and the Indianapolis High School.

During his vacations he worked. He early realized that he would have his own way to make, and sought every opportunity to gain a knowledge of business methods that would prepare him for a business career. First he was employed during school vacation in Roberts' Drug Store; the next vacation in Wilmot's Hat Store. The year he was fifteen his vacation was spent in the Traders' Bank, one of the state's "free" banks, where he learned

to count money and become a judge of spurious and counterfeit money, in which he became an expert under the tutelage of late Chief Justice Byron K. Elliott, whom he later succeeded as teller in the Woolley Banking House.

At the age of sixteen he entered the banking house of John Woolley & Company, subsequently the Bank of the Capitol, having been pre-engaged to enter the bank when he should leave school.

In 1857 he was offered, and accepted the position of teller of the Indianapolis Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, which had been recently organized, the predecessor of the Indiana National Bank. He served five years as teller, until in 1862 he resigned the office upon being elected a director, secretary and treasurer of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad. Although offered the position of cashier of the bank at a better salary than he would receive from the railroad company, he declined for the reason that the railroad work would give him a wider experience in the business world, having in mind, however, to later reenter the banking business. In fact, he did not quit banking entirely, as, following his resignation as teller and his refusal to be cashier, he was elected a director of the Indianapolis Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, and served until 1865.

In the spring of 1865 he obtained from Hon. Hugh McCullough, then secretary of the treasury of the United States, a charter for the Merchants National Bank, associating himself with Messrs. Henry and August Schnull, Alexander Metzger and David Macy, and opening the bank for business on the 7th of June of that year, and tendering his resignation as treasurer of the railroad, which had then become the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad Company, which resignation was not accepted. Consequently he continued until 1905 to be actively engaged both in operating railroads and in banking.

In 1870 the strenuous work Mr. Malott had been called upon to perform so affected his health that he found it necessary to retire from the bank, and he was then asked to build an extension of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad to Michigan City, Indiana, which was completed in the spring of 1871. Thereafter he took more active interest in the manage-

ment of the railroad, becoming later vice president and manager, which office he retained until 1883, the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad having in the meantime gone into the control of the Wabash Railroad Company in 1881, when he resigned to become vice president and manager of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, operating the Belt.

In 1889 Mr. Malott was appointed by Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of the United States District Court, receiver of the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Company, now the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. In 1890 he was elected president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company, operating the Chicago Belt Railroad. Later he became chairman of the board of directors of that company, having charge of the principal financial matters of these roads. Upon the close of the receivership of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, in 1891, Mr. Malott was elected a director in the reorganized company, known as the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. In 1892 he was elected a director of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company (Monon) and served during the period that road was under the control of J. P. Morgan & Company. In 1895 he resigned his positions as chairman of the board of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railway Company and of the Chicago Belt Railroad Company, to take a much needed rest with his family in Europe.

In 1896 Mr. Malott was appointed by Judge William A. Woods, of the United States District Court, receiver of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company and its leased lines, known as the Vandalia System of Railroads, and operating the East St. Louis & Carondelet Railroad, and later the Detroit & Eel River Railroad as trustee, closing his receivership of these lines in 1905, when the system passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He remained as a director of the Vandalia System, and represented it on the board of the Indianapolis Union Railway until January 1, 1917.

In 1879 Mr. Malott was elected president of the Merchants National Bank of Indianapolis, serving until 1882, when he sold his interest in that bank, having purchased an interest in the Indiana National

Bank of Indianapolis, of which he was elected president. He filled that office until July 1, 1912, when the Capital National Bank and the Indiana National Bank were consolidated, and he became chairman of the board, which position he still holds.

In 1893 Mr. Malott, with Mr. John H. Holliday, organized the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, one of the most prosperous financial institutions of the state. He is now, and has been continuously, a director and member of the executive committee.

Mr. Malott's ability to organize and his strict adherence to correct business principles have enabled him to reconstruct and place on a sound financial basis the various corporations which he has been called upon to manage. During his long residence in Indianapolis he has been identified with nearly all the important civic and commercial organizations, being a corporator and president of the board of managers of Crown Hill Cemetery Association, a member of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia Club, the University Club, which he served as president several years, the Indianapolis Art Association, in which he has been a director for years, and he and his wife are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is president of the board of trustees. He is also an honorary member of the Bankers Club of Chicago. He was a member of an association of gentlemen in Indianapolis who started a library, and when their accumulation of books reached 8,000 volumes they contracted with the city to take it over and increase the number of volumes to 20,000. This was the foundation of the new magnificent City Library of Indianapolis.

In 1862 Volney Thomas Malott was married to Caroline M., daughter of Hon. David and Mary (Patterson) Macy, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Malott became the parents of the following children: Mary Florence, wife of Woodbury T. Morris, Indianapolis; Macy W., now vice president of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis; Caroline Grace, wife of Edwin H. Forry, Indianapolis; Katharine F., wife of Arthur V. Brown, Indianapolis; Ella L., wife of Edgar H. Evans, Indianapolis; and Margaret P., wife of Paul H. White, Indianapolis.

EMSLEY W. JOHNSON, who has been in the active practice of law at Indianapolis for fifteen years, has a well won position as a lawyer and a no less worthy distinction as a business man and citizen.

Apart from the interest attaching to his individual career it is an appropriate record for a publication designed to cover the leading old families of Indiana that some mention should be made of his ancestors, which include some of the very earliest settlers of Marion County and represents old American stock, some of whom were participants in the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Johnson's paternal ancestor came from England about 1745 and settled in Virginia. He was one of the colonial farmers or planters of that old commonwealth, spent his life there, and reared a large family. His son, Thomas Johnson, of the next generation, moved from Virginia to Ohio in 1806. Through him the family vocation of farmer was continued, and he acquired a considerable tract of land in Preble County. The founder of the family in Indiana was his son, Jesse Johnson, who was born in June, 1785, and accompanied his father from Virginia to Ohio. During the War of 1812 he served with an Ohio regiment throughout the period of hostilities. Jesse Johnson moved to a farm near Clermont in Marion County in 1823, and thus constituted one of the scattered settlements in this locality when the state capital was moved from Corydon and the new City of Indianapolis established. On his homestead he spent the rest of his life and died July 9, 1878, a few weeks after the birth of his great-grandson, the Indianapolis lawyer above mentioned.

Of the eight children of Jesse Johnson, one was William K. Johnson, who was born March 20, 1819, in Ohio, and was four years old when the family moved to Marion County. He acquired a large farm near the line between Hendricks and Marion counties and was a resident there until his death April 2, 1906.

Joseph McClung Johnson, son of William K., was born April 1, 1843, on the Rockville Road in Marion County. His early education was a product of the common schools of Marion County and later of the Danville Normal School. His descendants have every reason to be proud of his record as a soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in 1862 as a private in the

Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Ninetieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and served three years from the date of his enlistment in August. During the early part of his service he was in the campaign against John Morgan's Cavalry in Indiana and Kentucky. The chief battles in which he participated were those of Glasgow, Jonesboro, Blountsville, Bulls Gap, Dandridge, Strawberry Plains, Atlanta, Stoneman's raid toward Macon, and at Macon, Georgia, he was captured and sent to Andersonville Prison, where he was confined for a period of seven months. Altogether he took part in twenty-two battles and skirmishes. In the month of June, 1864, in Georgia, he was engaged in a battle almost every day.

Near New Augusta, Indiana, March 21, 1867, Joseph McClung Johnson married Mary Wright. Concerning their family and ancestry many interesting facts can be told.

Richard Wright, Sr., her paternal ancestor, came from Scotland to the State of Maryland in 1742. His four sons were William, Amos, Richard, Jr., and Philburd.

Philburd Wright, was born in Maryland, saw active service as a Revolutionary soldier with a Maryland regiment. About the close of that war he moved to Randolph County, North Carolina, and for forty years served as a justice of the peace in that community. In advanced years he came west and settled at Brownsville, Union County, Indiana, May 12, 1813. He died in 1833. He was the father of eleven children.

Joel Wright, one of his sons, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, February 5, 1795, and was still a youth when his parents came to Indiana territory. In November, 1815, he moved to the west fork of White River, in what is now known as Wayne County. December 22, 1821, he brought his family to the Broad Ripple north of Indianapolis, and thus was an even earlier resident in this pioneer community than the Johnson family. He owned a large tract of land which is now a part of Meridian Heights.

Emsley Wright, for whom the Indianapolis lawyer was named, was one of the eight children of Joel Wright, and was born in Wayne County, Indiana, February 18, 1820. He was not two years old when



his parents removed to Washington Township of Marion County, and there he spent his entire life. He died January 11, 1897. He owned a large tract of land in Washington Township and cleared up several farms in the county. He also helped build the canal reaching from Broad Ripple to Indianapolis. For several years he served as justice of the peace and for thirty years practiced law in this county. His namesake therefore had a family precedence to guide him in the choice of a profession. Emsley Wright had two children, Mary and John.

Mary Wright was born on the old homestead in Marion County November 23, 1848. By her marriage to Joseph McClung Johnson she was the mother of three children, Cora Josephine, Emsley W. and William F. Cora Josephine was born July 21, 1868, has never married and now lives with her parents on the old farm in Marion County. The son William F. Johnson was educated in the Marion County schools and took the degree Doctor of Medicine at the Indiana Medical College in 1904. He has practiced medicine at Indianapolis since his graduation and has enjoyed much success as a physician and surgeon. He is now a first lieutenant in the United States army at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia.

Emsley W. Johnson was born on his father's farm in Marion County May 8, 1878. He attended the new Augusta High School, received the degree Bachelor of Arts from Butler College, Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, and the degree Bachelor of Laws at the Indiana Law School in 1903. During his practice Mr. Johnson has appeared as an attorney in many important trials in the county courts. His practice is of a general nature and has included the defense of a number of important murder trials, and he has also been attorney in many will contest cases involving large estates. For two years he was deputy prosecutor of Marion County and for four years county attorney. His professional service in the latter capacity was especially notable in the active part he took with the board of county commissioners in the elimination of lawless saloons and dives. For the past two years he has also devoted much time to the building of permanent improved highways in Marion County.

Mr. Johnson is vice president of the New Augusta State Bank, a director in the Broad Ripple State Bank, and the People's State Bank of Indianapolis, and is also engaged to some extent in agriculture on a farm which he owns in Marion County.

As a republican Mr. Johnson has been one of the leaders in his local party for many years. As a speaker he has campaigned not only in his home county but gave his services several weeks to the state republican committee in different campaigns. During the last year or so his services have been availed by the various war causes. He is a member of one of the conscription boards of Indianapolis and chairman of the general conscription board of the city. Among the war relief campaigns he was an organizer of the Liberty Loan drive and chairman of the War Chest organization for Marion County.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Indianapolis Bar Association, the Indiana State Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, Marion Club, and several minor civic organizations. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, an Odd Fellow, belongs to the Sons of Veterans, and is a past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men.

August 8, 1906, Mr. Johnson married Katherine Griffin. Her parents are Dr. Loyal B. and Denny Griffin of Greenfield, Indiana. Mrs. Johnson was educated in the Greenfield common schools and the Greenfield High School, and afterward received the degree Bachelor of Arts at Butler College, and the degree Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago. For a number of years before her marriage she taught in the Hancock County schools and the Greenfield High School. Mrs. Johnson was active in several literary clubs, and at the time of her death January 29, 1918, was president of the Zaphia Club. With all her home interests and activities she was an accomplished musician and was skilled in china painting.

Mr. Johnson is left with two children, Mardenna, born June 23, 1910, and Emsley Wright, Jr., born August 11, 1913.

HERBERT WILLARD FOLTZ. Through his profession as an architect Herbert Willard Foltz has done much work that would serve to identify his name for many years with his native city of Indianapolis and

over the state at large. He is a man of great technical ability, sound taste and judgment, and the profession has come to recognize him as one of its real leaders.

Mr. Foltz is a descendant of Indiana pioneers. His grandfather, Frederic, bore the family name of Von Foltz. His parents were born in Holland. Frederic von Foltz was born in Maryland in 1799. He finally dropped the "von" and spelled his name simply Foltz. He had an ordinary education and when a young lad went to Ohio, where he married Sabina Willard, a native of Highgates, Vermont, and at the time of her marriage a teacher in Ohio. In 1833 Frederic Foltz came to Indianapolis and made his home on what is now West Washington Street. He established a wagon, coach and carriage factory, and also operated a blacksmith shop where the American National Bank Building now stands at the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets. He continued business until 1853, when he sold out. His industrial property subsequently became the site of the old postoffice building. His private affairs absorbed his attention after he retired from business, and he died in 1863. Though he was the type of man who looks strictly after his own affairs, he was recognized as a strong and virile personality in the early days of Indianapolis. He voted the whig ticket and afterwards was a democrat. He and his wife had five children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were: Henry, who died in 1854; Mary Isabel, born in 1843 and now deceased, married George Carter; and Howard M.

Howard M. Foltz was born at Indianapolis January 17, 1845. He finished his education in the old Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University. In 1864, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the Union Navy and was assigned to duty on Admiral Porter's flagship on the Mississippi River. He was on duty on this vessel when it was burned. Later he was on a receiving ship until the close of the war. After his return to Indianapolis he was for six years representative of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and then for thirteen years developed an extensive Indiana business for the D. H. Baldwin Piano Company. For the last twenty-one years he has been connected with the Union Trust Company, of which he is now

one of the vice presidents. He is a member of the Columbia and Commercial clubs, the Board of Trade, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He also belongs to the Navy League. In 1866 Howard M. Foltz married Mary Virginia Jones. Two children were born to them, Herbert W. and Anna Louise. The daughter died in 1890, at the age of twenty.

Herbert Willard Foltz was born at Indianapolis February 23, 1867. This city has always been his home. He was educated in the city schools and in 1886 graduated from Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute. With this specialized and technical training he served what amounted to a practical apprenticeship in structural engineering with the Illinois Steel Company for four years. In 1891 Mr. Foltz established himself as an architect at Indianapolis, and has been busy with his professional engagements for more than a quarter of a century. Some of the conspicuous buildings of Indianapolis attest his architectural ideas. He planned both the Young Men's Christian Association buildings, the Bobbs-Merrill building, and many others less well known, and outside of Indianapolis he was architect for the Hospital for the Insane at Madison, the Epileptic Village buildings at Newcastle, the Indiana Masonic Home at Franklin, and a number of other buildings for state institutions.

Mr. Foltz is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and of various local technical societies. In 1918 he was president of the Century Club of Indianapolis, and is also president of the Indianapolis School Board and is deeply interested in all matters affecting education. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and in politics is a republican. In 1893 he married Louise Bowen, a daughter of Horatio F. and Ann Amy (Mowry) Bowen, of Joliet, Illinois. They have three children, Bertina Louise, Howard Franklin and Barbara Louise. Bertina Louise is now a student in Vassar College.

VINCENT A. LAPENTA, M. D. Professionally Doctor Lapenta is one of the able surgeons of Indianapolis, a skilled specialist in abdominal surgery. But his range of influence and service is not confined within the strict limits of his profession.

Doctor Lapenta is a native of Italy, and



Vincent A. L. Stuntz



was educated in the Royal University of Naples, from which he graduated with the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1906. His home in Naples where he was reared was in the midst of a colony of English people. He early learned to speak English fluently and with the Englishman's accent. After leaving the University of Naples he came to America, and did post-graduate work in Harvard Medical School and in the Medical School of the University of Illinois at Chicago, specializing in abdominal surgery.

Doctor Lapenta located at Indianapolis in 1912. That city has since been his home, and his practice is confined to abdominal surgery. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, and all other organizations relating to the profession. In 1916 Doctor Lapenta was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1918 he was appointed by the Italian government a delegate of the Italian Red Cross.

Demands upon his professional services frequently call him to other cities and communities. Among the thousands of Italians in Indiana he is generally regarded as a great and good man, a reputation which his attainments and character thoroughly justify.

It is among the people of his own racial origin that his influence has been most widespread. He takes an unselfish interest in the welfare of his people. There are many thousands of people of Italian origin now American citizens engaged in the great industries of Indianapolis and Marion County, and also in the great industrial centers of Gary and the Calumet region, in the coal mines of the state, in merchandising and in the various professions. Most of these are home owners, thrifty, industrious and altogether ideal citizens.

Doctor Lapenta is a prominent member of the King Humbert Society, a social and beneficial organization that was formed in 1884. His far reaching influence has been exercised as president of the Italian Propaganda Committee of Indiana. This organization is engaged in the educational work of making good American citizens of Italians who have come here and become naturalized or who though natives of America have never received sufficient enlighten-

ment on the principles and ideals of our democratic citizenship. There are no special obstacles or complicated problems involved in this propaganda, since the Italian race are the heirs of the oldest civilization we have and by nature and early training are thoroughly democratic.

After coming to America Doctor Lapenta married Miss Rose Mangeri. She was born in Southern Italy. They have two children, Catharine and Blase.

JOHN TIPTON who was born in Tennessee in 1786, and died at Logansport, Indiana, in 1830, became a resident of this state in 1807 and was one of the fearless early exponents of law and order. He joined the "Yellow Jackets," and subsequently attained the rank of brigadier general of militia. In 1819 General Tipton was sent to the Legislature, and was appointed by that body in 1820 to select a site for a new capital for Indiana, and it was on his motion that Fall Creek was chosen. He was later a commissioner to determine with another commissioner from Illinois the boundary line between the two states.

After a further service as Indian agent General Tipton was made a United States senator to fill a vacancy in 1831 and was reelected for that office. He was always intensely interested in the progress of Indiana and an efficient worker for its institutions. He also held high office in the Masonic fraternity, becoming finally grand master.

W. H. DISHER is secretary and treasurer of the Thomas Moffat Company, Incorporated, one of the important jobbing concerns located at Indianapolis. Mr. Disher represented this firm on the road for many years, and is now the chief executive in its management. The Thomas Moffat Company, Incorporated, are dealers in heavy chemicals, laundry supplies, and a varied line of kindred products.

Mr. Disher was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 13, 1877, son of Peter L. and Catherine (Allen) Disher, natives of the same county. His father came to Indianapolis in 1888, becoming foreman in a local lumber company, and was in the lumber business for twenty years.

W. H. Disher was the oldest of five children, four of whom are still living. After his education in the public schools

of Indianapolis he went to work in a furniture factory for two years, also at plumbing and gas fitting two years, and for a year and a half was with the Udell Manufacturing Company. In 1899 he entered the service of the Moffat Chemical Company and for fourteen years was the company's traveling representative carrying their goods and products over practically the entire United States. Mr. Disher is a preeminent salesman, and the great volume of business he turned in annually was largely responsible for the steady growth and development of the Thomas Moffat Company. In 1913 he acquired a controlling interest in the business, and has since been its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Disher is affiliated with Lodge No. 319, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Knights of Pythas and Loyal Order of Moose, and is a member of several social clubs. October 5, 1903, he married Miss Bessie F. Cuddy. Mrs. Disher was educated in the public schools of Rush County, Indiana.

GEORGE C. FORREY, JR. Few young men have gone so far and so rapidly toward high standing and successful position in the financial circles of Indianapolis as George C. Forrey, Jr.

Mr. Forrey, who was born at Anderson, Indiana, January 31, 1882, is the only son of the late George C. and Mary (Baxter) Forrey. His father, who died in 1918, was a successful and well known business man of Anderson. He retired from business activities in 1908.

George C. Forrey, Jr., attended public schools at Anderson until 1898, and then entered Culver Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1899. He is an alumnus of Williams College in Massachusetts, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1903.

His business experience has been contained within the fifteen years since he left Williams College. At first he was a bond salesman with E. M. Campbell & Company, an Indianapolis investment concern. In 1905 he became associated with Breed & Harrison of Cincinnati, a firm which rewarded him for his efficient and productive service by making him a partner in the business in 1912. The following year Mr. Forrey assisted in organizing the firm of Breed, Elliot & Harrison of In-

dianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago. He was elected vice president of the company and has active charge of the Indianapolis branch of the business. Mr. Forrey has also been honored with the offices of secretary, vice president and president of the Indianapolis Stock Exchange. He was one of the three members of the committee for the State of Indiana promoting the sale of the first two issues of Liberty bonds. In the last two issues of Liberty bonds, in addition to being a member of the state committee he was director of the State Speakers' Bureau. He was also appointed during the latter part of the war as assistant chief of the Educational Industrial Section for Indiana of the United States Ordnance Department, and was offered a commission as captain and declined for the reason that he felt he could more effectively conduct the department as a civilian. Fraternally he is an active Mason, having affiliated with the blue lodge at Anderson, and with the Scottish Rite Consistory at Indianapolis.

April 23, 1913, Mr. Forrey married Miss Lucia Hurst, of Anderson, Indiana, daughter of Alfred D. and Iva (Bridges) Hurst. Mrs. Forrey graduated from DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, with the class of 1904, and before her marriage was teacher of German and mathematics in the public schools of Crown Point, Indiana, and Bryan, Ohio. Mr. Forrey has two children: George C., third, born May 8, 1907; and Elheurah J., born February 19, 1906.

COLUMBUS HORATIO HALL, D. D., A. M. The deepest appreciation of the scholarly services of Doctor Hall is cherished by that great body of former students, both men and women, who at different times in the past forty years have prepared for the duties and responsibilities of life within the walls of old Franklin College. Doctor Hall has never achieved wealth and high business station in the State of Indiana. He has done that which mature judgment of men at all times has pronounced greater and better, has devoted his talents and years to the education and training of young men and women and has lived the simple life of the scholar and is one of the finest examples of the old time college professor.



Doctor Hall was born at the little Town of Chili in Miami County, Indiana, November 17, 1846. His grandfather, Horace Hall, was a New York State man, settled at Perrysburg, Ohio, owned a blacksmith and forge in the town and was a deacon of the Baptist Church. Nelson Columbus Hall, father of Doctor Hall, was born in New York State, grew up in Ohio, and after coming to Indiana established himself in the dry goods business at Peru, where he was in partnership with his only brother, Horatio Hall. They afterward established a branch of their store at Chili, where Nelson C. Hall spent his most active years. He was a highly influential citizen in the community, was a pioneer of that locality, a deacon in the Baptist Church, and ever ready to support any movement that meant increased good. He died at Chili in February, 1889. The first church established in that locality was of the Methodist denomination. It was considered a guarantee of the success of any meeting for any cause whatsoever if Nelson C. Hall could be persuaded to act as leader. While a man of special talent in this direction, he preferred the simple, quiet life and never sought public office of any kind.

Columbus H. Hall spent his early days at Chili. When he was eleven years old the family moved to Akron, Indiana, living there for seven years, until the close of the Civil war. They then returned to Chili. Doctor Hall spent a year in the Peru High School and was also given a business training as clerk in his father's store. When about nineteen years old he was a student for one year in the Ladoga Seminary. He prepared there to teach school, and at that time his ambition was for the medical profession. In 1866 Doctor Hall entered Franklin College at Franklin, finishing his preparatory work and remaining a student until February, 1872, when the college was temporarily suspended. He then entered the old University of Chicago, where he was graduated A. B. in June, 1872. In 1895 the University of Chicago under its present incorporation conferred upon him the honorary degree B. A. He prepared for the ministry by three years in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary of Chicago, graduating B. D. in 1875.

In the meantime he had been invited by

Vol. IV—3

Doctor Stott, president of Franklin College, to accept a professorship in that school in the science department. This gave Doctor Hall an opportunity to do special work, and he afterward filled the chairs of Latin, rhetoric and history. In 1879, when Professor J. W. Moncreith retired from the chair of Greek, Doctor Hall at his own request was made professor of Greek and Latin. For over thirty years he was head of the department of these classical languages and retired from the Greek professorship in 1912. For twenty-five years he also served as vice president of Franklin College, and during an illness of Doctor Stott was acting president in the spring of 1885.

Doctor Hall is one of the leading Greek scholars of the country. He has written a number of lectures on the tragedies of Sophocles and other Greek writers, and has read the Greek Testament from beginning to end 107 times. As a teacher Doctor Hall always sought to infect his pupils with his own enthusiasm and do much more than merely inspect them. How well he succeeded in this aim needs no testimony beyond the grateful acknowledgment of his older students. He has carried his scholarship abroad, has frequently addressed graduating classes at high schools, has lectured throughout Indiana and also at the University of Wisconsin. Many times he appeared in formal addresses before the Baptist Association. Doctor Hall has reinforced his scholarship with extensive travel, especially in the tropical countries of Greece and Italy, the Holy Land and Egypt. He is a member of the old Classical Association of Indiana Colleges. He represents Franklin College at the present time on the war safety programme. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and has taken all the York Rite degrees. He has been a prelate of Franklin Commandery of the Grand Lodge for thirty-four consecutive years, and in 1913-15 was grand prelate and for four years was grand chaplain in the Grand Council.

There is a proverb that "The Glory of Children are Their Fathers," and it is also true that the glory of fathers is in their children. With all the wide range of achievement and experience to his credit, Doctor Hall doubtless finds his greatest

comfort in his declining years in the noble sons and daughters who have come to manhood and womanhood at his old home in Franklin. Doctor Hall married, June 15, 1875, Theodosia Parks. They were married in the house where Doctor and Mrs. Hall still reside. She was born at Bedford, Indiana, and graduated from Franklin College in 1874 and for a time was a tutor in Latin at Franklin. For many years she was president of the Baptist Missionary Society and also its general director and finally became its honorary president. Her parents were Rev. R. M. and Jane T. (Short) Parks, both of Bedford and now deceased. Her father was a Baptist minister of that city. Of the children born to Doctor and Mrs. Hall two are deceased. Zoe Parks Hall, the eldest, who was born in 1876 and died in December, 1907, married John Hall, of Johnson County, and was the mother of one daughter, Catherine Zoe, born in July, 1907. Her husband is a farmer in Johnson County.

The second child, Mary Griswold Hall, born in October, 1878, is the wife of Dr. G. M. Selby, of Redkey, Indiana, and has one son, Horace Hall Selby, born in July, 1906.

Arnold Albert Bennett Hall, a son who inherits many of the scholarly talents of his father, was born in July, 1881. He graduated from Franklin College and from the law department of the University of Chicago. While at University he was assistant to President Judson and also an instructor. He is now assistant professor of the department of political science and law at the University of Wisconsin. He has had a wide range of work, having taught one year at Northwestern University, was employed by the Carnegie Foundation of Peace, and for two years was an instructor at Dartmouth College. He has lectured at institutions throughout the various states and his work as lecturer is in great demand. He has high qualifications as a speaker, but these qualifications serve only to enlarge the breadth of his scholarship, and he is today recognized as one of the men most gifted in educating and influencing popular opinion. He wrote and revised "Fishback's Elementary Law," and is author of "Outline of International Law" He is now serving on the board of directors of the Lasalle Extension Univer-

sity of Chicago. He married Grace Carney, of Franklin, in June, 1911.

Doctor Hall's fourth child, Theodore, was born in 1883 and died in infancy.

Letitia Theodora Hall, born in September, 1886, married Prof. R. E. Carter, of the University of Kansas.

Warren Short Hall, born in January, 1889, is now a sergeant major in the Fourth Battalion of the One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Depot Brigade at Camp Taylor.

Nelson Clarence Hall, born in January, 1891, is a sergeant in Camp Custer. Esther Marguerite Hall, born in September, 1895, is now a teacher at Lawrence, Kansas. Florence Christine Hall, born in June, 1903, is a student in high school. All the children except the youngest and oldest are graduates of Franklin College. The service flag in the home of Doctor Hall at Franklin has two stars, indicating that he has given two of his sons to the world-wide war for freedom.

**D. L. SEYBERT.** Perhaps no subject of the present time comes oftener into conversation than that of saving, or, in other words, thrift, for saving is the child of thrift. There are, undoubtedly, many ways to be frugal with an eye to the future, and people, according to their training, knowledge and intelligence, probably conscientiously carry out their own ideas, more or less successfully. Under the head of thrift no well informed individual would hesitate to place life insurance, for nothing in the way of saving can be more practical. It offers not only an easy way to save, but in its many advantages as provided not only by the sound and stable insurance companies of the country, but in these days as a recognized government measure, it means a safe investment of funds and the assurance that old age and unprotected childhood, alike, will be saved from suffering and disaster. To bring these facts to the attention of the public has been the business for a number of years of D. L. Seybert, who is the able superintendent of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of America, with offices at Anderson, Indiana.

D. L. Seybert was born in Anderson Township, Madison County, Indiana, July 11, 1873. His parents were Joseph W. and Zoa (Harrison) Seybert, who have many

generations of good American ancestors back of them. The father has always been a farmer, the Seyberts as a family having always followed agricultural pursuits. D. L. Seybert obtained his education in the public schools and was graduated from the Anderson High School in 1902. He then went to work with the Anderson Carriage Company, contracting to oversee and build the running gear for carriages. Mr. Seybert displayed great executive ability in the management of the men, and during the five years he continued with that company proved satisfactory and efficient and was able to lay aside some capital. Subsequently Mr. Seybert entered the employ of the Art Mirror Company, of Anderson, with which concern he remained for three years, and during that time was foreman of the polishing department.

Mr. Seybert then embarked in the grocery business at Anderson, and successfully conducted this enterprise for two years and then sold advantageously. In the meanwhile he became interested to some extent in investments in southern land which, however, did not prove profitable, although he spent a year in looking after his interests in the Delta Farms proposition near New Orleans, Louisiana. Finding his usual good business judgment somewhat at fault in relation to this land, Mr. Seybert returned then to Anderson and subsequently accepted the superintendency of the construction of the Anderson turnpike, one of the concrete highways of which the city is justly proud. About this time Mr. Seybert became interested in the insurance business and entered the Prudential Life Insurance Company as an agent and sold insurance for that company until 1915 and then transferred to the Conservative Life Insurance Company of America, and after one year as an agent, on December 28, 1916, was made superintendent.

Mr. Seybert was married in 1909 to Miss Grace Smelser, who is a daughter of Solon and Mattie (Wood) Smelser. The father of Mrs. Seybert is a man of prominence in Madison County and served as sheriff from 1905 to 1909. During this time Mr. Seybert served under Sheriff Smelser as deputy sheriff. He has always been a republican and very loyal to his party, but with the exception of the above public position has accepted no political preferment. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist

Church and has continued a member of that body, but is liberal-minded and contributes to the support of other religious organizations and to benevolent movements generally. In the many calls on personal generosity in these weary days of world conflict Mr. Seybert has been as helpful as his means will permit and has lent his influence to the support of law and order in recognition of his responsibility as a representative citizen. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men.

JOHN T. BEASLEY, a lawyer whose admission to the Indiana bar was chronicled in 1881, has enjoyed many of the finest honors of his profession, and while his home has nearly always been in Terre Haute he is also equally known in Indianapolis and other cities of the state. He is also prominent as a banker.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Beasley was born in Sullivan County May 29, 1860, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Williams) Beasley. He grew up in Sullivan County, attended the common schools and in 1880, at the age of twenty, began reading law with the firm of Buff & Patten at Sullivan. He had the type of mind which assimilates knowledge without difficulty and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar at Sullivan and began practice with his preceptors as member of the firm Buff, Patton & Beasley. Two years later he bought the interests of his partners and formed with a partnership with A. B. Williams under the name Beasley & Williams. They maintained offices both at Sullivan and at Indianapolis until November, 1893, at which time Mr. Beasley removed to Terre Haute and became associated with Hon. John E. Lamb. The firm of Lamb & Beasley gained prominence all over the state.

Mr. Beasley has been more or less active in politics for many years. He was three times elected a member of the Indiana General Assembly. His first election came in 1886, when he represented Sullivan, Vigo and Vermillion Counties. During the sessions of 1889 and 1891 he was chairman of the Judiciary House Committee.

Mr. Beasley was the first president of the Commercial Club of Terre Haute. Much of his time and attention is now given to his duties as president of the

United States Trust Company of Terre Haute. November 5, 1895, he married Cora Hoke. They have one son, John Hoke Beasley, born April 7, 1897.

FRANCIS M. WILLIAMS. Apart from the faithful and splendid service he has rendered as county auditor of Delaware County, the fact that gives the career of Francis M. Williams special interest is the enthusiasm and almost unanimity on the part of his fellow citizens regardless of party affiliations in supporting him for a second term in that office. At a time when the old division in the republican party was rapidly healing and Delaware County was resuming its normal complexion as a republican stronghold, Mr. Williams' personal popularity and signal ability he had shown through his previous incumbency caused his candidacy to be looked upon as a non-partisan matter, and as such deserving of renewed support. Thus it was that he came into his second term of office with what amounted to a non-partisan vote.

Mr. Williams has long been a resident of Muncie and went into county office after many years of service with local banks and financial institutions. He was born in Grant County, Indiana, on a farm, February 3, 1872, son of E. B. and Catherine M. (Nesbitt) Williams. His father was of Scotch and English parentage and a native of Ohio, while the mother was of ancestry that goes back to England and to very early colonial times in America. Mr. Williams' grandfather was a pioneer in Adams County, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer. Besides operating a farm he also operated a flour mill in the county for many years. E. B. Williams, a native of Adams County, practically grew up at his father's mill and learned the trade of millwright and mill manager. He was a very expert mechanical engineer, but after removing to Grant County, Indiana, engaged in farming on a place twelve miles west of Marion, the county seat. That was his home for more than half a century. He died there in 1882. He was an exemplary citizen, had the confidence of the entire community, and for many years served as justice of the peace. He was a sterling democrat, and did much to build up the party in his county. He was affiliated with the In-

dependent Order of Odd Fellows and was one of the early members of the Church of Christ in his community. He was a close student of the Bible, and having the ability to express himself in a manner that was at once convincing and pleasing, he used this faculty to do good in many ways.

Francis M. Williams was the youngest in a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. He grew up in Grant County, had a country school education, and in 1889, at the age of seventeen, sought the larger opportunities of the then growing oil center city of Muncie. For six years he was connected with the Standard Oil Company. He then entered the Merchants National Bank of Muncie as book-keeper, held that position over five years, and then joined the Muncie Savings and Loan Company in charge of its books, and was only called from its duties there when he was first elected auditor of Delaware County in 1910. His first term ran until 1914. In that year, nominated again on the democratic ticket, he succeeded in overcoming a normal republican majority in a county of 4,000, and received a large percentage of republican votes.

Throughout his career at Muncie Mr. Williams has been greatly attached to the city, has worked in harmony with the movements calculated to bring it larger growth and better facilities, and whether in official or in private life his career is one that will reflect honor on any community. As a county official he has looked upon himself as the servant of the people, and has conducted his office to the best interests of all.

Mr. Williams was one of the progressive workers at Muncie who sustained the long campaign which resulted in the erection of the handsome Young Men's Christian Association building, and he has been identified with that institution for a number of years. He is one of the leading laymen of the Church of Christ, has been a church official, and for over twenty-eight years served as superintendent of its Sunday School. In a period of a quarter of a century Mr. Williams missed attending the services of his home church only twelve Sundays. In Masonry he has filled all the chairs of his local lodge and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

at  
on.  
ught  
grow-  
r six  
ndard  
e Mer-  
book-  
years  
s and  
and  
then  
are  
will  
or  
.



*John E. McFetigan*



September 3, 1892, he married Ada Spradling, daughter of J. F. Spradling, who for many years was a well known hardware merchant at Quincy. Mrs. Williams' ancestors on both sides were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. They have three children, two sons and one daughter.

JOHN E. McGETTIGAN during his forty-five years' residence in Indianapolis has contributed materially to the civic and industrial advancement of the community. For many years he was engaged in the promotion and building of railroads and other industrial enterprises. He has been identified with the development of a number of the best known industrial and transportation enterprises in the states of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

Mr. McGettigan was born in Ireland, and when he was four years of age his parents came to this country and settled on Kelley's Island in Lake Erie, Ohio. On that island, and near Sandusky, he spent his youth. At the age of about fifteen he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed by the private freight car line known as the Great Eastern Dispatch. When he was about twenty-three years old Mr. McGettigan formed a partnership with Col. E. C. Dawes, of Cincinnati. Colonel Dawes held his official rank and title from service in the Civil war. The partnership was formed for the purpose of contracting for the construction and operation of railroads under the name E. C. Dawes & Company. They were engaged in business a short time before the panic of 1873, when railroad building and other industries were at a boom period of development. E. C. Dawes & Company handled the financing and construction of hundreds of miles of railroads in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—lines which are now part of several great railroad systems.

Mr. McGettigan came to Indianapolis in 1874 and has been a resident of this city since that time. In Indianapolis the partnership name of E. C. Dawes & Company was changed to Dawes & McGettigan, and the range of operations included not only railroad building but also dealing in railroad supplies and promoting coal mines. In coal development their chief exploit was opening in 1900 the famous St. Louis & Big Muddy coal mine at Cartersville in Williamson County, Illinois, with a capital

stock of \$300,000. E. C. Dawes was president and Mr. McGettigan was treasurer. Williamson County coal has long had a special significance in coal trade circles. For the past year or so Williamson County coal has become recognized almost as the highest standard of soft coal among hundreds of thousands of householders throughout the middle West. Thus the firm of Dawes & McGettigan were pioneers in developing what has since become the largest coal mine district in Illinois. Sometime afterward this coal company was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad.

In 1888 this firm also organized the Indianapolis Switch & Frog Company, one of their associates being the late vice president of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks, who was also interested in some of their railroad enterprises. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that this was one of the large and conspicuous manufacturing industries of Indianapolis, and since its removal to Springfield, Ohio, has become one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the country.

In 1893 Mr. McGettigan was appointed receiver for the Premier Steel Company, a large beam and Bessemer steel plant located in Indianapolis.

Colonel Dawes died in 1895, and the partnership was dissolved, after which Mr. McGettigan continued his operations individually. His most important achievement after that time was the promotion of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, which is now the Indianapolis Division of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. McGettigan has been prominent in the civic affairs of Indianapolis for many years. He has served as chairman of the local finance committees for many conventions and public movements, including the following: The Gold Democratic Convention in 1896, the Monetary Conventions in 1897 and 1898, the public reception to President McKinley in 1898, the dedication of the General Lawton monument in 1900, the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors monument in 1902. He was general chairman of the committee on arrangements for entertaining the Japanese Commission in 1909. Since March, 1911, Mr. McGettigan has been secretary of the Greater Indianapolis Industrial Association, and his associates freely credit his efforts, business skill and experience with much of the suc-

cess of the Association. This Association was organized in November, 1910, for the purpose of developing a tract of land comprising approximately 900 acres as an industrial suburb of Indianapolis. Besides a large number of lots for business and individual homes 218 acres were held for free sites for factories. One of the greatest obstacles to carrying out the plans of the executives of the Association was the absence of ready transportation to and from Indianapolis. Though a franchise and right of way were secured the street railway interests were not disposed to hazard the investment required to construct the line. To overcome this difficulty the directors of the Association, believing that street car service was essential to the development of "Mars Hill," paid out of their own treasury over forty thousand dollars for the construction of the track and its equipment with poles and trolley wire, and then leased the line to the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Company for operating purposes. Operation of street car service began in November, 1914, and though the first ten months showed a small deficit, the net income is steadily increasing, and during 1918 it was reported that the net earnings to the Association from the line averaged over \$900 a month, or approximately \$11,500 for the year 1918.

With good transportation assured the progress of "Mars Hill" has been steadily forward, and the suburb has now a population of over five hundred and the directors of the Association firmly believe that within a few years the population will be increased to several thousand.

The Association made contracts with the Indianapolis Water Company to extend its water mains to the suburb, sewers have been constructed, and the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company and the Merchants Light & Heat Company have also extended their service to this community.

The Greater Indianapolis Industrial Association is by no means a close corporation, since more than 800 persons own stock, and the lot owners in the suburb are also stockholders in the Association and have a direct voice in the management of its affairs. The executive officials, elected by the board of directors, for the year 1918-1919 are: O. D. Haskett, president; John F. Darmody, vice-president; John R.

Welch, treasurer; and John E. McGettigan, secretary.

Mr. McGettigan, in addition to the work he does as secretary of the Association, is also secretary of the Advance Realty Company, which is composed of a number of stockholders of the Association and is employing its capital stock for the purpose of improving vacant real estate in "Mars Hill"—most of these houses being retained by the company for rental purposes.

MAURICE THOMPSON, one of Indiana's noted authors and public men, was born in Fairfield, Indiana, in 1844. His parents, who were Southerners, moved to Kentucky and later to Northern Georgia. Maurice Thompson was educated by private tutors, and early became interested in nature study. During the Civil war he was a soldier in the Confederate army, and after the close of the struggle he returned to his native State of Indiana and became a civil engineer on a railway survey and later became chief engineer. Mr. Thompson then studied law and began practice at Crawfordsville. He was elected to the Legislature in 1879, and in 1885 was appointed state geologist of Indiana and chief of the department of natural history. He is the author of many noted works.

EDWARD CONSTANTINE MILLER. When Mr. Miller was made postmaster of Fort Wayne three years ago his appointment was justified by a host of reasons besides political allegiance. He is a man of long and thorough business experience and training, and the postoffice has responded to the efficiency with which he formerly conducted his private affairs.

Mr. Miller was born in Allen County, Indiana, November 30, 1872, son of Samuel and Louisa M. (Null) Miller. Samuel Miller is still well remembered at Fort Wayne. He was born in Wells County, Indiana, January 14, 1850, and at the age of eighteen removed to Fort Wayne, and in a few years had made his mark in local journalism. He died in 1887, at the age of thirty-seven, and at the time of his death was proprietor of the Fort Wayne Journal. His wife, a native of Ohio, born in 1856, removed to Fort Wayne with her parents in 1863 and is still living in that city. There were three children: Edward C.; August, a resident of Wash-

ington D. C.; and Glo D., wife of E. J. Ricke, of Fort Wayne.

Edward C. Miller was educated in the public schools of his native city and after his father's death worked as a paper carrier, also as bookkeeper and from 1893 for ten years was a traveling salesman. He represented the McIntosh-Huntington Company, wholesale hardware, of Cleveland, and also the Bassett-Presley Steel and Iron Company of Cleveland.

In 1903 Mr. Miller became local manager for the Fort Wayne Brick Company, and was the responsible director of that important industry for twelve years. On May 15, 1915, President Wilson appointed him postmaster of Fort Wayne, and he entered upon his duties in the following June.

Mr. Miller is secretary and treasurer of the Fort Wayne Concrete Tile Company and a director of the Morris Plan Bank. He is now serving his second term as president of the Fort Wayne Commercial Club and is member of the State Board of the American Red Cross. There are many proofs of his leadership in community affairs. At the age of twenty-six he was elected a member of the City Council and held that office until 1903. In 1916 he was general chairman of the Executive Committee for the Fort Wayne Centennial Celebration.

Mr. Miller is one of the best known Masons in Indiana and has been honored with the thirty-third, Supreme, degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with Fort Wayne Lodge of Elks and the Royal Order of Moose, and is a member of the Rotary Club and Quest Club. March 12, 1893, Mr. Miller married Miss Nellie H. Fahlsing, daughter of Charles W. and Henrietta E. (Zollars) Fahlsing. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one daughter, Ednell.

PAUL BAKER is a well known young business man of Anderson and his record has been one of consistent hard work ever since he started life on his own responsibility.

He was born in Indianapolis in 1888, son of Manville and Johanna (Butterfield) Baker. The Bakers are an old Vermont family, moving from there to Ohio, where Manville Baker was born, one of seven sons. Manville died in Ohio in 1915.

Paul Baker only child of his parents,

was educated in the Indianapolis public schools. At the age of thirteen it became necessary for him to leave school and find means of self support. For a time he worked in the old Park Theater of Indianapolis, then for three years was stock boy for Levi Brothers & Company, and also learned the paper cutting trade. For six months he was night clerk with the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Moving to Anderson in 1903, he was for six years in the Anderson Carriage Works, learning the trade of carriage painter, later for a year and a half was driver for the United States Express Company, spent three months as a traveling messenger for the same company between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, resumed his old job at Anderson as driver, and after three years was appointed bill clerk, then cashier, and in September, 1917, became manager of the company's business at Anderson.

December 25, 1908, Mr. Baker married Miss Fannie Cornelia Raison, daughter of John and Della (Speaker) Raison of Anderson. They have one daughter, Juanita, born January 10, 1910. Mr. Baker is an independent republican and is affiliated with Anderson Lodge No. 209, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has filled all the offices in the Anderson Chapter of the Order of Moose.

ERNEST L. TIPTON has been a factor in the life and business enterprise of Elwood for the past fourteen years as a cigar manufacturer, and as president of the Tipton & Berry Cigar Company he is head of one of the important industries of the city, one whose products are widely distributed and equally appreciated, not only in that locality but over several states.

Mr. Tipton is a native of Ohio, born at Bethesda in Belmont County in 1869, son of James E. and Clara (Carpenter) Tipton. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, and his people as far back as the record goes have been agriculturists. They settled in Ohio from Pennsylvania. Mr. E. L. Tipton spent his early life on his father's farm and worked in the fields except for the winter terms he attended school. That was his experience and environment to the age of seventeen. Seeking something better than a farmer's life he learned the

cigar maker's trade at Bethesda, spending four years with Phillip Hunt, whose daughter he afterwards married. For seven years he was with the James Lucas Cigar Company at Bethesda. On the death of Mr. Lucas the business was reorganized and he continued with the new firm for three years.

In 1904 Mr. Tipton removed to Elwood, Indiana, and in partnership with Whiteford Berry began the manufacture of a line of stogies, gradually expanding the industry to include the better grades of domestic and Havana cigars. Their primary lines were "Spanish Cuban" and "Elwood" stogies. Besides these standard makes they now manufacture "Hoosier Maid," "Gray Bonnet," "Big Havana," and "Tipton-Berry All Havana." These are very superior goods, and through brokers the output is sold all over Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. The cigar factory is a modern plant employing eighty-five hands.

Mr. Tipton married in 1900 Miss Lilly B. Hunt, of Bethesda, Ohio, daughter of Phillip and Emma (Buehler) Hunt. They have two children, Donald H. born in 1902, and Lottie Lorel, born in 1903. Mr. Tipton is a republican in politics. He was a few years ago an unsuccessful candidate for councilman from the Third Ward of Elwood. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as treasurer in 1916 of Elwood Lodge of Eagles.

**W. EDWIN SMITH.** One of the largest corporations manufacturing standard food products in the middle west is the Blue Valley Creamery Company. When this corporation came in to establish a branch house and factory at Indianapolis they sent one of their most expert and experienced men to take charge, W. Edwin Smith, under whose direction the factory was completed in 1910. Thus Mr. Smith became a factor in Indianapolis business and social life and has been one of the live and enterprising men of the capital.

Mr. Smith has had a wide and varied training in the law, banking and particularly in the dairy and food business. He was born at Storm Lake, Iowa, in 1877. His mother is still living. He spent his boyhood at Storm Lake, and from school became a stenographer in the office of

Judge Bailie of Storm Lake, one of Iowa's distinguished lawyers and jurists. While there he studied law under the Judge, and passed a creditable examination for admission to the bar. However, he never took up the formal practice of this profession.

For several years he was assistant cashier in the Commercial State Bank at Storm Lake. Then came an opportunity to identify himself with one of the most important departments in the State Government of Iowa. For five years he was assistant dairy and food commissioner at Des Moines, and in that time accumulated a vast amount of technical knowledge and experience, as a result of which he was called to Chicago to the general offices of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers. A year later he became identified with the Blue Valley Creamery Company of Chicago, and from there came to Indianapolis for the purpose above noted.

The Indianapolis plant of this company began operations in 1910, and its business has been growing steadily until it ranks high among the twelve other factories of the company throughout the middle west.

So many thousands of households in Indiana and other central states have used and appreciated the quality of the Blue Valley Creamery's products that little need be said on that score. The factory is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of the highest grades of butter known. It is a corporation of large resources. While its principal function is of course a commercial one, its interest in the dairy industry as a whole has been stimulated by a broad and enlightened policy and has led it into wide fields of usefulness to the general public. The company employs the finest talent, college professors as well as practical men, who are recognized authorities in the science of milk and butter production. The company maintains extensive laboratories through which their experts maintain a close watch upon every process from the original point of supply to the ultimate consumer. The company has freely used the results of the investigations and discoveries made in their laboratories to promote the welfare of butter making in general. The vice president of the corporation is Mr. J. A. Walker of Chicago. He is a man of broad public spirit, and spends much time in efforts to

advance the dairy industry as a whole, without regard to his own personal connection with it. The company freely cooperates with dairy associations, individual farmers, and all who have an interest in the dairy industry.

Mr. Smith has been in complete sympathy with this broader policy of the company, and in Indiana he was chairman of the committee that raised \$18,000 to cooperate with the dairy section of Purdue University to increase the number of dairy cows in the state. The result of that campaign has already brought beneficial results, and a number of statements have been made in the public press in the last two or three years including the enormous increase of dairy production, so that Indiana, while not claiming preeminence in that respect, is really one of the first states in the Union as a dairy center.

Aside from his immediate work Mr. Smith has found many opportunities to cooperate with the general business and public welfare of Indianapolis. In November, 1918, he was honored by election to the presidency of the Optimists Club of Indianapolis. This is the original of the Optimists Club which are now being rapidly established in the principal cities of the country. The club is composed of active business men, one representative from each line of business or profession, and is an exceedingly interesting and useful organization, both to themselves and their community. Mr. Smith is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia Club. He married Miss Estelle Hicks, of Des Moines, Iowa. Their children are: Madeline, Lucille and Walker.

**CHARLES BRIGHT VAWTER.** The family of Vawter has been prominent at Franklin and in Johnson County since pioneer days. Charles Bright Vawter is one of the leading merchants of Franklin and has been in business there as a hardware merchant for over twenty years.

His uncle, the late John T. Vawter, was one of the county's wealthiest and most generous citizens. John T. Vawter was born at Vernon, Indiana, son of Smith and Jane (Terrill) Vawter, and in 1859 established the Indiana Farmers Bank, of which he was president for twenty years. He was one of the organizers of the Sec-

ond National Bank of Franklin, which has since become the Franklin National. John T. Vawter among other acts which deserve mention and the grateful memory of the present generation donated the Soldiers Monument at Franklin.

Charles Bright Vawter was born April 29, 1862. His father, Samuel L. Vawter, gained his chief distinctions in business on what was then the Northwestern frontier in territory and state of Minnesota. He had the distinction of establishing the first wholesale drug house in that state, and the business is continued today under the name Noyes Brothers & Cutler. Samuel L. Vawter died at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1868. He married Maria Bright, who was born at Franklin, Indiana, and died in 1880. Her father was one of the early settlers of Franklin.

Charles Bright Vawter came to Franklin with his mother after his father's death and was here reared and educated. He attended the common schools, had two years of high school work, and in 1880 entered Butler College, where he took a general course for two years. On returning to Franklin he entered upon his business career as clerk in the hardware store of J. M. Storey. He remained with Mr. Storey until 1896, when he bought the business of Duncan & Stewart, which was then a general farm implement concern. Mr. Vawter has since enlarged it to a general hardware and stove business, and has made it one of the best business houses in the city. Mr. Vawter is also a director of the First National Bank of Franklin.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with Hesperian Lodge No. 12 of the Knights of Pythias. On April 18, 1888, he married Leila Hunter Holman, of Franklin, daughter of A. B. Hunter, who was one of the leading attorneys of the Johnson County bar. Mrs. Vawter's mother was a member of the Donald family. Mrs. Vawter died June 7, 1901, without children.

**CHARLES ROWIN HUNTER.** In 1916 the people of Terre Haute determined to redeem their city and place it in the front rank of Indiana municipalities both on the score of political cleanliness and material improvement. The leader of the ticket they selected was Charles Rowin

Hunter. Mr. Hunter was elected mayor nominally as a republican and by a majority of 2,750 votes, the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office in the history of the city. He was elected and went into office on the slogan "bigger, cleaner, better Terre Haute," and in three years his administration has served to express and realize the essential planks of his platform. He was head of the city administration during the critical war period, when so large a share of private and public resources were diverted to the aid of the government and nation. At the close of the war he has led in the inauguration of the new period of public improvements, and the plans for 1919 contemplate the expenditure of upwards of \$500,000, for streets, new city hall, and other civic enterprises.

Mayor Hunter has been a resident of Terre Haute since early boyhood. He was born at Farmersburg in Sullivan County, Indiana, January 19, 1855. His grandfather, Samuel C. Hunter, came from Kentucky and was one of the pioneers of Vigo County. Mayor Hunter is a son of Eliphalet and Sarah C. (All) Hunter, both of whom were born at Bardstown, Kentucky. Eliphalet Hunter was a farmer and merchant and business man and located at Terre Haute in 1871, where he was in the teaming and transfer business for a number of years. He died in December 1896, at the age of seventy-three. His wife passed away in 1895, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of nine children. Those now deceased are Sarah C., Benjamin F., James T., William L., Elizabeth and Nancy M. The living children are Samuel W., Charles R. and Martin W. Charles R. Hunter was fifteen years old when he came to Terre Haute. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Farmersburg and also attended Ascension Seminary in that town. At the age of eighteen he went to work at Terre Haute as a driver, later was with a firm of agricultural implement dealers, and for a year was with the Star Union Transfer Company. He was also with a local flour milling concern, but his longest connection was with the wholesale dry goods house of H. Robinson & Company. He learned the business, and finally the company sent him on the road as sales representative. For over thirty years Mr. Hunter was a travel-

ing salesman, and developed a business for several large wholesale houses in the state. In 1905 he engaged in the dry goods business on his own account at Terre Haute, and now has one of the best equipped and stocked stores of its kind in western Indiana.

Mr. Hunter has served as vice president of the Indiana Division of the Travelers Protective Association, is a member of the United Commercial Travelers, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Terre Haute Commercial Club, and has been a steadfast republican ever since casting his first ballot. At different times he has given his time to the benefit of his party in primaries and other elections, but never sought an important office for himself until he became candidate for mayor.

In 1877 Mr. Hunter married Miss Mary S. Hagerdon, daughter of Henry Hagerdon of Terre Haute. She died five years later, the mother of one daughter, Gertrude May, who died in infancy. Mr. Hunter married for his second wife Miss Grace E. King, daughter of Robert C. and Rebecca J. King, natives of Carroll County, Ohio. Mrs. Hunter was born at Spencer, Indiana, June 22, 1876.

CHARLES WALTER ROLAND is senior partner of the firm Roland & Beach, heating contractors and sheet metal works in Richmond. He is an expert in this line of business and has followed it most of his active life.

He was born in Randolph County, Indiana, in 1873, son of J. J. and Chrizella (Snyder) Roland. He attended public school at Greenville, Ohio, and Lynn, Indiana, and when only twelve years of age began learning the printing trade at Union City, Indiana. Later he worked for his father, who had a sheet metal business at Lynn, and continued there until he was twenty-one years of age.

In 1894 Mr. Roland married Mary Chenowith, daughter of Murray and Sepreta (Cadwallader) Chenowith, of Randolph County. Mr. and Mrs. Roland have four children: Frances Leta, who is married and has a daughter named Mary Ellen; Robert J., born in 1900, who in 1918 was a member of the Students Army Training Corps at Purdue University; Helen, born in 1905; and Ruth, born in 1908.





*Charles W. Potland*



*Leslie W. Black*



After his marriage Mr. Roland engaged in the sheet metal business at Union City on his own account. In 1898 he moved to Richmond, and for four years worked at his trade for Miller Brothers, then for a year and a half was manager of the stove department of the Jones Hardware Company, and for two years owned a half interest in the firm of Johnson & Roland. He then bought a hardware store at Winchester, Indiana, conducted it two years, and continued a sheet metal shop at that town until he returned to Richmond in 1911. Here he engaged in the sheet metal business with H. E. Morrmann, the partnership continuing three years and for about a year his partner was R. J. Behringer, under the name of Roland & Behringer. He bought his partner's interests, and after being alone in the business for four years sold a half interest to L. W. Beach, which made the present firm of Roland & Beach. Mr. Roland is a republican and a member of the First Christian Church.

LESLIE W. BEACH, of the firm Roland & Beach, heating and sheet metal works contractors at Richmond, has been in business in Indiana in different lines for the greater part of his life, and is well known in several communities of the state.

He was born at Norborne in Carroll County, Missouri, in 1875, son of George P. and Alice (Shaw) Beach. He is of English ancestry, and most of the Beach family have been professional men. His father, however, was a farmer and had eighty acres in central Missouri. He died January 10, 1919, and the mother is still living at the old home.

Leslie W. Beach was the youngest in a family of six children, four sisters and two brothers. He attended country schools, worked on the farm in summers, and spent three months in the high school at Spiceland, in Henry County, Indiana. Then after another year on the home farm he engaged in the livery business at Spiceland as a member of the firm of Beach & Pierson. This was a profitable experience but at the end of three years he sold out to his partner, and the next eight months lived at Elwood, Indiana, and wrote insurance for the Prudential Life Assurance Company. In the meantime he took a business course in the Elwood Business College,

after which for ten months he was bookkeeper for the Elwood Furniture Company, then for three years was bookkeeper and cashier with the Elwood Lumber Company.

In 1903 Mr. Beach married Miss Leonora Griffin, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brenneman) Griffin, of Spiceland. They have one child, Corwin, born in 1908. After his marriage Mr. Beach moved to New-castle and was employed as bookkeeper and cashier for the C. C. Thompson Lumber Company six years. The next three years he spent as sales representative in northern Indiana and southern Michigan for the South Bend Sash and Door Company. Mr. Beach removed to Richmond in 1915, and for two years was estimator for the Richmond Lumber Company. He then bought a half interest in the Charles W. Roland Plumbing and Heating Company, at which time the firm was organized as Roland & Beach, heating contractors and sheet metal works. They do an extensive business over western Ohio and Indiana, and have installed many large contracts. The firm are agents for the Front Rank Steel Furnace Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Beach is a member of the First Christian Church and is affiliated with the Lodge of Masons at Spiceland. In politics he is a republican.

OLIVER HAMPTON SMITH became a resident of Indiana in 1817, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1820. He attained high rank in his profession, and after representing the state in the Legislature and Congress he was chosen a United States senator in 1836, as a whig. On retiring from that office he located at Indianapolis, and was afterward largely engaged in railroad enterprises, he having been the chief factor in the construction of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine road.

Mr. Smith, who was born on Smith's Island, near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1794, died in Indianapolis in 1859.

CHARLES P. LESH came to Indianapolis in 1878, at the age of nineteen, and his first business experience, with the old Indianapolis Sentinel and later with a book and stationery house, doubtless gave him his insight into and prepared the way for his permanent career, which has been as a paper merchant and dealer. Mr. Lesh is

founder and for many years has been president of the C. P. Lesh Paper Company.

He was born at Kankakee, Illinois, May 13, 1859, son of Dr. Daniel and Charlotte (Perry) Lesh. His father, who for a number of years was one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Eaton, Ohio, February 23, 1828. He acquired a good education and sound training in preparation for his career, and in 1855 he married Charlotte Perry, a native of Butler County, Ohio. They had only two children, Carrie C. and Charles P. In 1857 Doctor Lesh removed to Kankakee, Illinois, but about the beginning of the Civil war returned to Ohio. In August, 1862, he enlisted for three years in Company C of the Fiftieth Regular Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to sergeant in October, 1862, and was on detached duty in Cincinnati until his honorable discharge on account of physical disability in 1864. In the fall of that year he removed to Richmond, Indiana, practiced there until 1870, then at New Paris, Ohio, and in 1878 came to Indianapolis, where he handled a growing business as a physician until 1894. Impaired health then caused him to move to California, but eventually he returned to Richmond, Indiana, where he died December 18, 1901. He had high ability in his profession, and won the love and respect of several communities because of his self-sacrificing work among his patients. He was a friend of humanity, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after retiring from professional work gave much of his time to the church. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife died October 16, 1881, at Indianapolis, and both were laid to rest in the cemetery at Eaton, Ohio.

Charles P. Lesh was educated in the public schools of Richmond, Indiana, and New Paris, Ohio. On coming to Indianapolis in 1878 he spent two years with the Sentinel Publishing Company, following which he was a clerk with the book and stationery firm of Merrill, Hubbard & Company, and from that entered the employ of the Indiana Paper Company. During the nine years of his service with this company he studied every detail of the business, and laid a careful and well considered foundation for his permanent business career.

Later for a time he was the Indianapolis representative of the Lewis Snyder's Sons Paper Company of Cincinnati.

In May, 1896, Mr. Lesh engaged in the wholesale paper business on his own account, organizing and incorporating the C. P. Lesh Paper Company. He has been president of this concern ever since. The company is one of the largest distributors of paper throughout the State of Indiana, and occupies main offices and warehouse quarters in Indianapolis, the offices being at 121 to 125 Kentucky Avenue.

While essentially a business man, Mr. Lesh has been generous of his influence and means in promoting everything that is helpful to Indianapolis as a civic and social center. He and his family are active members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in politics he is a republican, and is one of the honored Masons of the city, being affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, and Indiana Consistory of the Scottish Rite.

June 15, 1892, Mr. Lesh married Miss Ora Wilkins. Three children have been born to their marriage, Charlotte B., Perry W. and Helen L. Perry W. Lesh enlisted July 26, 1917, in Battery A, One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery, Rainbow Division. He landed in France October 31, 1917, and spent nine months with that division at the front. He fought in Champagne, second battle of the Marne; St. Mihiel and in Argonne and is now in Army of the Occupation at Neuenahr, Germany.

Mrs. Lesh is a daughter of John A. and Lavina (King) Wilkins. Her father was born at Indianapolis May 6, 1836, and her mother in Washington County, Indiana, January 1, 1840. Her paternal grandparents were John and Eleanor (Brouse) Wilkins. John Wilkins was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1797, and in May, 1821, came from Ohio to Marion County, Indiana, and established his home here at the very beginning of the history of Indianapolis as the capital city. He was well known in pioneer business activities, and for years was associated with Daniel Yandes in the operation of the first tannery in the city. He and his wife were charter members of the Roberts

Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also one of the first trustees of Asbury, now DePauw University, serving from 1839 until 1868. John Wilkins died in July, 1868, and his wife in 1889.

John A. Wilkins, father of Mrs. Lesh, was as prominent in his generation in Indianapolis business affairs as his father had been in the pioneer epoch. For many years he was senior member of the firm of Wilkins & Hall, furniture manufacturers. He was a stockholder and for a number of years before his death secretary of the National Accident Association. He died at Indianapolis December 26, 1906. He was one of the organizers of the Ames Institute, which afterwards became the Young Men's Christian Association of Indianapolis. He became well known in army circles. September 6, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was made quartermaster's sergeant and November 23, 1863, was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the Thirty-Third Regiment. He resigned October 4, 1864. More than thirty years later, when the Spanish-American War was in progress, he was appointed chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. He was officially honored in the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a charter member of the Robert Chapel Sunday School and for twenty-eight years was steward of Robert Park Methodist Church.

LILBURN HOWARD VAN BRIGGLE, of Indianapolis, is a lawyer by profession, but on the basis of his achievements to date and the promise for the future is likely to be better known as an inventor and manufacturer. He had two brothers in the great war and his own inventive genius supplied the government with some of the most perfect appliances to airplane manufacture. Mr. Van Briggles is president of the Van Briggles Motor Device Company, manufacturers of the Van Briggles Carburetor and other motor devices, including a shock absorber.

Mr. Van Briggles was born on a farm in Tipton County, Indiana, in 1880, son of Ira and Mary Elizabeth (Cox) Van Briggles. His mother is still living. Both parents were born in Indiana. The Van

Briggles are of Holland Dutch and French ancestry. Mr. Van Briggles's paternal grandfather, Rev. Joseph D. Van Briggles, is a venerable Baptist minister, now living at Helena, Arkansas, more than ninety years of age. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Van Briggles was a first cousin of the late vice president Thomas A. Hendricks of Indianapolis. Mr. Van Briggles's two brothers who were in the army are Elza D., with the Twentieth Engineers and Joseph W., with the Forty-First Engineers.

Lilburn H. Van Briggles acquired his early education in district schools. After leaving the farm he worked for several years in his father's machine shop. Later in Arkansas he learned the brass and iron molding trade. For a time he was employed by the Fairbanks-Morse Company in installing gasoline engines.

In the intervals of this work and experience he secured a higher education. He worked his way through the Shortridge High School at Indianapolis and for eight years he attended night school. Mr. Van Briggles graduated from the Indianapolis Law College in 1907, and in the same year began the practice of law. He is still a member of the bar of the city, having office with Judge U. Z. Wiley in the Fletcher Savings & Trust Building. However, he has about given up his practice to devote his entire time to building up the great industry in the manufacture of the Van Briggles carburetor and other motor devices of his own invention.

Mr. Van Briggles became interested in carburetors in the fall of 1914. He perfected a carburetor which is still one of the models manufactured by his company, and applied for patent June 23, 1915, the patent being granted June 20, 1916. A second patent on carburetors was granted July 23, 1918. The Van Briggles Motor Device Company was incorporated August 14, 1915, with an authorized capital of \$300,000. The factory and office are in Indianapolis. While there were many types of carburetor on the market before Mr. Van Briggles entered the field, he discovered and adapted and perfected entirely new principles of carburetion, and the carburetors have had wide application to all types of motor vehicles. But the culminating test of efficiency came when the Van Briggles carburetor was adapted

for several types of the war planes manufactured for the United States Government.

Mr. Van Briggles has also been connected with the business and civic affairs in Indianapolis. He helped organize and is a director of the E. G. Spink Building Company, builders of several large flat buildings in Indianapolis. He is vice president of the John H. Larrison Brick Company. At one time he took a prominent part in politics. In 1912 he was candidate for state senator on the progressive ticket, and in 1913 was candidate of the same party for city judge. He is a republican, and a member of the Masonic Order, the Optimist Club and the Columbia Club.

Mr. Van Briggles married Miss Frances Mary Stephenson, of Indianapolis. They have three children: Elizabeth Jane, Turley Frank and Howard Henry.

JOHN N. HURTY, M. D. In any convention of American public health officials and workers a place of special distinction is accorded to Dr. John N. Hurty by reason of his long and enviable service as State Health Commissioner of Indiana. Long before the public health movement received such general approbation and recognition as is now accorded it Doctor Hurty was quietly and efficiently going ahead with his duties in his home state at safeguarding the health and welfare of his fellow citizens. He has done much to break down the barriers of prejudice which have interfered with regulations for health and sanitation, and has seriously discharged his duties whenever and wherever occasion required and has constantly exercised his personal influence and his official prestige to spread the campaign for better sanitary conditions and educate the people in general to the necessity of such precautions.

Doctor Hurty has spent most of his life in Indiana but was born at Lebanon, Ohio, February 21, 1852. He was the fourth among the five children of Professor Josiah and Anne I. (Walker) Hurty. His father was of German and his mother of English lineage, and both were born in New York and were married at Rochester. Josiah Hurty was an educator by profession and for many years carried on his worthy work in Indiana. He first moved to Ohio but in 1855 located at Richmond, Indiana, and was the first superintendent of the public

schools in that city. He was afterwards successively superintendent of schools at Liberty, North Madison, Rising Sun and Lawrenceburg. For the purpose of recuperating his health he finally went to the State of Mississippi, where he died at the age of seventy-five. His wife passed away at seventy-nine in 1881. Josiah Hurty was a Mason, a republican, and he and his wife were active in the Presbyterian Church.

In the several towns where his father's vocation identified, the family residence Doctor Hurty was educated in the public schools. In 1872 he completed one year of study in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Chemistry. He became founder of the School of Pharmacy of Purdue University at Lafayette, and was its head for two years. Doctor Hurty was honored with the degree Doctor of Pharmacy by Purdue in 1881.

From pharmacy he turned his attention to the study of medicine, at first at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and later in the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, where he graduated M. D. in 1891. Since 1897 he has occupied the Chair of Hygiene and Sanitary Science in the Medical College of Indiana, the medical department of Indiana University. In 1894, without solicitation or suggestion on his part, Doctor Hurty was appointed secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health. The position at the time he was appointed was regarded as one of prefatory duties and performance, and it was left to Doctor Hurty to vitalize the office and make it a medium of effective service to the entire state. Doctor Hurty superintended the hygienic exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, and was largely responsible for making that exhibit a source of education and instruction to the many thousands of people who attended the exposition.

Doctor Hurty is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, which he served as vice president in 1911, and the Indianapolis Medical Society. Every school in Indiana is familiar with his hygienic text book entitled "Life with Health." He has contributed many

articles, particularly on his special field, to medical journals and other periodicals.

Doctor Hurty is a republican in his political affiliations, but he has never regarded his public services as political or in any way connected with parties.

October 25, 1877, he married Miss Ethel Johnstone, daughter of Dr. John F. Johnstone. She was born and reared in Indianapolis. Their two children are Gilbert J. and Anne M. Hurty.

WILLIAM D. ALLISON'S prominent part in Indiana business affairs has been taken as a manufacturer of furniture specially designed to equip physicians' offices, and he has built up one of the major industries of Indianapolis in that line. His services in various appointive and illustrative offices of trust have also kept his name before public attention.

William David Allison was born in Coles County, Illinois, February 10, 1854. His ancestors came from County Donegal, Ireland. Some time after the Revolution they came to America and in 1785 settled in Mecklenberg County, North Carolina. Mr. Allison's grandfather left North Carolina in 1825, moved over the mountains into Tennessee, and in 1834 located with his family in Coles County, Illinois. William David Allison is a son of Andrew H. and Hannah E. Allison. His father died in November, 1864, but his mother is still living and is now past ninety-five, and at this writing was in fairly good health and, more remarkable still, has perfect use of all her faculties.

William D. Allison was educated at Lees Academy in Coles County and in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. His first business experience was selling pianos and organs, but in 1884 he set up a shop and began in a small and somewhat experimental way the manufacture of physicians' furniture. He has kept the business growing, its facilities enlarging, the standard of his product at a high point, and today the Allison special furniture is recognized for its quality and is in demand as part of the necessary equipment of all up-to-date physician's offices.

Mr. Allison is a republican, has served as a director of the Indianapolis Commercial Club and is now a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense. In 1907 Governor Hanley appointed him a trustee

of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, and he filled that office four years. In November, 1917, he was elected to the office of school commissioner for four years beginning January 1, 1920.

Mr. Allison is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Hoosier Motor Club, the Rotary Club, the Columbia Club, is a Scottish and York Rite Mason, a member of Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. He and his family worship at the Memorial Presbyterian Church. October 11, 1882, at Charleston, Illinois, Mr. Allison married Mary Margaret Robbins. They have five children: Frances L., wife of F. A. Preston; Lila E., wife of Dr. C. D. Humes; Charles W., who married Hazel Lathrop; Ruth H., and Mary Aline.

JOHN G. WOOD since he graduated with the degree Mechanical Engineer from Purdue University ten years ago has been one of the very busy professional men of Indiana, and while he began at the very bottom in a workman's overalls, his present position and responsibilities are such as to place him high among the industrial engineers of the country.

For the past five years Mr. Wood has been identified with the Remy Electric Company of Anderson, and is now general manager of that nationally known corporation. He was born in Indianapolis August 6, 1883, and is of Scotch-English stock and comes of a family of business men. His parents were Horace F. and Rose A. (Graham) Wood. His great-grandfather, John Wood, was a pioneer Indianapolis business man. At one time he operated a stage line over the old National Road between Greenville and Indianapolis. He also had in connection a livery barn located on the "Circle" at Indianapolis. His son, John Wood, followed the same business, and spent his life at Indianapolis, where he died in 1898. Horace F. Wood followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, but in his time the automobile invaded the province formerly occupied by horse drawn vehicles, and he is now in the automobile business at Indianapolis.

John G. Wood attended grammar and high school at Indianapolis, also the Indianapolis Academy, and for his professional and technical training entered Le-



land Stanford University in California. He pursued the course towards the degree of Mechanical Engineer from 1902 to 1906, and in the latter year his university work was interrupted by the great San Francisco fire and earthquake. Returning to Indiana, he continued his studies in Purdue University, and in 1907 graduated with the degrees A. B. and M. E. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity.

While he possessed a college degree and had several years of practical and theoretical experience in shops and laboratories, Mr. Wood chose to enter industry at the very bottom. During the first year he carried a dinner pail and worked at 17½ cents an hour with the National Motor Vehicle Company at Indianapolis. He was then promoted to the drafting room and subsequently for three years was chief engineer with the Empire Motor Company and for another period of three years was general manager of the Indiana Die Castings Company.

Mr. Wood's services were acquired by the Remy Electric Company of Anderson in 1913. He served as assistant to the president, S. A. Fletcher, until 1917, since which time he has been general manager. He is also vice president of the Indiana Die Casting Company of Indianapolis and is one of the directors of the National Motor Vehicle Company and is consulting engineer for the Stenotype Company of Indianapolis. In August, 1918, he became the president of the Midwest Engine Company of Indianapolis, the new company having been formed by a merger of the Lyons Atlas Company of Indianapolis and the Hill Pump Company of Anderson.

Mr. Wood is not only a thorough technical man but has given much attention to the scientific side of business management and especially to the chart system of factory management. He is unmarried. At Anderson he holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Anderson Country Club, is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, of the Society of Automotive Engineers of America, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a republican voter.

EDGAR H. EVANS. For upwards of half a century the name of Evans in Indianapolis has been prominently associated with

the milling industry, and some of the biggest and best flour mills in the state have been developed through the activities of these masters of flour manufacture.

George T. Evans was in the milling business at Indianapolis for nearly fifty years. In 1861 he managed the Capitol Mills on Market Street west of the State House. In 1878 he became associated with the Hoosier Flour Mills, the logical successor of the first flouring mill established in Indianapolis, which was a grist mill built by Isaac Wilson in 1821. It was a water mill, situated on Walnut Street near the present site of the City Hospital. In the early '50s Samuel J. Patterson, a son-in-law of Isaac Wilson, associated with James Blake and James M. Ray, moved the business of the old grist mill to the National Road and White River, building a new mill, also a water mill, known as the Hoosier State Flour Mill. In 1864 this was torn down and the present brick structure erected in its place, steam power being later added. At that time its owners were C. E. and J. C. Geisendorff, who were succeeded in the Seventies by D. A. Richardson & Company, and in 1881 by Richardson & Evans.

In 1893 the business became George T. Evans & Son. This firm developed the Hoosier Mill from a 200 barrel mill to a 1,000 barrel daily capacity. This partnership was consolidated in 1909 with the Acme Milling Company, owning two large flour mills, under the name of Acme-Evans Company, the president being George T. Evans, who was then recognized as Indiana's foremost miller.

Edgar H. Evans succeeded to the presidency of the Acme-Evans Company on the death of his father in the latter part of 1909. A new era in the milling business was gradually developed, Mill B being converted into a corn, meal and stock feed mill, and the flour mills being gradually improved and enlarged.

In October, 1917, the largest mill, Mill A, was completely destroyed by fire. It was immediately decided to rebuild and about a year later Mill C was completed. It is a concrete structure, nine stories high, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour daily, and a concrete grain storage for nearly 300,000 bushels, all representing the last word in milling construction. It is not only the largest and best mill in In-





*Chas W. Fortune*

diana, but has been called the best mill in the world.

Edgar H. Evans was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, July 18, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, graduating from the City High School in 1888 and from Wabash College with the A. B. degree in 1892. His alma mater conferred upon him the Masters of Arts degree in 1906. Mr. Evans has devoted himself largely to milling, in which he is everywhere recognized as a past master. He is also president of the Indianapolis Elevator Company, and is interested in the management of two other companies. For one year he was president and two years vice president of the Board of Trade, being now a member of its board of governors. He was also a director for a term in the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and the National Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Evans is a republican of progressive tendencies, is an elder of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, a trustee of Wabash College, a director of the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association and a trustee of the Indianapolis Young Women's Christian Association. He belongs to the University, Country and Woodstock clubs, the Dramatic Club and the Contemporary Club. In 1899 he married Miss Ella L. Malott. They have two daughters, Eleanor and Mary.

HON. CHARLES MONROE FORTUNE, whose services both as a lawyer and former circuit judge at Terre Haute have made his name familiar throughout the state, is an Indianan whose distinctions have been in every case worthily earned. As a young man he was not unacquainted with hardship and with honest manual toil, and he knows how to appreciate and sympathize with all classes and conditions of men.

Judge Fortune was born in Vigo County, Indiana, on a farm, November 25, 1870. His grandfather, Zachariah Fortune, was an early settler in Meigs County, Ohio, where Henry Cole Fortune, father of Judge Fortune, was born in 1831. Henry Cole Fortune married in Mason County, West Virginia, Frances Howell, who was born in that county in 1838. Her father,

Nelson Howell, went as a soldier in the Civil war and lost his life in battle.

Henry C. Fortune came into the Wabash Valley during the '50s, and while the Civil war was in progress he operated as a contractor a ferry on the Wabash River at Darwin, Illinois. In 1869 he bought a farm of 170 acres in Prairie Creek Township of Vigo County, and subsequently operated another farm which he owned in Clark County, Illinois. He died at his home in Clark County in July, 1883. His widow survived him until February 28, 1907. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom reached maturity and two are now living, DeKalb, a farmer in Prairie Creek Township of Vigo County, and Judge Fortune.

Judge Fortune was the youngest of seven sons. He was only twelve years of age when his father died, and that event in the family history caused him to come face to face with the serious responsibilities of life, and he had to do his own thinking and at an early age was earning his own living. At the age of sixteen he left the home farm, where he had acquired most of his schooling, and for two years he worked as a hand in a factory at Terre Haute. Later as a clerk he worked at the watchmaker's trade, and while that gave him employment for his daylight hours he spent the evenings in the study of law. In 1898 he entered the law office of Cox & Davis at Terre Haute, and after three years passed a successful examination before the examining committee of the local bar association. Forthwith he entered upon an active practice in 1901, and for three years was associated with Judge James H. Swango. In November, 1905, Mr. Fortune accepted the democratic nomination for the office of city judge. It was popularly understood that this was only a nominal honor, since Terre Haute was a stronghold of republicanism, and it was with gratified surprise on the part of his friends and party associates and with considerable consternation in the opposite camp that he was elected by a majority of seventy votes. Judge Fortune entered upon his duties as city judge in January, 1906, and served thirty-three months. He resigned to take up his duties as judge of the Vigo Circuit Court, to which he was elected on the democratic ticket by the

largest majority ever given a circuit judge in that district.

Judge Fortune was on the Circuit bench six years. In that time he handled on the average 1,500 cases every year, and without reviewing his judicial career here it is sufficient to say that among all that great number of decisions which he rendered only five cases were appealed, and there was only one reversal by higher courts. It was Judge Fortune who more than any other individual led the movement in Terre Haute which brought about not only reform in local politics but gave a decided impetus to political reform throughout the nation, when a large group of prominent Terre Haute men were indicted and tried in the Federal Courts.

Judge Fortune has long been prominent in local fraternities at Terre Haute, being a member of the Young Men's Institute and Knights of Columbus No. 541, is a member of the Commercial and the Young Men's Business clubs, and in his profession and in his capacity as a private citizen has found many ways to indulge a practical philanthropy in behalf of many worthy persons and causes.

Judge Fortune first married, March 18, 1897, Myrtle L. Sparks, who died the same year. She was well known in literary circles in Terre Haute and a number of her verses which were first published in the old Terre Haute Express were afterward put into book form. In July, 1911, Judge Fortune married Gertrude Maison, a native of Terre Haute and a daughter of A. W. and Caroline (Myer) Maison.

CALEB BLOOD SMITH was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born April 16, 1808, but at the early age of six years he went with his parents to Ohio. He received his professional training in Cincinnati, and in Connersville, Indiana, being admitted to the bar in 1828, and he began practice at Connersville.

Mr. Smith served several terms in the Indiana Legislature, was elected to Congress as a whig in 1843-9, and he returned to the practice of law in 1850, first in Connersville and later in Indianapolis. Mr. Smith was influential in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and was appointed by him secretary of the interior in 1861. He resigned that office to become United States circuit judge

for Indiana. The death of Caleb B. Smith occurred in Indianapolis in 1864.

JOHN JENNINGS. For nearly a century the family of Jennings have lived in Marion County, where in an unobtrusive way they have been identified with the material welfare of the community and with its best civic interests and ideals. Many of the older citizens of Indianapolis still remember kindly and gratefully the late John Jennings, who died at his winter home in Mobile, Alabama, in November 30, 1907.

He was a son of Allen Jennings, a native of Virginia, who first came to Indiana the same year the state was admitted to the Union, in 1816. His purpose in coming into this trackless wilderness was to seek a home where land was abundant and cheap and where practically unlimited opportunities existed for the future. The place he selected was at Bridgeport in Marion County. The capital of Indianapolis had not yet been selected and Marion County was far out on the very frontier of civilization. Having made his tour of Indiana Allen Jennings returned to Virginia, where in 1818 he married Eleanor Thornbrough. In 1820 he brought his bride and took up his permanent home at Bridgeport. The work of the pioneer is often unappreciated because of the very fact it must necessarily be done somewhat remote from other human society and in a quiet, inconspicuous way that does not lend itself readily to the field of heroic description. It was the life of the pioneer, filled with all its adversities and wild attractiveness, that Allen Jennings lived for over forty years in Indiana. He died in 1864. His wife passed away in 1849. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters.

John Jennings was born on the old Jennings homestead in Pike Township of Marion County June 27, 1837. He lived to be a little more than three score and ten years of age. As a boy he helped grub, clear, plant and reap, as was customary for the farmer's son of that time. As opportunity afforded he attended the neighboring district school. In young manhood he began an extremely active career by becoming a merchant at Augusta. Later he was a merchant at Trader's Point in Pike Township, where with an associate he built

and operated a burr water power flour mill. He also bought livestock extensively. These activities made him widely known. In the livestock business he was associated with the well known Indiana packers Kingan & Company. In 1870 Mr. Jennings moved to Oswego, Kansas, where for five years he operated a pork packing establishment. Later, on his return to Indianapolis, he was in the general contracting business and finally moved to Grand Tower, Illinois, on the Mississippi River, where he operated a general store and bought livestock. In a business way he was fairly successful, and personally possessed many sterling qualities that made him an object of universal esteem. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a republican voter.

His first wife, whom he married March 31, 1859, was Martha McCurdy. David McCurdy, her father, was born in Ireland, was brought to America when young, and from New York State moved to Marion County, Indiana, in 1818, being one of the very first settlers there. John and Martha Jennings had five children: David, now a resident of Arizona; Albert, deceased; Conrad and Augustus, who constitute the present real estate firm of Jennings Brothers of Indianapolis; and Martha, wife of John P. Howard, of Marion County. Of the Jennings brothers Augustus is the only one who married. June 12, 1895, he married Miss Katherine Brounley, who died June 11, 1918. John Jennings married for his second wife Mrs. Laura (Reagan) Wallace.

HUGH ALVIN COWING, M. D. A member of the medical professional in Delaware County since 1890, the name of Doctor Cowing is sufficiently associated with able and skillful service and with high attainments to give him rank among the foremost physicians and surgeons of the state. Apart from his own valuable work and citizenship he represents a family name that everywhere is spoken with the respect it deserves in this part of Indiana.

He is a grandson of Joseph and Rachel (Horner) Cowing and is a son of Granville and Lucy (Moran) Cowing. The life of Granville Cowing covered nearly a century. He was born near the Town of Weston in Lewis County, in what is now West Virginia, March 1, 1824, and he was

taken in 1830 by his parents to Fairfield, Ohio. It indicates something of his intellectual gifts when it is stated that before this removal he had learned to read under private instruction at home. During his youthful days he served an apprenticeship at the printing and newspaper business, and came to the maturity of his powers as a journalist in the critical period of the nation's history covering the growing hostility to the institutions of slavery. In 1849 he went to Washington, D. C., and spent a year with the National Era, at that time one of the strongest anti-slavery papers of the country. In the fall of 1850 he was appointed to a position in the second auditor's office of the treasury department, and remained in the national capital for six years. On account of failing health in the beginning of 1857 he returned to Indiana, and soon afterward settled upon a farm close to the City of Muncie, where he lived until his death, December 20, 1917. Though his later years were spent in the modest occupation of farming and fruit culture, he always manifested a keen interest in politics and great social questions, and frequently contributed articles from his forceful pen to magazines and newspapers.

On the old home farm near Muncie, a place originally acquired by his grandfather and so long occupied by his father, Doctor Cowing was born July 28, 1860. He was educated in the common schools, graduated from the Muncie High School in 1882, and had already begun teaching, a vocation he followed for eight years, until 1887. In 1886 Doctor Cowing took up the study of medicine under Dr. G. W. H. Kemper of Muncie. Later he attended lectures at the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati and was granted his M. D. degree March 11, 1890. On the 24th of the same month he began a partnership with Doctor Kemper at Muncie, and they were associated until 1897.

Doctor Cowing served as secretary in 1893 and president in 1906 of the Delaware County Medical Society. He has always been a leader in medical organizations and in public health movements. He is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association. In 1908 was a member of the Indiana State Committee of the Inter-

national Congress on Tuberculosis, and for twenty-three years served as secretary of the Delaware County Board of Health.

In April, 1917, Doctor Cowing was appointed by Governor Goodrich to serve as a member of the State Board of Health of Indiana, and the board then elected him vice president. He was elected president of the board in April, 1919. He has also been president of the Delaware County Children's Home Association and of the Delaware County Board of Children's Guardians.

His individual experience and his services to the medical profession at large are well indicated by the following list of his contributions to literature: Tobacco; Its Effect upon the Health and Morals of a Community; Diseases of the Cornea; Paracentesis Thoracis published in the Indiana Medical Journal of May, 1892; A Case of Tetanus; Recovery, in the same journal January 1893; Fracture of the Skull; report of two cases with operation and recovery, June, 1894; report of a case of Purpura, Cincinnati Lancet Clinic, January 27, 1894; history of a smallpox epidemic at Muncie in 1893, and management of an outbreak of smallpox, Twelfth Annual Report of the Indiana State Board of Health, 1893; How Shall we Solve the Tuberculosis Problem? 1905; The Adulteration of Food and Drugs, read before the Delaware County Medical Society; Twins, and their Relation to Obstetric Procedures, 1901; The Modern Sanatorium Treatment of Tuberculosis, 1906, before the Indiana State Medical Society; Shall Indiana Improve her Laws to Regulate the Practice of Medicine? 1906; The Tuberculosis Sanatorium, 1905, read before the Health Officers School at Indianapolis; The Relation of the Physician to the Tuberculosis Problem, 1906, before the American Public Health Association at Asheville, North Carolina; The Hospital and the Sanatorium a Necessity in the Combat of Tuberculosis, 1906; and Six Hundred Cases of Labor in Private Practice, 1907, before the Indiana State Medical Society; Need for the Whole-Time Health Officer, read before the Annual Health Officers' Conference, Indiana State Board of Health, 1914.

Doctor Cowing is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. June 23, 1892, he married Miss Alice E. Frey, of

Cincinnati. They have two children, Kemper Frey Cowing and Rachel Cowing. His son Kemper recently a corporal in the Marine Corps, resides in Washington, D. C., and is a successful writer. His recent book, "Dear Folks at Home," the story of the Marines in France, was published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, in January, 1919. His poem, "When Peace Comes," published in The Educator-Journal, Indianapolis, January, 1919, has received very favorable criticism.

REV. JOHN CHRISTOPHER PETERS. One of the fine old church congregations of Indianapolis is Zion's Evangelical Church, around which the spiritual aspirations of a large community have rallied for three quarters of a century. For almost half of this time, since 1883, the pastor and spiritual leader has been Rev. John Christopher Peters.

He has been a resident of America and an American in thought and action since young manhood. His birth occurred near Halberstadt in Saxony, Germany, January 21, 1854. His parents were Andreas and Sophia (Rohrbeck) Peters.

The only child of his parents still living, John Christopher Peters in early youth determined upon a ministerial career, and thus, though he was a resident of Germany, through his twentieth year he was exempted from military duty. He attended the Mission Seminary in Berlin, and after coming to the United States in 1874 he entered the Pro-seminary of the Evangelical Synod of North America at Elmhurst, Illinois. From there he entered Eden College, then located about fifty miles west of St. Louis, to which city it has been removed. Through these advantages and having made a favorable impression upon the church authorities by his zeal and readiness to assume obligation, he was sent as a missionary to Pawnee County, Nebraska, and Nemaha County, Kansas. Among the German families of those counties he organized the Salem Evangelical Church at Steinauer. His next field of labors was at Creston, Iowa, where he organized St. John's Evangelical Church.

His work at Creston has been further memorable to him because there he took out his first papers in the process of qualifying as an American citizen. He had been in Indianapolis about three years



when, in February, 1886, the last paper and proof of his naturalization was made.

Zion's Evangelical Church, to which Mr. Peters came in 1883, was organized in 1841. The first church edifice was erected at 32 West Ohio Street in 1845. The ground cost \$750. The second church was built on the same lot, but in 1912, when the growth of the congregation necessitated another location and a larger building, it was determined to sell the original site, which had become valuable for business purposes and brought a price of \$105,000. Having bought new ground at their present location, the congregation erected a church costing \$138,000, which is still one of the better examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the city.

When Rev. Mr. Peters took charge of Zion's Church its membership consisted of only sixty-eight souls. Of these six are still living. Today this congregation comprises 500 members and is one of the large and flourishing churches and an effective instrument of good, doing much to build and support orphanages and other institutions and all causes of worthy benevolence.

In the thirty-six years of Rev. Mr. Peters' pastorate he has officiated at 2,700 funerals. He is a member of the Deacons' Society and is vice president of the German Home for the Aged. He is a pronounced believer in democratic institutions, and though he had to learn the English language after coming to this country he has been more than satisfied with the choice which led him here.

In 1880 Mr. Peters married Marie Nestel, daughter of Rev. C. Nestel, of Herman, Missouri. Their married companionship continued for twenty-seven years, until interrupted by her death in 1907. By this marriage Mr. Peters has one child, who is now the wife of Rev. P. S. Meyer of Bethel Evangelical Church in St. Louis. In 1908 Rev. Mr. Peters married Elizabeth Unger, who was born in Germany, daughter of Rev. Herman Unger, who during the boyhood of Mr. Peters had befriended him in many ways and did much to encourage him and direct his efforts toward a higher education.

ARTHUR A. ALEXANDER. For over fifty year Alexander has been one of the prominent names in the business, financial and

civic life of Franklin and Johnson County. The late Robert A. Alexander was a business man and banker of this city until a few years ago, and his son Arthur A. has been active both in general business and banking for over a quarter of a century.

The late Robert A. Alexander, who died November 21, 1915, established a hardware store at Franklin in 1855. For a number of years he was vice president of the Franklin National Bank, and finally became president of the Citizens National Bank of Franklin, holding that office until he was succeeded by his son. He also served as a member of the board of directors of Franklin College for a number of years. Robert A. Alexander, while prominent in business and a man of large affairs, resided in the State of Indiana his entire life, where he was born and where he died, but he traveled extensively. He married Serepta E. Riley, who died August 30, 1915. They had only two children, Arthur A. and Clara A., now deceased. Clara married Rev. T. N. Todd, a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Arthur A. Alexander was born at Franklin in Johnson County July 1, 1870. He was educated in the common schools and in 1883 entered the preparatory department of Franklin College, taking the scientific course and graduating in 1890 with the degree Bachelor of Science. He is now on the board of trustees of Franklin College.

In 1891, when only twenty-one years of age, Mr. Alexander organized the Franklin Canning Company and was its secretary for a number of years and also a director. For several years he was located at Campbellville, Kentucky, in the interests of the Franklin Lumber Company, of which he was secretary, treasurer and director. In 1900, returning to Franklin, he resumed his active connection with the business life of this city and in 1903 was appointed vice president of the Citizens National Bank. In 1909 he was elected his father's successor as president of that institution. Mr. Alexander is a successful but very unassuming business man, has associated himself with the best things in community life, and has always been generous of his time and efforts in behalf of those who are deserving.

As a banker he served as chairman of both the first and second campaigns for

the sale of liberty bonds in Johnson County, and he has also added to the gratifying results of this county's contribution to war causes as a member of the executive committee of the Red Cross. Mr. Alexander is vice president of the Franklin Building & Loan Company, was master and treasurer of the Masonic Lodge ten years and is a Knight Templar Mason.

December 18, 1902, he married Rose Willis Tyner, of Fairfield, Indiana, daughter of Richard H. and Anna (Miller) Tyner. Mrs. Alexander is the only sister of Mrs. Albert N. Crecraft, under which name on other pages will be found an extended account of the prominent Tyner family and its connections. Mrs. Alexander is chairman of the woman's committee for the Third Liberty Loan campaign in Johnson County. Both she and her husband are active in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Alexander being a member of the board of deacons.

**HARMON H. FRIEDLEY.** No one appointment of Governor Goodrich since he took office has done more to strengthen the confidence of the people in the efficiency of his administration than when he selected Harmon H. Friedley as state fire marshal. Mr. Friedley is not a politician, and has never been in politics more than any good citizen is. The field of his work for many years, and that in which he has gained special distinction, has been fire insurance, and it was as an expert and on account of his long and honorable record in insurance circles that he was selected for the important responsibilities of his present office.

Mr. Friedley is a native of Indiana, born on a farm in Harrison County and reared in the rural districts of that section of the state. His father, Jacob D. Friedley, was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1816. In 1820, when four years of age, he was brought to Indiana by his parents, who settled on what was known as the "Barrens" in Harrison County, when Corydon was still the state capital. Henry Friedley, the grandfather of the state fire marshal, and his wife spent the rest of their days in Harrison County.

Jacob Friedley followed farming all his active career. He was a sturdy character, in keeping with his Swiss ancestry, and was a man of powerful physique. He was

a Methodist class leader for half a century and noted for his strict probity and high standing in his community. He married Elizabeth Ann Evans, who died in 1844, the mother of twelve children. The oldest of these children was Francis A. Friedley, who became a noted Methodist minister and widely known over practically the entire state of Indiana. Jacob Friedley married a second wife and lived until 1884. Most of the men of the Friedley family have been farmers.

Harmon H. Friedley grew up on the home farm, attended school during the winter months, and acquired sufficient education to enable him to pass the county superintendent's examination and secure a teacher's certificate. For about ten terms he taught school, and with the means thus secured attended higher institutions of learning. He put in two terms at work in the old Muncie Central Academy, where he came under the instruction of those noted educators, Hamilton S. McCrea and his wife, Emma Mont McCrea. In the fall of 1872 he entered the freshman class of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and was there through the junior year. From the age of sixteen Mr. Friedley had to make his own way in the world. In the fall of 1875, leaving university, he bought the Bedford Gazette, and operated that paper until after the fall election of 1876. He then sold out and the material was later moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa. On leaving newspaper work Mr. Friedley entered the law office of Putnam & Friedley, the junior member being his cousin, George W. Friedley, one of Indiana's foremost lawyers. He was clerk in this office and had charge of some of the minor practice of the firm until the spring of 1879. He then became the junior member in charge of the Bloomington branch office of the firm of Friedley & Friedley. While there he took up fire insurance, representing the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

In the summer of 1884 Mr. Friedley was made special agent for Indiana of this company, and a few months later removed to Indianapolis. With the exception of five years Indianapolis has been his home ever since. This period of five years, until 1901, he was superintendent of the loss department of his company at Chicago. After returning from Chicago in

1901 he represented the Insurance Company of North America as state agent and adjustor, and finally as general adjustor. Insurance men generally look upon him as an expert, and his appointment as state fire marshal on March 24, 1917, had the complete support of the insurance fraternity, which in itself is the highest testimonial to Mr. Friedley's qualifications.

In politics Mr. Friedley is a republican. He married in 1881 Miss Sybil Hines. Her father, Jesse Hines, was a brick contractor and constructed the old brick Union Depot at Indianapolis. Later he moved to Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Friedley have one child, Jesse Durr, who is a graduate of Harvard University and in the development of his special talents attended Kensington Art Schools in London, England. He is now assistant curator of the Metropolitan Museum of New York City.

ORLANDO D. HASKETT is head of the O. D. Haskett Lumber Company, one of the larger wholesale and retail lumber plants in Indianapolis, situated on Twenty-fifth Street at the Lake Erie & Western Railway. Mr. Haskett is an old and tried man in the lumber business, both in the manufacturing and distribution ends, and is also representative of a very old and honored name in Indiana.

He was born in Hamilton County of this state October 30, 1868. His father, Daniel Y. Haskett, was born in North Carolina and was one of the many Quakers of that state who sought homes in Indiana. He came to this state at the age of twenty, first locating at Germantown in Wayne County, where a larger part of the population were former North Carolinians. Not long afterward he bought a large tract of land where Tipton is now located. The entire population of Tipton at that time was housed in a single small log cabin. After a few years he moved to Hamilton County. In North Carolina he was an apprenticed coach maker, but in Indiana followed the business of farming, and very profitably, and was an influential citizen of his locality. He held the office of township trustee, and as a young man voted with the whigs and later was an active republican. During the Civil war he broke with the Quaker Church, in which he had been reared and to which he had always

given his faithful allegiance, because the church would not endorse the active war against slavery. During that period he affiliated with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Later he resumed his membership in the Quaker faith, but did not break his bond with the Masonic fraternity, which he had also joined during the period of the war. Daniel Y. Haskett died in 1902, at the age of eighty-six years. He was three times married. His first wife was Elizabeth Godfrey, and two of the sons of that marriage, Caswell W. and Albert A., were soldiers in the Union army. Albert is still living, a resident of Hamilton County, Indiana. Daniel Y. Haskett married for his second wife Hannah Lowry. His third wife and the mother of Orlando D. Haskett was Hannah B. Day, who was born near Mooresville in Morgan County, Indiana, and died in 1892, at the age of fifty-eight.

Orlando D. Haskett spent his boyhood days on a farm in Hamilton County and was reared under the influences of the Quaker religion, attending the Quaker Academy at Westfield. At the age of twenty he quit school and went out on the plains of Nebraska, where he spent a year on a cattle and corn ranch. That gave him a sufficiency of western life and on his return to Indiana he lived as a farmer until his marriage on May 8, 1890. His bride was Elma Talbert, daughter of Milo Talbert. Mr. and Mrs. Haskett have one daughter, Reba E.

After his marriage Mr. Haskett became associated with his brother-in-law, O. E. Talbert, in the lumber business at Westfield. That was the beginning of an active business relation which has continued now for over a quarter of a century. In March, 1893, Mr. Haskett became manager of the Cicero Lumber Company and in 1902 he went to Mississippi to become president and manager of the Mount Olive Lumber Company and had charge of the three saw mills of the company in that state. In 1903, returning to Indiana, he located at Indianapolis, where he had charge of the wholesale department of the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company for two years. He then organized the Adams-Carr Company, of which he was treasurer and manager, and in 1909 became vice president of the Burnet-Lewis Company. His last change was made in 1914, when he organized the

O. D. Haskett Lumber Company and is now head of a business which represents a large investment of capital and has a very pleasing volume of business throughout the territory served by Indianapolis as a lumber center.

Mr. Haskett has been a man of affairs in Indianapolis, was formerly president of its Chamber of Commerce and president of the Greater Indianapolis Association. He is a director of the Associated Employers and a director of the Commercial National Bank. He also belongs to the Marion and Columbia clubs, is a republican, a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and in Masonry is affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Reaper Commandery, Knights Templars, Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Modern Woodmen of America, and retains his membership in the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Cicero, of which he is past chancellor. For ten years he has been a deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

ARTHUR WYLIE, secretary and manager of the Elwood Lumber Company, has compressed a great volume of substantial activity into his comparatively brief career. He enjoys the responsibilities of several official connections with business affairs at Elwood, and is also a man of trusted leadership in civic affairs.

Mr. Wylie was born at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, in 1873, a son of William and Margaret (McKenzie) Wylie. The original home of the Wylies was in Renfrewshire, Scotland. His grandfather, Andrew Wylie, was born there, married Agnes Pollock, and later emigrated with his family to Nova Scotia, and settled at Stellarton. He had five children, all born in Scotland except William, who was born at Stellarton. William Wylie spent his life in Nova Scotia and for many years conducted a mercantile business at Stellarton and Spring Hill. He died at Spring Hill in 1897, and his widow is still living at Stellarton. They had six children, four sons and two daughters.

Fifth in age among the family, Arthur Wylie grew up in his native province, and attended school at Stellarton and Spring Hill. At the age of twelve he went to work, being the handy boy in a general store for a year and a half. He then

clerked in a drug store, and practical experience enabled him to pass a Board of Provincial Examiners in pharmacy, and for several years he was a registered pharmacist at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Wylie came to the United States in 1896, and for a year attended the Lincoln Business College at Lincoln, Illinois. Then, in 1897, he came to Elwood to join his uncle, Alexander McKenzie, in the latter's lumber business. He worked as yard man and bookkeeper, and mastered successively the various details of the lumber business, and in 1904, when the business was reorganized as the Elwood Lumber Company, he became a stockholder and manager and secretary. This is one of the important firms of its kind in Madison County, has twelve employes on the pay roll, and does a large business throughout the surrounding district in lumber, planing mill work, building hardware and coal.

Mr. Wyle also is a director and stockholder in the Elwood Rural Savings and Loan Association. In 1916-17 he was president of the Elwood Chamber of Commerce, and has been elected to again serve in that capacity during the present year. He is a member of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce. He is also secretary and director of the Powell Traction Company of Elwood. He is president of the Public Library Board of Elwood, is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, and is a Royal Arch Mason chancellor commander of Elwood Lodge No. 166, Knights of Pythias, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men at Elwood. Politically he votes his sentiments as a republican and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1908 he married Miss Laura Belle Brown, daughter of Dr. H. M. and Metta (Dowds) Brown of Elwood. Mrs. Wylie is prominent in social and civic affairs at Elwood, especially in those activities designed to promote the success of the great war. Since April, 1917, she has been chairman of the Woman's Executive Board of the Elwood Chapter of the Red Cross. She is also president of the Department Club, a civic organization of Elwood.

Mr. Wylie has been active in all war activities and was chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association drive. At the



*Arthur Wesley*



organization of the first company of Indiana Liberty Guards at Elwood he was elected captain, and was later commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Regiment.

JAMES NOBLE TYNER, prominent in the public life of Indiana for many years, was born in Brookville of this state in 1826. He began the practice of law in Peru, and a few years later was chosen to Congress as a republican to fill a vacancy. After retiring from that office he was appointed by President Grant second assistant postmaster general, and from the resignation of Marshall Jewell until the close of Grant's administration he was postmaster general. In April, 1877, he became first assistant postmaster general, serving in that office until his resignation in 1881. Mr. Tyner was the delegate from the United States to the International Postal Congress at Paris in 1878.

CHARLES J. WAITS is now rounding out nine years of consecutive service as superintendent of the city school system of Terre Haute. Mr. Waits is a veteran in the educational field, and has filled all grades in the service from a country school teacher to head of a big independent city school system.

Mr. Waits was born in Jennings County, Indiana, March 5, 1863, a son of Reuben and Nancy (McGannon) Waits, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. He was the third child and second son in a family of seven, five of whom reached maturity.

Professor Waits as a boy attended common school in Jennings County. In 1884 he graduated from a Quaker Academy at Azalia, and since then his service has been almost continuous in school work, though several years have been spent in higher institutions of learning as a student. In 1889 he graduated from the Indiana State Normal School. From 1889 to 1891 he was principal of the Prairie Creek School, and then entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington for a year. During 1892-93 he was principal of the high school at Centerville in Wayne County and then re-entered Indiana University, where he graduated A. B. in 1894. From that year until 1898 he was superintendent of schools at Carlisle in Sullivan County.

During 1898-99 he was a graduate student in the University of Illinois, from which he has his Master of Arts degree. In 1899 Professor Waits came to Terre Haute, was head of the mathematics department of the high school for five years, was principal from 1904 to 1910, and in the latter year became superintendent. He has done much to vitalize and build up the local schools, and is one of the broad minded and progressive educators of the state today.

Professor Waits has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1887. In 1894 he married Minnie B. Rundell of Owen County, Indiana. They have three children, Alice, Agnes and Charles.

THEODORE STEMPEL, vice president of the Fletcher-American National Bank of Indianapolis, has been a resident of the capital city for over thirty years, and came to Indiana with a thorough training in banking acquired during his early youth in Germany. Mr. Stempel has had many associations with the business life of his home city, and has always shown the inclination to make his business position a source of benefit to those movements and interests which constitute the community.

Mr. Stempel was born at Ulm, Wuertemberg, Germany, September 20, 1863. When he was seven years of age he lost both his parents. He turned to a business career and for two years worked as clerk in one of the leading banking houses of his native city. He served in the German army, as a one year volunteer. He was then nineteen years old, and on being let out of the ranks he was offered an assistant cashiership in the bank where he had formerly served. However, just at that point he had, as he says, an inspiration to come to America. Acting on this inspiration he came direct to Indianapolis, whither he was attracted by the fact that a distant relative lived here.

His first experience in Indianapolis was as an employe of the wholesale department of Charles Mayer & Company. In this establishment many of the German American citizens of Indianapolis gained their early business training. Later Mr. Stempel began work as a bookkeeper with the H. Lieber Company, and was with that firm seven years. He then joined other local



men in organizing the Western Chemical Company, manufacturers of medicinal tar products. Within one year three disastrous fires occurred and destroyed the factory, and as a result Mr. Stempfel lost all the savings and accumulations of eight years' work in Indianapolis.

Undismayed by temporary adversity, Mr. Stempfel in 1893 went to work as clerk in the trust department of the Indiana Trust Company. He remained with that prominent financial house until 1900. Upon the organization of the American National Bank in that year he was made assistant cashier, and filled that office for ten years or more. With the consolidation of the American National with the Fletcher Bank as the Fletcher-American National Bank Mr. Stempfel became vice president, and is now one of the executive officers in the handling of one of the largest, if not the largest, banks of Indiana, an institution with two million dollars of capital and resources of upwards of twenty millions. In 1914 he was elected as a member of the Indianapolis School Board.

In politics Mr. Stempfel has rigidly adhered to the principle of independent voting, looking to the qualifications of the man and the principles at issue rather than party affiliations. He is well known in civic and social affairs of Indianapolis, and has had many pleasant relations with the literary circles of the city. A number of years ago he wrote a book on the subject of the German-Americans of Indianapolis, which was published. Mr. Stempfel married a daughter of Herman Lieber, one of the best known of the old time citizens and business men of Indianapolis.

WILLIAM F. FISHER is active head and organizer of the Capital Contractors Supply Company of Indianapolis. This business was organized April 19, 1918, but had been in existence under another name for a number of years. It handles a large volume of business supplying machinery and other materials to contractors, and its trade relations cover practically the entire state of Indiana.

Mr. Fisher was born at Peru, Indiana, December 19, 1885, son of Frank and Bridget (Carr) Fisher. His father, who was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1849, came alone to the United States in 1863 and located at Indianapolis. In 1875

he located at Peru, Indiana, and was connected with the Peru Water Works Company and was later foreman in a lumber yard there for fifteen years. He was a man of successful achievement, of honorable character, and was recognized as one of Peru's leading citizens. He and his wife had a family of seven sons and one daughter, all living but one son.

William F. Fisher, fifth in age among the children, attended parochial schools at Peru and also St. Joseph's College at Rensselaer. For one year he was in the service of the Northwestern Railroad Company, was for three years traveling auditor with the Wisconsin Central Railway, and then returned to Indiana and was appointed Pure Food Inspector in 1909 by William J. Jones, who was then the Indiana state chemist. After a short time he located at Indianapolis, engaged in general railroad work, and finally took over the business of the Albert Zearing Supply Company, which was an organization furnishing supplies and machinery to all classes of contractors. The offices of the Capital Contractors Supply Company is in the Castle Gall Building at 230 East Ohio Street.

Mr. Fisher is a Catholic, a Knight of Columbus, an Elk and a democrat. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the office of county sheriff recently. Mr. Fisher married April 7, 1910, Miss Mary E. Walker.

HON. WILLIAM A. ROACH. Throughout the past twenty years the name William A. Roach has been one of growing significance and influence, first in the Town of Delphi, extending from that over Carroll County, gradually over the district, and now it is identified with one of the strongest personalities in the state, every Indianan recognizing it as the name of the present secretary of state. Mr. Roach is a lawyer by profession, and his ability as a public leader in his county and district and his efficient business methods were the causes that operated most powerfully in producing his appointment to the office of secretary of state by Governor Goodrich as successor to Ed Jackson.

Secretary of State Roach was born at Delphi, Indiana, December 24, 1874, one of four children, two now living, born to Wil-

liam and Anna (Morgan) Roach. William Roach, a native of Canada, came to this country at the age of nineteen and located at Delphi, Indiana, in 1865. There for a time he drove a team for a local contractor, and afterwards for about fourteen years was in the ice business. For five years he lived on a farm, and in 1888 bought an interest in the City Flouring Mills at Delphi, a business with which he is still identified. His life has been one of industry and integrity and he is one of Delphi's most honored citizens. His first wife died in 1880, and he afterward married Lavina Roach, and their three children are still living.

William A. Roach grew up at Delphi, and that has been his home all his life. He attended the Delphi High School, and read law in the office of Michael A. Ryan. In 1895 he entered the Indiana Law School, graduating in 1896 as a member of the second graduating class from that school. He gained his first experience and won his first cases at Delphi while practicing in the office of his preceptor, and when Mr. Ryan moved to Indianapolis in 1900 Mr. Roach succeeded to the vacated offices. In the same year he was made city attorney of Delphi, and handled all the legal business of the city for five years.

Practically from the time he began practicing law he has been a figure of rising prominence in the republican party. He served as secretary of the Republican County Central Committee in 1902 and 1904, was chairman of the County Committee in 1910 and 1912, was republican chairman of the Ninth Congressional District in 1914 and 1916, and had much to do with bringing about some of the results which were so noteworthy in the republican success in Indiana in 1916. In December, 1917, he was appointed secretary of state by Governor Goodrich as successor to Ed Jackson, who had been elected to that office in 1916.

Mr. Roach is affiliated with Delphi Lodge No. 80, Knights of Pythias, Mount Olive Lodge No. 48, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Red Cross Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, Delphi Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar, and is a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He also belongs to the Columbia Club and Marion Club of Indian-

apolis and is well known socially in both cities.

October 6, 1897, he married Miss Georgia Newell, of Chicago. Mrs. Roach was born at Rockfield in Carroll County, Indiana, a daughter of Henry M. and Julia (Van Gundy) Newell. Her maternal grandfather, Adam Van Gundy, was one of the early pioneers of Carroll County.

WILLIAM WHEELER THORNTON, judge of the Superior Court of Marion County and an Indiana lawyer of more than forty years active experience, has long been regarded both at home and abroad as one of the foremost authorities on many and diverse subjects of jurisprudence. Few active members of the profession are not familiar with his work as an author and editor, and his enduring reputation will no doubt rest upon his extensive contributions to legal literature, though his active services on the bench and bar have been of no ordinary calibre.

A native of Indiana, William Wheeler Thornton was born at Logansport June 27, 1851. He has behind him an American ancestry dating back to colonial days. His great-grandfather, James Thornton, was a resident of North Carolina but moved across the Allegheny Mountains to Highland County, Ohio, about 1805. In 1835 he came with his family to a farm in Cass County, Indiana. Judge Thornton's forefathers were all farmers, and he inherited from them both the physical and mental attainments that are associated and inherent in agricultural pursuits. His grandfather was William Thornton. Judge Thornton's parents, John Allen and Ellen B. (Thomas) Thornton, were married at Logansport, his father being a native of Ohio.

Judge Thornton grew up on a farm in Cass County, attended district schools, the high school or seminary at Logansport, and also the old Smithson College, a Universalist educational institution of Cass County. He read law with an uncle, Henry C. Thornton, whose son, Henry W. Thornton, is now general manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England. Judge Thornton began the study of law at Logansport in 1874, and in October, 1875, entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated

LL.B. in March, 1876. He opened his first office at Logansport, but in November, 1880, came to Indianapolis as deputy attorney general under Daniel P. Baldwin. He served under Mr. Baldwin and Francis T. Hord until January 1, 1883, when he resumed private practice at Crawfordsville. While there he served two years as city attorney, and was at Crawfordsville until August 1, 1889. On September 1 of that year he was appointed librarian of the State Supreme Court. In February, 1893, he resumed private practice at Indianapolis, and continued to handle the diverse litigation entrusted to him until he became judge of the Superior Court of Marion County November 20, 1914.

At one time it was claimed for Judge Thornton that he had written more articles for legal periodicals than any other one man in America or England excepting only two. These articles appeared chiefly in the Central Law Journal, Albany Law Journal, American Law Register, Green Bag, Southern Law Review and the American Law Review. Outside the field of authorship his life has been an extremely busy one, and at one time he was a lecturer in the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis.

The works of authorship by which he is best known to the legal profession are noted briefly as follows. In 1887 he published "Statutory Construction," a complement to the revised statutes of 1881. A supplement to this was published in 1890. Still earlier, 1883, he edited the Universal Encyclopedia, and wrote more than half of its articles. This work, as is generally known, consists of over 1,400 pages in two volumes and formed the basis for the American and English Law Encyclopedia. That was followed by several articles which were published in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law. In 1888 appeared his book "Juries and Instruction." In 1889, associated with others, he published "Indiana Practice Code, Annotated." His small volume entitled "Lost Wills," appeared in 1890. In 1891 his "Indiana Municipal Law" first appeared, a second edition being issued in 1893, while a sixth edition of this monumental work was published in 1914. In 1893 was published "Railroad Fences and Private Crossings," and in 1893 two volumes on "Indiana Practice Forms for Civil

Proceedings." Judge Thornton did pioneer work when he published in 1893 "Gifts and Advancements." In 1893 he prepared a new edition of the "Annotated Code" and in 1907 a third edition. Other successive works are: "Decedents' Estates," 1895; "Revised Statutes of Indiana," 1897; "Indiana Township Guide," 1898; assisted in the production "Building and Loan Associations," 1898; "Government of Indiana," 1898; "Oil and Gas," 1904; Indiana Negligence, a two volume work, 1908; prepared a treatise on "The Statutes of Congress Concerning the Liability of Interstate Railroads to their Employees Engaged in Interstate Commerce," 1911; and this reached the third edition in 1915; "Intoxicating Liquors," 1910; "Pure Food and Drugs Act," a treatise on the "Sherman Anti-Trust Statute," 1912, and a two volume work, "Indiana Instruction to Juries," 1914. His work on "Indiana Township Guide," reached its sixth edition in 1919. He has edited several editions of the school laws and numerous other pamphlets and booklets on legal subjects in addition to the formal treatises above named.

Judge Thornton is a member of the Indianapolis and Indiana State Bar Associations, is a republican, a Royal Arch and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. January 25, 1882, he married Miss Mary F. Groves, of Logansport, who died July 22, 1905. June 20, 1911, he married Irene F. Blackledge, of Indianapolis.

CAPT. DAVID D. NEGLEY. One of the by-products, as it were, of the present great world conflict is the increased esteem paid to the gallant old soldiers of our own Civil war, whose sacrifices are better understood and appreciated in the light of the trials and sufferings of the present generation. One of the oldest survivors at Indianapolis of that four year war in which the divided states were again joined in a complete and efficient nation is Capt. David D. Negley, who recently passed his eighty-fourth birthday. Captain Negley is the central figure in a family that has been prominent in Marion County for a full century even before Indianapolis came into being a city, and there are a few of the older Indiana families whose records can be more worthily recalled at this time.

It was nearly a century before Captain

Negley's birth in Marion County that his ancestors found a home in America. He is descended from Jacob Negley, a native of Switzerland and a zealous follower of the teachings of the Protestant Reformer Zwingli. It was largely on account of religious differences that he left Switzerland and went to Germany, where he married in 1734 a good woman whose Christian name was Elizabeth. In Germany he became a teacher of the Protestant religion, but in 1739, with his wife and three children, set sail for America. He died while on the voyage and was buried at sea. The rest of the family continued on their way and established a home in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The three children were named Alexander, Caspar and Elizabeth. Alexander became the founder of a prominent family in and around Pittsburgh, to which locality he moved in 1778 and took part in the organization of the first German United Evangelical Church, the first church organization of the city. Among his descendants was Gen. James S. Negley. Alexander's brother Caspar moved from Pennsylvania to the wilderness of Ohio and settled in the southern part of the state. From him are descended various families of the name now found in the central and western states.

Peter Negley, a grandson of Caspar and grandfather of Captain Negley, under the promptings of the pioneer spirit finally came from Butler County, Ohio, to Marion County, Indiana, and in 1819, two years before Indianapolis was established as a capital of the state, took up his home at the little town of Millersville. His old log cabin home was still used as a dwelling until about 1905 and was probably the oldest structure in actual use for any purpose in the county. Millersville was a rather important stopping place between the settlements of Upper Fall Creek and Lower White River. In that community Peter Negley was a farmer, miller and distiller, and altogether one of the historic characters of the pioneer epoch of Marion County.

His son George married Elizabeth Ludwic and acquired and developed a substantial farm along Fall Creek. He was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and made his influence count for good in both the social and material development of Marion

County. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children.

One of these children was David Duncan Negley, who was born at the old homestead in Lawrence Township of Marion County September 22, 1835. He had only the advantages of the primitive schools of his locality, and at the age of fourteen, when his father died, took upon himself heavy responsibilities in aiding his mother to manage the farm and provide necessities for the younger children. To these duties he devoted himself until at the age of twenty-five the great war broke out between the states.

In the first summer of the rebellion he and his two brothers Peter L. and John W. left the home farm in charge of their mother and another brother, George W., and on August 31, 1861, David D. Negley was mustered into Company H of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. Lew Wallace. His captain was Frederick Knefler, afterward General Knefler, and under his strict discipline he rose to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was with his command at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and Pittsburgh Landing or Shiloh. In the second day's fighting at Shiloh he was seriously wounded and with other wounded men was brought home by a party personally conducted by Governor Morton. As soon as he had recovered his strength he was assigned to duties at home in recruiting and was also made provost marshal. Early in the war he had become a personal friend of Governor Morton, who appointed him to the duties of provost marshal. This was an office exposing him to constant danger since, as is well known, Indiana had large numbers of the Tory element and his vigilance and determined course in ferreting out the Knights of the Golden Circle and suppressing their nefarious activities made him a marked man and daily exposed to personal injury and insult. The responsibilities of such a position can be better appreciated at the present time than at any period since the close of the Civil war. Eventually Captain Negley recruited a new company of volunteers, and on January 16, 1864, was commissioned captain of Company C of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. With this organization he went to the front and led his men until at the battle of Franklin,

Tennessee, toward the close of that year, he and his company were sacrificed at Franklin Ford in order to enable the remainder of the army to make good their retirement from that section of a hotly contested battle ground. He was captured by the enemy and was soon sent to Andersonville Prison, where he endured all the terrible hardships of starvation fare and the cruelties imposed upon the unfortunate Union men who were kept in that notorious stockade. He was not exchanged until shortly before the close of the war and was so weakened by prison life that he did not enter active service.

With the close of the war Captain Negley returned to farming and stock raising in Marion County and became one of the local leaders in that business. A number of years ago he retired to a home in Indianapolis. He has long been one of the prominent and influential republicans of Marion County, at one time served as president of the board of trustees of the suburban town of Wrightwood, and is a member of the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic.

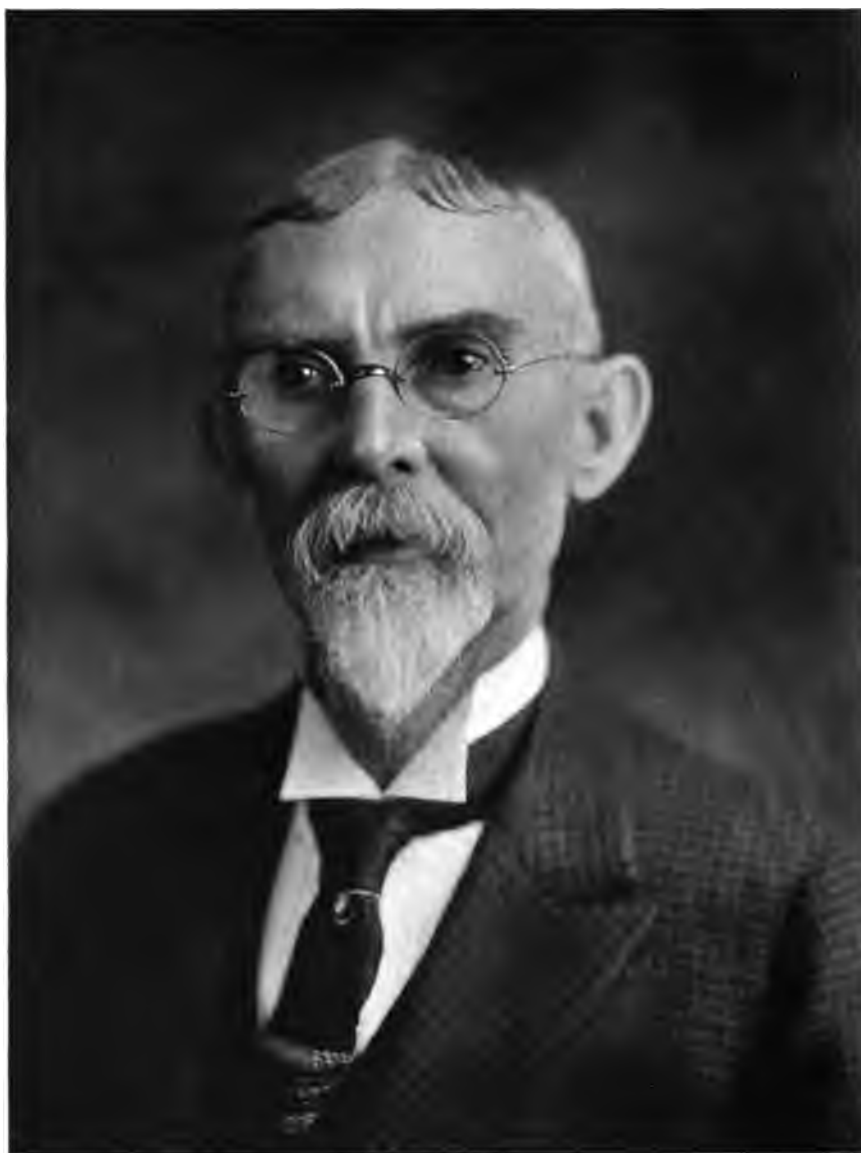
March 10, 1864, in one of the intervals of his service to the state and government, he married Miss Margaret Ann Hildebrand. She was born and reared in Marion County, daughter of Uriah and Delilah (O'Rourke) Hildebrand, early settlers in this part of Indiana. Her mother was a native of Ireland. Captain Negley and wife became the parents of nine children, three of whom died in infancy.

Harry Elliott Negley, one of the sons of Captain Negley, has attained distinctive prominence and success as a lawyer and is one of the well known public men of Indiana. He was born on his father's farm in Lawrence Township of Marion County August 31, 1866, the oldest of his father's children. His mother died in 1893. Though his active life has been largely spent in the City of Indianapolis, he has always regarded it as fortunate that his early environment was a farm with all its wholesome atmosphere and its incentive to good, honest toil. He attended the public schools, the high school at Brightwood, studied law privately and in 1890 entered the law office of Harding & Hovey at Indianapolis. He was admitted to the bar in November of the same year and opened his first office at Indianapolis in November,

1894. For over twenty years Mr. Negley has been recognized as one of the strong and resourceful attorneys of Indiana, has conducted a general practice, and has become especially well known as an authority on real estate titles. At one time he was associated in practice with the late Judge William Irvin, former judge of the Criminal Court, and until 1906 he shared offices with Judge James A. Pritchard, who in the latter year was elected to the Criminal Court bench.

Mr. Negley has been prominent in city affairs and in local republican politics. In 1899 he was elected from the First Ward to the Common Council and was chosen by a greatly increased majority as his own successor in 1901. Throughout his term in the council he was the only lawyer member, and his colleagues naturally referred to him nearly every question involving legal phases of municipal legislation. During his second term he was elected secretary of the Marion County Republican Central Committee. Mr. Negley is now one of the state senators of Indiana, having been elected from Marion County in 1916. In the session of 1917 he was made chairman of the committees on prison and of soldier and sailors monuments. In the Legislature he chose the role of a vigilant and uncompromising opponent of bad and ill advised legislation and performed a more valuable service in that respect than if he had exerted himself to introduce a number of inconsequential measures. In the Senate he had charge of the bill calling for a new state constitutional convention, a non-partisan measure which passed with the votes of seventeen republicans and seventeen democrats. Mr. Negley has always been a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and a special honor was given him when he was chosen to deliver the eulogy on the great emancipator in the State Senate on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1917. In passing it should be noted that this memorial address called out a grateful letter of appreciation from Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. The address was widely published and read all over Indiana, and without attempting to give any idea as to its merits or contents the following sentences are interesting as indicating some of Mr. Negley's individual ideals in politics. Analyzing Mr. Lincoln's political character, he says: "His manhood was de-





*A A Charles*



veloped in a period when statesmanship was a dignified honor and not a trade. When the only known method of swaying the minds of others was by earnest and honest argument and not by studied subterfuge and deception. It was only natural that in any community in which he might be found he should rise to a prominent place, for his every thought was for cleaner, bigger and better things than then surrounded him; and the thought that they might be attained by the political tricks of the unscrupulous politician never found lodgment in his brain. He was astute in the analyzing of a political situation, but he met it always face to face with arguments which all could understand." Upon the organization of the Session of 1919 of the Indiana State Senate Mr. Negley was elected by the other members as president pro tempore, which position carried with it the floor leadership of the republican majority during that session.

Mr. Negley has been quite active in fraternal affairs, is affiliated with Millersville Lodge No 126, Free and Accepted Masons, and Clifton Lodge No. 544, Knights of Pythias. He is a past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men.

On June 1, 1895, Mr. Negley married Miss Edith Lee Grandy, youngest daughter of Rev. Ira B. and Julia (Lee) Grandy. Mrs. Negley was born at Mount Carmel, Franklin County, Indiana, November 14, 1869. Her father was a clergyman of the Universalist Church. Her mother was a descendant of the Lee family of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Negley have one child, Margaret Lee Negley, born December 29, 1902, who has the distinction of having an ancestral line on her paternal side of one hundred years continuous legal residence in Marion County.

A. A. CHARLES is a prominent Kokomo manufacturer, president of the Kokomo Steel and Wire Company, and a man whose experience in American industry covers more than forty years. He is one of the men properly credited with a large share of Kokomo's present prosperity as a manufacturing and civic center.

Mr. Charles was born in New Jersey December 3, 1852, son of John and Amanda (Loper) Charles. He is of English ancestry, and the Charles family has been in New Jersey since colonial times. His

grandfather spent his life in that state as a farmer. He was a very fine type of citizen and was extremely interested in the Methodist Church, and that religious affiliation has continued to be a characteristic of his descendants. Of his ten children John Charles was the second in age, was educated in public schools of New Jersey, and for many years was connected with a canned goods packing house. After retiring from that business he spent twenty years of his life on a farm in Bridgton, New Jersey. He was also a devout Methodist, was a class leader and always prominent in the musical activities of his church. He was a democrat in politics. John and Amanda Charles had five children, four sons and one daughter. The daughter is now deceased, but the sons are all living.

A. A. Charles was educated in the public schools of his native state, and as a boy went to work to earn his living in a packing house. For thirty years he continued to live in New Jersey, and on coming west located in Howard County, Indiana, bringing with him a wife and daughter. He set up the machinery to make tin cans for Jim Polk, of Greenwood, Indiana, but soon resumed his business in food packing, and with N. S. Martz organized and promoted the Brookside Canning Works, under the firm name of Charles & March. Three years later G. W. Charles, a brother of A. A., bought the interest of Mr. Martz, and the business was continued by the Charles Brothers for a number of years. A. A. Charles also erected a large packing can goods factory at Warsaw, Indiana, and operated it for five years. Mr. Charles on returning to Kokomo became interested in the Globe Steel Range Company. Later he organized the Kokomo Steel & Wire Company, which company occupies the entire fifth floor of the Citizens Bank Building for offices. They built the North End Wire Mill, a rod mill, a galvanizing mill and nail mill, and the company now has one of the largest and most complete plants of the kind in the United States. The business was started in 1895, and the first year the volume of sales aggregated \$100,000, whereas now the yearly aggregate is more than \$8,000,000. Mr. A. A. Charles is president of the company, G. W. Charles is treasurer, and J. E. Frederick is secretary.

A. A. Charles is one of the founders of the Great American Refining Company at Jennings, Oklahoma, and is one of its directors. He is also heavily interested in Haytian American Corporation Syndicate of New York, is a stockholder and director in Haynes Automobile Company and the Sedan Body Company of Union City, Indiana, and he has been connected with the Citizens National Bank and has been on its board of directors since its organization.

Mr. Charles during his long residence at Kokomo has identified himself with a number of other business and civic enterprises. He has given much of his time to the Methodist Church, and out of his individual contributions one church of that denomination in Kokomo was largely built. Mr. Charles is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Miss Lydia Riley, of New Jersey. Their daughter, Edna, is now Mrs. R. Conrad, of Warsaw, Indiana.

DR. HUBBARD M. SMITH, a well known physician, writer and educator, located in Vincennes, Indiana, in 1847, following his graduation, and in Vincennes he began the practice of medicine, and there he continued its work until his death in 1907. He was the first physician in that city to recognize the presence of cholera in 1849.

Doctor Smith was patriotic in the interests of his city, state and nation, and outside the work of his chosen profession he was also a poet and author of recognized ability.

HENRY W. KLAUSMANN. Considering his achievements and experience of more than a quarter of a century Henry W. Klausmann deserves to rank among Indiana's leading civil and construction engineers. Much of his service has been of a public nature, in connection with the county surveyor's office and the city engineer's responsibilities at Indianapolis, though he has also handled a large and extensive private practice.

Mr. Klausmann was born at Centralia, Marion County, Illinois, September 2, 1868, son of Henry and Ernestina (Hansslar) Klausmann. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father a cabinet maker by profession, and in 1878 they removed to Indianapolis, where Henry Klausmann

died November 21, 1909. They were the parents of three children, the two now living being Henry W. and Lena, wife of Rudolph H. Henning of Indianapolis.

Henry W. Klausmann received most of his education in the Indianapolis public schools, and he showed a decided inclination for mathematics as a boy and perfected his knowledge in that science largely by self application and by instruction under private tutors. He also served an apprenticeship at the wood carving trade, that being while he was still in school, and study and experience have developed in him a high proficiency in architecture as well as in civil engineering. Mr. Klausmann has been steadily engaged in his profession as a civil engineer since 1891. For six years he served as deputy county surveyor of Marion county and in 1901 was appointed county surveyor and filled that office by three successive elections until January, 1910. At that date he was appointed by the mayor of Indianapolis to the office of city engineer. After returning from this office Mr. Klausmann was engaged until 1918 in engineering and construction work. Among other buildings that attest his skill may be mentioned the City Trust and Occidental buildings at Indianapolis, the Coliseum at Evansville, a large addition to the French Lick Hotel at French Lick, and the Marion National Bank building at Marion.

In January, 1918, by appointment from Mayor Charles W. Jewett, Mr. Klausmann returned to the public service as city civil engineer of Indianapolis. He is already thoroughly familiar with many of the technical problems connected with municipal engineering in Indianapolis, and his previous experience gives him the highest qualifications for effective and valuable service to his home city.

Mr. Klausmann is in fact one of the men of broad and exceptional interests and most varied associations with the life and affairs of the capital city. He is well known in musical circles, and for many years was musical director of the Indianapolis Military Band. He has also done much orchestral work. In republican politics he has served as chairman of the Republican City Committee of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, the Marion Club, the Turnverein, and the Indianapolis Liederkrantz.

Mr. Klausmann has an interesting Masonic record, his affiliations being with the Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, Indiana Consistory of the Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In December, 1916, he was elected illustrious potentate of Murat Temple, and for one year under trying circumstances acceptably and efficiently served as executive head of that organization. He is also a member of Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Klausmann married September 27, 1893, Miss Jessie Coyner, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, daughter of John V. and Anna (Anderson) Coyner. Her grandfather, Martin M. Coyner, was one of the pioneer contractors of Indianapolis. John V. Coyner was a civil engineer and for a number of years he and Mr. Klausmann were associated together professionally. Mr. Coyner was for six years county surveyor of Marion County. He died at Indianapolis in 1905. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Klausmann the older, Catherine, died in infancy. The other is Berthelda E.

M. H. CAMDEN. During the last ten years some of those transactions that have made history in Indianapolis real estate have been arranged, negotiated for and transacted by M. H. Camden. Mr. Camden is now senior member of the firm Camden & Foster, real estate, with offices in the Hume-Mansur Building.

His home has been in Indianapolis for a number of years, but his boyhood was spent in the rural districts of Decatur County, Indiana, where he was born October 12, 1870, a son of James Oscar and Margaret A. (Hooten) Camden. The father was a native of Virginia. When a young man he was enrolled in the service of the Confederate army, but had no taste for service with the secession forces, and finally deserted from the ranks and reached the Union State of Ohio. At Jackson, Ohio, he regularly enlisted in the Union army, and saw active service with an infantry regiment and was on the firing line most of the time until discharged. After leaving the military service he came to In-

diana and located in Decatur County, where he became a farmer. Later he lived in Shelbyville, and in 1893 came to Indianapolis, where for a time he owned and operated a dairy. Later he sold this property and lived retired until his death on February 22, 1898.

M. H. Camden was second in a family of three children. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Decatur County, and at the age of thirteen began earning his first money as a farm laborer at 50 cents a day. When he left the farm in 1889 he went to Newport and worked in a sawmill. He was also clerk in a general store at Batesville, Indiana, and through these various experiences laid the foundation of knowledge and skill in men and affairs that has served him so well in later years. For a time he was working in a furniture factory and was assistant foreman for three years. He also operated a general store at Batesville as assistant manager for one year, and then again entered the furniture business in Decatur County. He traveled 7½ years representing a firm of furniture manufacturers, and did much to build up the trade of the company over a wide territory.

On July 4, 1897, Mr. Camden came to Indianapolis and formed a partnership with Mr. Ralston under the firm name of Ralston & Camden, real estate. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Camden entered business for himself. Among the large deals which he has carried out may be mentioned the sale of the lot on which the city hall was built. He negotiated the sale of this property in 1907 for the sum of \$115,000. He also sold the old Rink property owned by Sterling R. Hill to Captain Hayworth for the sum of \$100,000. A number of other transactions of similar magnitude have passed through his firm. The sales of real estate have often reached a figure upwards of \$200,000 a year. He also deals extensively in Chicago apartment properties and Illinois farm lands.

Mr. Camden is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a republican voter. November 14, 1890, he married Miss Pearl E. Vincent, of Ripley County, Indiana. Her father was one of the prominent physicians of that county.

ESTLE C. ROUTH has been a business man in Richmond for a long period of years,

and his expert services as a carriage maker he has capitalized until he is now proprietor of a flourishing business for the manufacture of automobile bodies at 158-60 Wayne Avenue.

Mr. Routh was born in Economy, Indiana, September 6, 1876, son of R. W. and Martitia (Edwards) Routh. He is of Scotch ancestry. Estle attended the public schools of Richmond and at the age of fifteen went to work for L. A. Mote, a carriage maker, whose shop was on the same ground now occupied by the Routh establishment. He learned the trade of carriage maker and blacksmith during four or five years of earnest apprenticeship and then tried to buy out his employer. Failing in that he started a small shop of his own in a room at 176 Fort Wayne Avenue. He was there two years, and during that time got the contract for doing all the city work, especially for the fire department. In 1899 he was able to buy out his old employer's stock, and for twenty years that has been the home of his growing business. In early years practically all the facilities of his shop were devoted to carriage making, but in 1906 he began specializing in the manufacture of automobile bodies. He has designed and built every kind of vehicle body and he was designer of the New City ambulance. His business covers a territory forty miles in extent around Richmond. Mr. Routh has also made some judicious investments in local real estate.

In 1899 he married Mary K. Collett, daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Mackey) Collett of Richmond. They are the parents of two children: Frank A., born in 1900, and Wayne G., born in 1911. The older son was in the United States Marines for two years, part of the time being stationed at Hayti and was sent to France on the battleship Hancock. He lost his health in the service and the government is now, in pursuance of its regular policy, giving him re-training for civilian career, and he is pursuing a course in commercial accounting at Valparaiso University.

Mr. Routh is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

**ULRIC Z. WILEY.** Forty-five years of continuous membership and activity at the Indiana bar have brought Ulric Z. Wiley some of the most substantial honors and

achievements of his profession. For many years he practiced in Benton County, and was first elected judge of the Circuit Court while living at Fowler. The service which makes him most widely known among Indiana lawyers was his twelve years work on the Appellate Court Bench. Judge Wiley since retiring from practice has been a resident of Indianapolis.

He was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, November 14, 1847, youngest of the five children of Preston P. and Lucinda Weir (Maxwell) Wiley. The Wiley family came to Indiana when the country was a territory, more than a century ago. His grandfather, Joseph Wiley, on leaving Pennsylvania first settled in Brown County, Ohio, where he developed a farm, and in 1811 pioneered to Jefferson County, Indiana, and was one of the first to develop the agricultural lines around Kent, where he lived until his death. Preston P. Wiley was born in Brown County, Ohio, November 25, 1809, and was two years old when the family came to Indiana. He spent about fifty years of his life on a farm in Jefferson County, and died there August 21, 1895. For several years after his marriage he taught school in winter terms, and spent the summers at farming. His early education was very limited, but after his marriage he set himself to diligent study and not only mastered the common English branches but became a thorough Greek scholar. He eagerly read every book he could secure in a time when circulating libraries were almost unknown. Along with farming he became a preacher of the Gospel, and continued that work for about fifty years. He also assisted his children as far as possible to secure good educations. In politics he was an early whig, a strong abolitionist and anti-slavery man, and afterwards an equally ardent republican. He was the first man in Jefferson County, Indiana, to respond to the call for troops in the Civil war, but was too old to be accepted for field service, though he rendered the Union his hearty support in every other way. He was a member of the Home Guards in Southern Indiana, and was called out during the Morgan raid.

Judge Wiley and a brother are the only surviving members of his father's family. During his youth he was privileged to attend school only three months each year,

but at the age of nineteen entered Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana, and graduated with the class of 1867. At that time the degrees A. B. and A. M. were conferred upon him and subsequently he was honored with the degree LL. D. Teaching furnished part of the funds by which he educated himself. He also had charge of his father's farm for one year while his parents were visiting a daughter in California. Judge Wiley began the study of law with William Wallace, son of Ex-Governor Wallace and a brother of Gen. Lew Wallace. He was a student in Wallace's office at Indianapolis two years, and then entered the law department of old Northwestern College, now Butler University, from which he received his degree in May, 1873. In October, 1874, Judge Wiley located at Fowler, where his abilities brought him all the practice he could handle in a few years. In March, 1875, he was appointed county attorney, serving two years, and in 1882 was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1892 he was appointed judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, composed of Benton, Jasper and Newton counties, to fill a vacancy. Later he was nominated and elected and served from 1892 to October, 1896. On the latter date he resigned from the Circuit Bench to become a candidate for judge of the Appellate Court of the Fifth District, and was elected and was a member of that tribunal for three terms of four years each.

Judge Wiley is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He has long been prominent in Odd Fellowship and was grand master in 1891-92 and four terms was grand representative to the Sovereign Lodge of the World. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and is an active republican. Judge Wiley is an elder of the Christian Church and has filled that office for two years, and for eight years has taught the Business Men's Bible Class.

May 6, 1874, he married Miss Mary A. Cole, of Indianapolis. They are the parents of four children: Carl C., Nellie E., Maxwell H. and Ulric Weir.

**WILLIAM H. WISHARD, M. D.** Among the men who made the history of medicine in Indiana doubtless none occupied a higher place consequent upon his services and in the esteem of his fellow practi-

tioners than the late William H. Wishard. The quality and value of his service was not less remarkable than the sustained power which enabled him to continue his work longer than the average length of human existence.

While it is not possible in so brief a sketch as this to estimate from the professional point of view the extent and nature of his services to the profession, it is permitted to quote what his old personal and professional friend, Dr. Nathan S. Davis, the founder of the American Medical Society, said of him some years ago: "Dr. William H. Wishard of Indianapolis is one of the oldest, most intelligent, useful and patriotic general practitioners of medicine in that state. Rendered strong and self reliant by abundance of physical labor in his youth, with educational advantages limited to the public or district schools of his neighborhood, he is in the best sense of the word a self-made man. Though contributing but little to the pages of medical literature, he has for sixty-three years efficiently sustained the regular medical organizations, both state and national, and as surgeon in a volunteer regiment from Indiana during the Civil war, especially during the siege of Vicksburg, his services were more than ordinarily efficient and valuable in the removal and care of the sick and wounded soldiers, many of whom had to be removed to Northern hospitals. He is one of the pioneers whose integrity, industry and efficiency have been his prominent characteristics in every position he has been called upon to occupy."

As a family the Wishards have given more than one prominent character to American life and affairs. Outside of their services the distinguishing characteristic is longevity. Old age with them is apparently a natural prerogative. Dr. William H. Wishard was born January 17, 1816, and died when near the century mark, on December 9, 1913. His brother, Rev. Samuel E. Wishard, D. D., who made a distinguished record as a Presbyterian minister and scholar, reached the age of ninety. Doctor Wishard's father died at eighty-six, and one of his uncles lived to be ninety, and an aunt to the age of ninety-five years and seven days.

The paternal grandfather of Doctor Wishard was William Wishard, a native of

St. Andrews, Scotland, who emigrated to County Tyrone, Ireland, and was of Scotch Covenanter stock. William Wishard came to America in 1774, locating in Delaware, later going to Pennsylvania, where he joined the American forces in the war of the Revolution. He fought at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and later saw service on the Western frontier of Pennsylvania. At the close of the Revolution he moved into Southwestern Pennsylvania, locating at Redstone Fort, now Brownsville, and in 1794 penetrated still further into the Western wilderness to Nicholas County, Kentucky. He spent his last years there on his farm, and died from apoplexy at advanced age. He was the father of fifteen children.

Col. John Wishard, father of Doctor Wishard, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was taken to Kentucky at the age of two years, and grew up in that then far western district. Farming was his steady vocation throughout his active years. In 1825 he followed the wave of migration close up to the limits of the newly established city of Indianapolis, and located about ten miles away, near Glenn's Valley, on the edge of Johnson County, where his labors reclaimed a heavily timbered tract of land. He was member of a company of riflemen in the Black Hawk war, and later was a colonel in the Fifty-Ninth Indiana Militia. He died at Greenwood, Indiana, September 8, 1878. John Wishard married Agnes H. Oliver, who died in August, 1849, in her fifty-eighth year. Her parents were John and Martha (Henderson) Oliver, her father of English descent, a native of Virginia and a settler in Kentucky as early as 1782. He was a friend and companion of Daniel Boone. John Oliver assisted in building the blockhouse at Lexington, in which his oldest child was born.

Of such sturdy ancestry, William Henry Wishard was born at the home of his parents in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 17, 1816, and was about ten years old when the family moved to Central Indiana. With only the opportunities of a log cabin schoolhouse he managed by self application to acquire much more than the ordinary education of a youth of that time and gained much of it in the intervals of hard labor on his father's farm. He began reading medicine in the winter of 1837-38 under Dr. Benjamin S. Noble. He

afterwards took a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the old Indiana Medical College at LaPorte, Indiana. He did post-graduate work in the Ohio Medical College and began practice in Johnson County April 22, 1840.

For many years he carried on the arduous and self-sacrificing labors of the country practitioner, riding far and wide over the country in Johnson and adjoining counties. Altogether his work as a practicing physician covered a period of sixty-six years, not ending until January, 1906.

Early in the Civil war he became a volunteer surgeon in the Fifty-Ninth Indiana Infantry and later with the Eighty-Third Indiana Regiment. The words of Doctor Davis above quoted indicate one splendid service which he rendered during the war. It should be noted here that it was as a direct result of his investigations, reports and vigorous presentation of the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers on Southern battlefields that the government after much delay on the part of bureau and cabinet officials was moved, by the direct order of President Lincoln himself, to bring about the general removal of the sick and wounded from the South to the more healthful environment of the Northern states. His services in this particular were especially directed to the removal of the wounded after the siege of Vicksburg, into which city he marched with General Grant's army the morning of July 4, 1863. He was the first surgeon to make a trip with a river steamboat in carrying out the order issued by President Lincoln for the transportation to the North of the sick and wounded. Many prominent army men, including Gen. Lew Wallace, repeatedly stated that the entire credit for this service, which brought untold relief to the suffering, was due to Doctor Wishard. All the time and services Doctor Wishard gave to his country during the war, a period of over 21½ years, were given without any compensation except for his personal expenses.

In the spring of 1864 Doctor Wishard left his former residence at Glenn's Valley on the old homestead, which he had bought from his father, and removed to Southport, Marion County. He practiced there until the fall of 1876, when he was

elected county coroner and removed to Indianapolis. There his work went on until after celebrating his ninetieth birthday he formally retired from practice. His remarkable vitality, both in mind and body, has an interesting proof in what was written concerning him in 1908: "Today Doctor Wishard occupies a unique position in the medical and social life of Indianapolis. He has frequently been called a walking historical encyclopedia. His remarkable memory enables him to recall quickly and perfectly events and dates, even the days of the week upon which they occurred. This marked characteristic has not lessened his interest in current events, as is often the case with elderly persons, but he manifests an interest in religious, professional and political questions of the day equal to that of a man in the prime of life."

Doctor Wishard was long a prominent figure in Indiana medical organizations. He was the last survivor of the first Medical Convention of 1849 and therefore a charter member of the Indiana State Medical Society, was its president at the time of its fortieth anniversary and at the fiftieth anniversary gave the address of welcome, which included a history of the society. Doctor Kemper's Medical History of Indiana quotes Doctor Wishard's papers on the early history of the medical profession of the state. He also wrote an interesting account of his experiences as an army surgeon. He was a charter member of the Marion County Medical Society, was its president in 1905, and on his eighty-ninth birthday, the day his services ended, the members of the society presented him with a parchment testimonial, appropriately dedicated and inscribed. For many years he was active in the membership of the American Medical Association. Doctor Wishard became a republican upon the organization of the party and was one of its oldest and most constant voters. He was a Presbyterian, and religion was always a large factor in his life. Except in emergencies, he did not allow his professional work to interfere with his church and religious duties. For over sixty years he was a ruling elder in the church and served as commissioner in six meetings of the General Assembly, the last time at Winona Lake in May, 1905, just fifty-nine years from the time he first rep-

resented the Indianapolis Presbytery in that capacity. He was for many years a member and for fifteen years surgeon of George H. Chapman Post No. 209, Grand Army of the Republic. Doctor Wishard lived well into the twentieth century, and the remarkable era of invention and improvement covered by his career is well indicated in the fact that he was a passenger on the first through train which came from Madison to Indianapolis. He often told the fact that on his return trip he sat beside Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who on that day left the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis to take the pastorate of Plymouth Church at Brooklyn.

On December 17, 1840, the same year that he began the practice of medicine, Doctor Wishard married Miss Harriet N. Moreland. She was to him the ideal wife and companion both in the early days of struggle and the later years of prosperity and honor, and their companionship was prolonged for more than sixty-one years. Mrs. Wishard died April 28, 1902. She was the youngest daughter of Rev. John R. and Rachel (McGohon) Moreland. Her father was an early Presbyterian minister in Indiana and at one time the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. Doctor and Mrs. Wishard were the parents of nine children. The first four died in infancy or early childhood. Those to grow up were: William N.; Albert W., who became a prominent Indianapolis lawyer; George W., a Minneapolis business man; Harriet J., who married Dr. John G. Wishard; and Elizabeth M.

WILLIAM N. WISHARD, M. D. Putting the services of father and son together, the name Wishard has been continuously prominent in Indiana medical circles for over three quarters of a century, the activities of the two being a large measure contemporaneous. Dr. William N. Wishard began practice over forty years ago, and while his father was one of the most useful of the old time general practitioners, his own work has been largely as a specialist.

He was born at his father's home in Greenwood, Johnson County, October 10, 1851, and at the age of nine his parents removed to Glenn's Valley, Marion County. As a boy he attended local public

schools, spent one year in a private school at Tecumseh, Michigan, and finished a high school course at Southport, Indiana. From there he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, but was unable to complete his literary course on account of ill health. In view of his subsequent attainments that college conferred upon him the well merited degree of Master of Arts in 1891. In 1871 he entered the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1874, and for a brief time he was with his father in practice at Southport and during 1875-76 continued his medical education in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, which also awarded him the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1876. Since that year his home and activities have been centered at Indianapolis.

Among other distinctions connected with his service Doctor Wishard has long been known as the "father" of the Indianapolis City Hospital, of which for 7½ years he was superintendent. He not only supervised the technique and efficiency of the hospital, but had much to do with the construction of the buildings and the equipment. As an auxiliary to the hospital he brought about the founding of the Indianapolis Training School for Nurses, the first institution of its kind in Indiana and the second in the entire west. After retiring from the superintendency in 1887 Doctor Wishard continued for many years a member of the consulting staff of surgeons. While hospital superintendent he was also lecturer on clinical medicine in the Medical College of Indiana. Doctor Wishard has also served on the consulting staff of the St. Vincent Hospital, the Protestant Deaconess Hospital, the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the Bobbs Dispensary, and the Indianapolis City Dispensary.

After leaving the management of the hospital he spent a period of post-graduate study in New York City, and since then has specialized almost entirely in genito-urinary and venereal diseases. On returning to Indianapolis he was elected professor of the chair of those diseases in the Medical College of Indiana. Doctor Wishard has also spent much time abroad, and has improved his own technique by extensive associations with the most eminent specialists in his field in the world. For upwards of thirty years he has been one of Indiana's foremost specialists in this

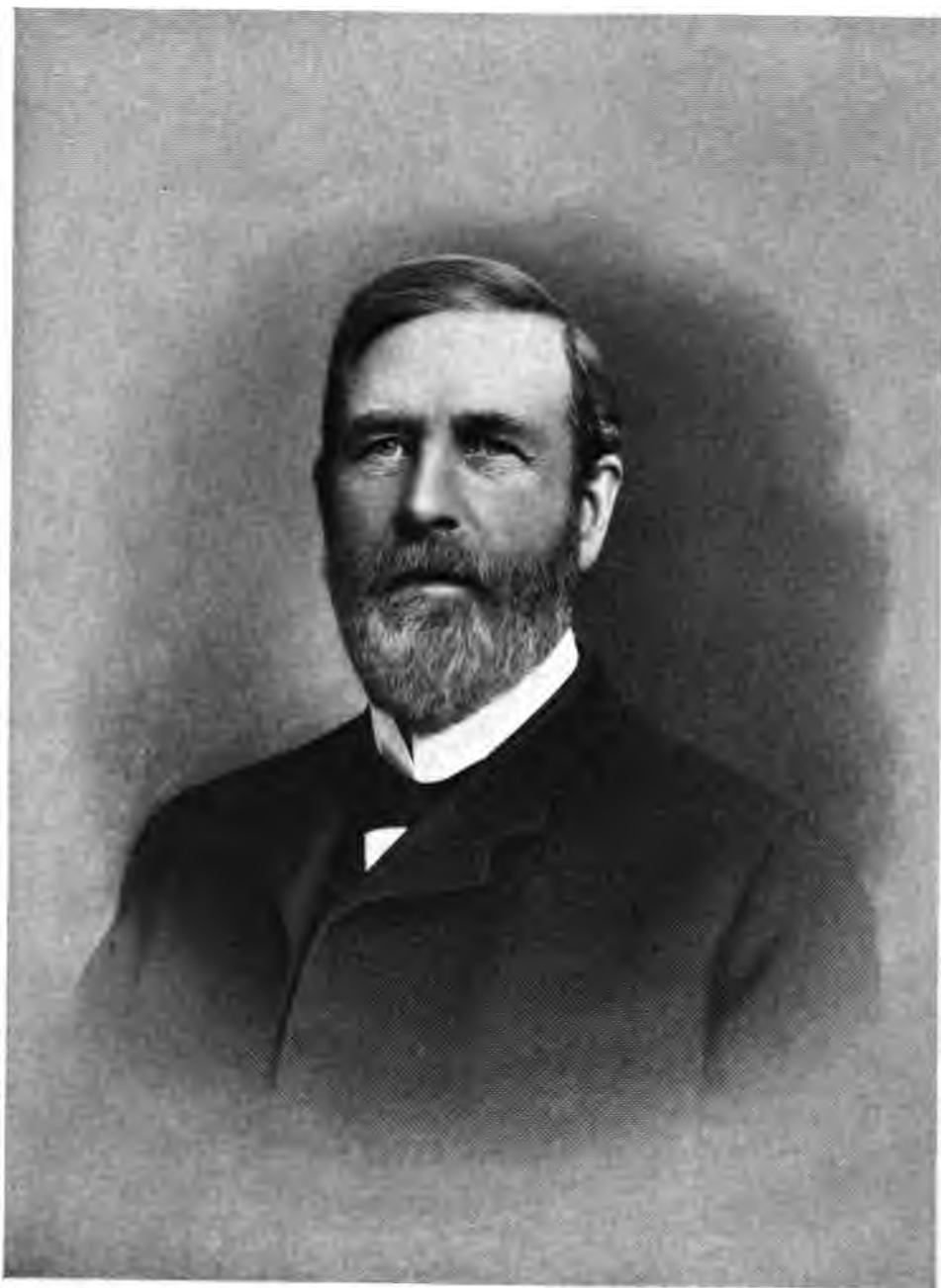
field, and patients have come to him from all over the state and outside the state. He is credited with having performed the first, or one of the very first operations on record for removal of the lateral lobes of the prostate gland through a perineal opening. He also invented an instrument for use of the galvanic cautery on the prostate gland through perineal opening.

Besides his individual work and prominence as an authority, Doctor Wishard, like his father, has rendered an invaluable service to the medical profession in general and especially through its organizations. It was largely under his leadership that the three schools of medicine, the Medical College of Indiana, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, and the Fort Wayne Medical College were merged into one complete and adequate school. For a number of years he served as chairman of the committee on medical legislation for the Indiana State Medical Society. In that capacity he wrote the larger part of the Indiana law governing the practice of medicine as passed by the Legislature in 1897. He is an honored member of the Marion County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, which he served as president in 1898, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, the American Urological Association and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, having served as president of the last two associations. As president of these organizations he showed unusual ability as an executive officer. His work in this connection brought forth the following admiring comment: "Considerate of the opinions of others, courteous to those who hold views different from his own, forceful and clear in argument, calm in judgment, energetic and persevering in whatever he undertakes, his marked characteristics of leadership have gained for him a notable record in the profession of medicine. In medical legislation, college and hospital management, his counsel and advice are sought, and to their advancement he has given his time at the sacrifice of his own personal interest. Selfishness has no part in his nature."

A concise survey of his influence and work in the medical profession was made some years ago by Doctor Brayton, editor of the Indiana Medical Journal, in these







*E. H. Scott*

words: "Dr. W. N. Wishard has practiced medicine continuously in Indianapolis for over thirty years. He was deputy coroner of Marion County two years, and for over seven years superintendent of the City Hospital, changing it from a rude barrack into a modern hospital with a full-fledged training school for nurses, making it a model for all the hospitals since established in Indianapolis. For twenty years Doctor Wishard has confined his medical work to genito-urinary surgery, and stands in the front rank in the country in this department of surgery. He has been a leader in Indianapolis in establishing the Medical Registration and Examination Board, and the Indiana State Health Board, of which he was president. Doctor Wishard has also been a leader in medical education as well as in medical legislation. He belongs to the middle group of Indiana physicians—those who were in touch with the great physicians and surgeons of the Civil war period, and who have also taken an active part in the medical and surgical renaissance which is the chief glory and beneficence of modern biological research. In all of Doctor Wishard's relations, in medical, sanitary and civic life, he has been a wise and conservative counsellor, but whenever the occasion required an aggressive and successful actor, serving as conditions demanded, either as the watchman at the bow or the helmsman at the wheel. He is now only in the height of his medical and civic usefulness and has a large fund of acquired knowledge and experience upon which he draws readily in surgical and general discussions and lectures."

Doctor Wishard is a republican voter and an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, in which he holds the position of elder and has served as commissioner to the General Assembly of the church. May 20, 1880, he married Miss Alice M. Woollen, daughter of William Wesley Woollen and Sarah (Young) Woollen, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Wishard died December 9, 1880. June 17, 1896, he married Miss Frances C. Scoville, who was reared and educated at Evansville, Indiana, daughter of Charles E. and Frances (Howell) Scoville. Doctor and Mrs. Wishard had five children, three dying in infancy, the other two being William Niles, Jr., and Charles Scoville.

HON. EMMET H. SCOTT. While the greater part of half a century a resident of LaPorte, Emmet H. Scott by his interests, his work and experience is a man of broad affairs upon whom the enviable title of big American business man might well be bestowed. How fitting this description is can best be told by reciting the larger experiences and achievements of his active career.

He was born in Broome County, New York, in 1842, son of Wiley H. and Aseneth (Locke) Scott. His father was born on the Unadilla River in Otsego County, New York, and was an early settler in the town of Nineveh on the Susquehanna, where he owned and operated a hotel for twenty-seven years and carried on a large farm of more than four hundred acres. His death occurred in 1872. His wife was a native of New York and of Revolutionary ancestry. Several members of the Locke family had already joined the patriotic army as soldiers under Washington when, the colonists being sorely oppressed and in great need of others to enlist, a younger member of the Locke family was singled out for immediate urgent duty, and in order to get him ready in time the women of the household sheared a sheep, carded and spun the wool, and made a pair of trousers for him all within twenty-four hours.

There is probably some significance in the fact that the early life of Emmet H. Scott was spent on his father's farm. This environment gave him a sturdy discipline in addition to the advantages he had in the common schools of his native village and in the Blakesley School, a select school at Harpersville, two miles away. At the age of twenty he taught school for one winter in Tioga County, New York. In February, 1863, he went to work in the joint express office of the Adams and American Express Companies at Centralia, Illinois. That was in the midst of the Civil war. Vicksburg was in a state of siege and the only railroad outlet and inlet to the Mississippi Valley was over the single track of the Illinois Central Railroad. When Mr. Scott went into the office in February he was the second clerk to be employed. The express business increased so tremendously that when he left in October the same year, on account of poor health, there were twenty-seven

clerks employed in the same office to take care of the business.

The following winter he spent recuperating on the home farm in New York. In 1864 he was employed by George S. Marsh, a railroad contractor building the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad between Central Bridge and Cobleskill, New York, and between Oneanta and Unadilla, New York. This work was completed in the latter part of 1866.

A college or university is supposed to give a young man preparedness for the serious responsibilities of life. Mr. Scott never went to college, but he found in these early experiences just noted the kind of preparation he needed for his future career. In February, 1867, he arrived at LaPorte, Indiana, to become superintendent of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company. That company owned the wornout track between LaPorte and Plymouth, and was incorporated to build between Plymouth and Peru to connect with the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad. During 1867-68 the road between LaPorte and Plymouth was rebuilt, including the filling in of several miles of trestles over the Kankakee marshes. Between Plymouth and Peru the road was finished and opened July 1, 1869. During 1867 Elisha C. Litchfield was president of the C., C. & L. Railroad, and Mr. Scott became well acquainted with him. Mr. Litchfield had two large sawmills and a large salt works upon the Saginaw River in Michigan. Having observed closely the young railroad superintendent and taken measure of his abilities, Mr. Litchfield engaged Mr. Scott to go to Saginaw and take charge of the Litchfield properties and operate them. Mr. Scott accordingly resigned from the railroad company in October, 1869, and went to Saginaw. The following year he returned to LaPorte and married Miss Mary R. Niles. Mrs. Scott was born on the same block of ground on which the Scott residence now stands in LaPorte. She is a sister of Mr. William Niles, a distinguished citizen of northern Indiana whose life career is sketched on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two living children, Emmet Scott and Fanny. The daughter was married to Dr. E. A. Rumely in 1909.

During 1872-73 Mr. Litchfield was engaged in trying to build the New York,

Rondout & Oswego Railroad. Railroad building at that time was exceedingly expensive. Steel rails cost more than \$100 a ton and iron rails eighty-five to ninety per ton. Moreover there was a dearth of capital. When bonds were issued they generally bore 7% and if sold to English investors they had to be disposed of at much less than par value. Besides the mills and salt works on the Saginaw, Mr. Litchfield had 43,000 acres of timberland on the Flint, Cass, Bad and Tittabawassee rivers in Michigan. When the Jay Cook panic came in September, 1873, and gold went to 280, Mr. Litchfield was sick. His liabilities for railroad building were so large that early in November following he was adjudged a bankrupt. He died within twenty days after the adjudication. There was much difficulty in the appointment of a receiver, as the railroad creditors were firm creditors, and others were individual creditors. The latter claimed that the individual creditors were first entitled to the share of his individual estate and if there was any surplus it should be paid over to the assignees of the bankrupt railroad firm. The individual creditors won out and the court held that the individual estate should be disposed of to pay the individual creditors.

Jesse Oakley of New York was appointed the assignee, and he employed Mr. Scott to take charge of the estate in Michigan and to manage it, this employment being approved by the court. Within a few months after the assignee was appointed a suit in chancery was brought, covering the larger part of the property in the State of Michigan on the theory that the Litchfield title was only that of mortgage security. This prevented the disposal of any real estate covered by the chancery suit until the claims of the petitioners had been heard and decided in the courts.

About 15,000 acres of the lands in Tuscola and Saginaw counties not included in the suit were valuable for farming purposes, and Mr. Scott disposed of a great quantity of those lands. One of the saw mills and salt works were taken over by the holders of a mortgage and the other saw mill, opposite Bay City, was leased by Mr. Scott from year to year while this suit was in progress. In the meantime, in the fall of 1876, Mr. Scott returned with his family to LaPorte. He had bought

an interest in the LaPorte Wheel Company, which was being managed and controlled by his brother-in-law, Mr. William Niles. They acquired all the stock of the company, and business was then carried on by the firm of Niles and Scott until 1881, when they organized a corporation known as the Niles & Scott Company, of which Mr. Scott was vice president and general manager. He and Mr. Niles remained in active control until January, 1902, when they sold their entire interests. Their management had been so successful and so honorable that the firm title was considered a valuable asset in itself, and therefore the business has since been conducted as the Niles & Scott Company. It has been one of the chief industries in making LaPorte a great manufacturing center.

At the same time Mr. Scott retained his authority and control of the Litchfield estate in Michigan and made frequent visits to Saginaw. In 1880 the long pending chancery suit was settled by Mr. Scott before it came to trial by the payment of \$17,000. The creditors were then called together and Mr. Scott was authorized by them to cut the logs, drive them down the rivers and have them sawed and sell the lumber. After three or four camps were established another set of litigants appeared and sought an injunction to prevent the cutting of the timber. This injunction was denied by the Federal Court. The following summer, when the logs began to come out, notices were filed with the Boom companies so that bonds had to be given to the companies for the value of all the logs delivered. After several million feet was sawed and had been sold by Mr. Scott and when the lumber came to be shipped the same parties replevined. In three years they brought over thirty suits of various kinds, and Mr. Scott was the acting, vital defendant in each of them. He was almost continuously harassed. Finally he filed a plenary bill in the name of the assignee, making each of these ten or twelve parties who had been bringing suits as defendant. An injunction was granted and issued immediately upon the filing of the bill. The court also ordered that all the claims should be consolidated and decided in one action. Testimony was taken and submitted within a year and the verdict made for the plaintiff. One of the principal defendants took an appeal to the

Supreme Court of the United States, but before the time elapsed for perfecting the appeal he settled with Mr. Scott and paid \$22,000 and all the costs of this principal suit and dismissed all the twenty-nine smaller suits and paid costs. Thus after trials and difficulties that might furnish material for an interesting business romance Mr. Scott found his hands free to finish the lumbering of the property. He realized very large net sums for the benefit of the creditors, and in 1886 the estate was wound up and closed. The Litchfield creditors got eighty-four cents on the dollar, more than any bankrupt estate had paid in the City of New York up to that time. All this was largely due to Mr. Scott's efforts.

During these years Mr. Scott had been acquiring timber lands in Michigan of his own. In 1894 he organized at LaPorte the Lac La Belle Company and bought 100,000 acres of timber lands in Alger and two adjoining counties. The purchase was made from the North of England Trustee Debenture & Assets Corporation. Opposite Grand Island on the south shore of Lake Superior in Alger County is a most beautiful bay, furnishing a great and natural harbor of refuge for all the vessels sailing on Lake Superior. Mr. Scott conceived the idea that the location on the Bay would be unrivaled for the building of a town and the establishment of a great lumber manufacturing center. He bought nearly 500 acres on the shore, organized a railroad company which built a line thirty-seven miles long from Munising out to Little Lake on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The town site was conveyed to the railroad company, and in a short time a tannery, stove and lumber mill and other industrial enterprises were built. Largely due to this development Alger County during the decade from 1890 to 1900 had the largest growth in population in its history.

Something should now be said about Mr. Scott's connection with his first railroad enterprise in Indiana. The Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company was leased to the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad Company for a long term of years. It was operated by the last company, but about 1882 the latter company leased the line from Michigan City to Peru and to Indianapolis to the Wabash Railroad Com-

pany. In 1884 the Wabash Company having failed was placed in the hands of a receiver. The trustees of the mortgage bonds got an order of the court compelling the receivers of the Wabash Company to turn over the lines of the railroad between Michigan City and Indianapolis to the two trustees, one of whom was Gen. Wager Swayne and the other Col. George T. M. Davis of New York, according to the conditions in the mortgages. These two trustees deputized Mr. Scott to take charge and operate the line of railroad between Michigan City and Indianapolis. Thus for several years he had a new responsibility. During 1885-86 the mortgages were foreclosed and the railroads were bid off by purchasing committees representing each of the two companies. These purchasing committees sold the line outright to the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and Mr. Scott turned over the lines and took a receipt from Mr. Bradbury, the general manager, in April, 1887.

In 1886 Mr. Scott became interested in the mining of coal in Greene and Sullivan counties, Indiana. He bought 884 acres, composing all of seven adjoining farms, for the most part on the westerly side of the Dugger and Neal Coal Company's mine. He then organized the Superior Coal Company, of which he owned all the stock except a few shares owned by the officers of the Island Coal Company. This latter company was operating extensively at and near Linton. After building some miners' houses and getting a shaft sunk Mr. Scott was so harassed by the conduct of the coal miners that he concluded it was best for him to consolidate with the Island Coal Company. When this was done the Island Coal Company spread out and operated coal mines over a large territory. In 1903 the Island Company sold this property to the Vandalia Coal Company for more than \$250 per acre.

Much of this interesting business experience is hardly known even to Mr. Scott's close friends. A large number of people know him chiefly for his extensive operations in the development and reclamation of agricultural lands in Northern Indiana. Mrs. Scott, his wife, had some 2,200 acres of land bequeathed to her by her father in 1879. One farm on the Tippecanoe river was upland, but about 1,900 acres in four different tracts were swamp land, being

located in the Mud Creek region of Fulton County. Mr. Scott sold 500 acres of the swamp lands for \$15 per acre, but he subdivided the remaining 1,400 acres into five farms, erected barns and houses and other buildings, spent many thousands of dollars in open drains and tile drains, and afterward sold the lands, some as high as \$70 an acre.

In 1884 he bought 1,387 acres of marsh land for himself in the same county. This he subdivided into four farms, and again undertook extensive drainage work and improvement. Today these four farms are worth much more than \$100 an acre. On the four farms he has laid more than a hundred miles of tile drains, has caused four miles of big dredge ditches to be dug, and the example and work of this one individual owner has been a great factor of benefit to the improvement of swamp lands and all lands generally in Fulton County. Since selling his interest in the wheel factory in 1902 Mr. Scott has given most of his time to looking after his farms. He was a pioneer in the modern reclamation work in Northern Indiana. That work required courage and foresight as well as a large amount of capital. The entire region where his operations have been centered is now under cultivation, and is no longer known as a marsh, but as a prairie.

Only a broader outline of the career of Mr. Scott can be attempted here, since that broader outline constitutes real history. Mr. Scott has been a history maker in both Indiana and Michigan, and the public has an interest in what he has done. He is a keen and forceful American business man, and through it all has pervaded a public spirit that in many ways has inured to the progress and development of his home city of LaPorte. Mr. Scott was for five years mayor of LaPorte, serving from May, 1889, to September, 1894. Of larger constructive enterprises credited to his administration should be mentioned the improvement of the channels between Lily, Stone and Pine lakes, for the purpose of furnishing the city a permanent water supply. The first brick pavement in LaPorte is also attributed to his administration. In politics Mr. Scott is a democrat.

DR. THEOPHILUS PARVIN was born January 9, 1829, at Buenos Aires, South America, where his parents were residing as

missionaries. After receiving his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania he located in Indianapolis as a medical practitioner in 1853, and except for the year he resided in Cincinnati made Indianapolis his home until the fall of 1883, when he removed to Philadelphia. To Doctor Parvin belongs the honor of being the first physician of Indiana to write a medical text book, "Science and Art of Obstetrics," and he was also honored with the presidency of the Indiana State Medical Society in 1862.

Doctor Parvin excelled as a lecturer and teacher. His death occurred in Philadelphia January 29, 1898.

EARL E. STAFFORD is owner and head of "The House of Ideas," as he calls the Stafford Engraving Company of Indianapolis. Mr. Stafford has been himself a house of ideas ever since he started his career, and it was his ambition to do things in the engraving and illustrative field much better and along new lines that led him into founding a business which now has a history of a quarter of a century.

Mr. Stafford belongs to one of the old and honored families of Eastern Indiana, being a descendant of some of the Quakers who have been most conspicuous in the development of Wayne and Henry counties.

His grandfather, Dr. Daniel H. Stafford, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, August 30, 1818, son of Samuel and Nancy (Hastings) Stafford, and a grandson of Daniel and Abigail Stafford, who came from North Carolina and settled in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1812. Nancy Hastings was a daughter of William and Sarah (Evans) Hastings. William Hastings was a native of New Jersey but went south to Western North Carolina, and in 1807 moved to Wayne County, Indiana, where he was a school teacher in the first colony that settled in Eastern Indiana. Dr. Daniel H. Stafford was only six months old when his mother died. In 1822 his father moved to Henry County and thirteen years later to Hamilton County. His father was a minister of the Society of Friends. Doctor Stafford served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade, and while working at the trade in Henry County studied medicine. In 1843 he began practice, and while the Civil

war was in progress he took post-graduate work in the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati. For a number of years he devoted much of his time to agriculture, but eventually found his time fully occupied by his profession. He married in 1838 Sarah G. Stretch, whose parents settled in Wayne County in 1823.

Dr. James A. Stafford, father of Earl E., was oldest of the nine children of his parents. He was born in Henry County September 28, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and in Earlham College at Richmond, was a teacher for several terms, and in 1864 began reading medicine with his father. In 1867 he graduated from the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and during succeeding years built up a large practice at Millville. He also owned a large farm there and was especially successful in bee culture. He was also a merchant at Millville. He continued the practice of his profession at Millville until 1907, when he moved to Newcastle, and there established a home hospital, which he has successfully conducted ever since. Though now in his eightieth year, he has the vigor of many men years younger, and spends part of his time on his large farm near Millville. He is a faithful member of the Friends Church, has been active in medical societies, and is a republican in politics. For a long period of years he has given his advocacy to prohibition. In 1860 he married Miss Martha Payne, who died in 1866, leaving two sons, Horace and Charles. In 1868 he married Elizabeth C. Worl, daughter of John Worl, one of the early settlers of Henry County.

Earl E. Stafford, only child of his father's second marriage, was born in Henry County, Indiana, December 25, 1870. He attended the public schools of Millville and as an amateur had made considerable progress in the printing art before he was thirteen years old. In 1887 he entered Purdue University, and after leaving college he went to work at Indianapolis in the advertising department of the Sun. He left the Sun in 1891 to engage in the advertising business for himself, and for a time conducted an advertising trade paper. Then, in March, 1893, he organized the Stafford Engraving Company, and has built a business which is undoubtedly one of the foremost exponents of artistic en-

graving in the Middle West. It is now a large organization, with a great plant and equipment and with a staff of expert men in all lines of commercial art and engraving. This is the only engraving establishment in Indiana making process color plates. Mr. Stafford has devoted considerable time to agriculture and owns a farm of 139 acres in the suburbs of Indianapolis, which is devoted to the growing of small grains and live stock.

Mr. Stafford is a republican and has been quite active in his party. October 20, 1897, at Indianapolis, he married Miss Laura Coulon. They are the parents of two children, Robert E. and Dorothy Stafford.

HON. RICHARD LOWE, representative from Montgomery County in the State Legislature is widely known in many parts of the state besides his home county, and his record from young manhood to the present time has been marked by great efficiency and ability in every undertaking.

He was born April 6, 1860, in the Village of Newton, Richland Township, Fountain County, Indiana. When he was six years of age he removed to Tippecanoe County, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He gained a higher education largely by his earnings as a farm laborer and as a teacher. He attended the Northwestern Normal University of Indiana at Valparaiso and also the Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio. For ten years he taught school, his work in that profession being in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Mr. Lowe in 1889 was appointed a special agent for the United States Pension Bureau. It was in that work that his experience and abilities brought out his finest service. His duties took him to many parts of the United States, and he was more and more appointed to difficult cases requiring the services of an expert examiner. He held his office until 1910, and from that year until 1915 was diligently engaged as a farmer and stock raiser in Tippecanoe County. On retiring from his farm Mr. Lowe located at Crawfordsville, and has since conducted a pension office with branch offices at Indianapolis and Lafayette. He has successfully prosecuted and adjusted many important claims for old soldiers and their representatives. During our war with the Cen-

tral Powers of Europe Mr. Lowe as an attorney assisted gratuitously hundreds of soldiers and their heirs with their claims for allotment, compensation and insurance, and is yet engaged in this field of active usefulness.

He was elected to represent Montgomery County in the legislature November 5, 1918, on the republican ticket, and as a member of the Seventy-First General Assembly of Indiana achieved the reputation of being a hard working, painstaking legislator. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always been a student and lover of books and has a large private library in his comfortable home at 209 East Pike Street in Crawfordsville.

July 30, 1885, Mr. Lowe married Miss Gelesse Louella Jeffery, a native of Ohio. She died September 16, 1903, mother of one son, Sylvan Russell Lowe, born August 14, 1886, and now a resident of Rochester, New York. October 19, 1905, Mr. Lowe married for his present wife Mrs. Olive Riggs, a native of Putnam County, Indiana.

JOHN GLASSCOTT. The Glasscott family has had an active part in the history of Michigan City for many years. It was founded here by the late John Glasscott, and two of his sons continue the prestige of the name in business and civic affairs.

John Glasscott was born in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1838, son of Thomas and Anastasia (Cullerton) Glasscott, who were lifelong residents of County Wexford. Four of their sons, Thomas, James, John and Nicholas, came to America, also two daughters, Margaret Glasscott of Chicago and Eliza Glasscott Howard of Detroit, Michigan, while two sons, William and Robert, remained in Ireland.

John Glasscott left the home of his parents when only nine years of age, and came to America on a sailing vessel, being five weeks on the ocean. Landing at New York, he went on west to Chicago, where he joined an uncle named John Redmond. He was employed in various lines until he reached manhood and then moved to Michigan City and learned the trade of brass moulder in the car shops. After a short time he entered the service of the Michigan Central Railway Company, and continued



that employment until late in life, when he resigned and engaged in the coal business. He died in March, 1917, and left a good name in the community. He married Mary Olvaney, who was born in Defiance, Ohio. Her father, John Olvaney, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and he and his brother Patrick were the only members of the family to come to America. John Olvaney was a young man when he reached this country, and in New York he met and married Mary Frazier. They started west with a team and wagon, and having limited means they had to stop at different times along the road to earn sufficient money to keep them in supplies, and thus by stages they continued westward until they arrived in Michigan City, then a small town. John Olvaney died there a few years later, leaving his widow and several small children. One son, named John, served four years in the Union army during the Civil war. About a year after the war he met his death by drowning in the lake while attempting to save the life of another. Mr. and Mrs. Glasscott had four children, Alexander, who died at the age of seven years, John, Thomas and Matie, the latter the wife of Rudolph Krueger.

Thomas Glasscott attended the parochial schools and public schools of Michigan City, and after finishing his education took up clerical work. For the past six years he has discharged the responsibilities of savings teller in the Citizens Bank. He is a member of St. Mary's Church, as were his parents, and is affiliated with Council No. 837 of the Knights of Columbus, and with the Chamber of Commerce.

His brother, John J. Glasscott, was also born in Michigan City, was educated in the parochial schools, and as a young man entered the retail coal business. After several years he broadened his enterprise to include real estate and insurance and also the wholesale coal trade, and he is now at the head of a large and successful enterprise. In 1894 he married Evangeline McCrory, a native of Michigan City and a daughter of John and Catherine McCrory. They have four children: Eulalia, Lorenzo A., Robert and Evangeline. Eulalia is a teacher of domestic science in the Michigan City schools and Lorenzo graduated from the law department of Notre Dame University at the age of twenty-one. The family are members of St. Mary's Church and John Glasscott is affil-

iated with Michigan City, Council No. 837, Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

**EUGENE C. DOLMETSCH.** This is one of the honored names in wholesale circles at Indianapolis, and also suggests the career of a man who coming to America comparatively poor and unknown has carved his destiny as a substantial citizen of Indiana and has a record which his own children and every other citizen may read with inspiration and encouragement.

He was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, September 11, 1855, one of the nine children of Christian and Maria (Hauelsen) Dolmetsch. The first fourteen years of his life were spent in Germany. He attended the common schools, and before beginning the second period of a German youth, that of a practical apprenticeship at some trade, he accompanied an uncle, William Hauelsen, to the United States. They came direct to Indianapolis, where Mr. Dolmetsch arrived with a very imperfect knowledge of the English language or American customs. It was his purpose to make this country his future home and to win success if perseverance and industry would accomplish that end. For several years he attended night school in Indianapolis, and therein perfected his knowledge of the language and gained other qualifications for worthy and useful citizenship.

It was nearly fifty years ago that Mr. Dolmetsch came to Indianapolis, and in all those years his interest and employment have been practically along one line. His first experience was as clerk in the wholesale and retail toy establishment of Charles Mayer & Company. He remained with that firm, giving the best that was in him of faithful service and hard work, for a period of thirty-four years. In 1902 the original firm retired and was succeeded by five of the older employes, Eugene C. Dolmetsch, John G. Ohleyer, Herman H. Sielken, Otto Keller and George Hofman. These five men organized and incorporated the E. C. Dolmetsch Company. Since that time Mr. Dolmetsch has been the active president of the corporation. The specialty of the company is wholesaling druggists sundries, toys and fancy goods. It is a large and important firm, and one that has added not a little to the prestige of Indianapolis as a wholesale center.

Besides his business affairs Mr. Dolmetsch has always entered fully into the responsibilities of American citizenship. He is independent in politics, is a member of the Lutheran Church and is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Many times his name has appeared in connection with some movements which have brought important institutions into the life of Indianapolis. Since America entered into war with Germany his patriotism has been signally demonstrated, and he was one of the proud American fathers who welcomed the fact that his youngest son, Walter K., volunteered as a soldier in the National Army. His only other son, Eugene C. Dolmetsch, Jr., is actively associated with him in business.

May 26, 1886, Mr. Dolmetsch married Miss Ida Kevers. She was born in Ohio of German parentage.

CLARA MARGARET SWEITZER. Of Indiana women who have chosen independent vocations in spheres and fields outside the routine of woman's labors, Clara Margaret Sweitzer of Richmond has the distinction of success and professional attainments as an optometrist. She has a large and prosperous clientage and business in the Westcott Hotel Building.

She was born at Shakopee, Minnesota, daughter of Nicholas and Christine (Hoeing) Sweitzer, both of whom were born in Bavaria, Germany. Miss Sweitzer was educated in parochial schools and also in the Notre Dame Convent. After some business experience in different lines she entered the Rochester School of Optometry, graduated, and in 1905 located at Richmond, opening an office and consulting rooms at 927½ Main Street. She soon had a growing business and on December 16, 1918, opened a newly appointed office in the Westcott Hotel. Hers is one of the largest business of its kind in Wayne County. She carries a complete stock of optical goods and has all the facilities for perfect adjustment and fitting for individual use. Much of her business comes from outside towns, and no small share of it from outside the state.

Miss Sweitzer is a member of the State and National Associations of Optometrists. She has been actively engaged in state association work and has served on various committees for several years. She has also

represented the state as a delegate in national conventions. She believes in suffrage for women but is rather averse to office holding for the sex. She is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church and is an independent in politics.

JOHN J. HARRINGTON, JR., is an executive of one of the old established business concerns of Richmond, the John J. Harrington Wholesale Accessories, Saddlery and other supplies house.

He was born at Richmond in September, 1882, a son of John J. and Anna (Ross) Harrington. As a boy he attended parochial schools, also the Garfield School, and was an honor graduate from the Richmond High School in 1900. In September of that year he entered Notre Dame University, and took the two years' course leading to the degree Master of Accounts in one year, graduating in 1901. He at once returned to Richmond and entered his father's business, and has been given increasing responsibilities in that concern with passing years.

In 1907 he married Henrietta Luken, daughter of A. G. Luken, a pioneer druggist of Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have four children. Mr. Harrington is a republican and was elected unanimously Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus, and had charge of all their war work drives in Richmond. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the National Association of Wholesale Saddlery Dealers, and a member of St. Mary's Church.

CAPT. SILAS E. TAYLOR, who was a captain of engineers in the Civil war, earning promotion from the ranks to a captaincy, has been a resident of LaPorte for over half a century, and for many years was head of one of the largest printing concerns of that city. He learned the printing trade when a boy and followed it steadily with the exception of the Civil war period until he retired quite recently.

Captain Taylor was born at Bath in Steuben County, New York, July 16, 1837. His great-grandfather, Nathan Taylor, was a native of Connecticut and served in the war of the Revolution. After that war he became a pioneer settler in Washington County, New York. John Taylor, grand-



MR. AND MRS. SILAS E. TAYLOR



father of Captain Taylor, was born in Washington County, New York, learned the trade of millwright, and established one of the early homes in Steuben County, traveling from Washington to Steuben County with wagon and team. He bought a tract of timber land at \$1 an acre, supplied his family and home with the necessities of life by working at his trade, and also superintended the management of the farm, where he lived until his death, when upwards of ninety years of age. He married Miss Baker.

Daniel Bacon Taylor, father of Captain Taylor, was born at Fort Ann in Washington County, New York, in 1805. He also learned the trade of millwright, and followed it all his active career in New York State. He married Dorcas Cothrell, a lifelong resident of New York State.

Captain Taylor is the only surviving child of the seven born to his parents. At the age of fourteen, having had some formal instruction in the schools of that time, he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Steuben Courier. He worked at this occupation steadily until 1860, when he went west to Port Clinton, Ohio, and established a newspaper. He did not long remain connected with that enterprise, owing to the fact that the Civil war broke out and he responded to the call for his services by returning to New York State and enlisting in the Fiftieth Regiment of New York Engineers. The first year he served as a private, then for one day as first sergeant, later as second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant, and finally as captain commanded the company and in many ways distinguished himself by the enterprise and intrepidity of his organization during several of the important campaigns of the war. The war over, he returned to New York and resumed employment in a printing office at Hornell.

Captain Taylor came to LaPorte in 1867 for the purpose of accepting a position in the office of the LaPorte Herald. At that time the principal machine for printing in the office was a hand press. With the growth of the city the facilities of the office were increased, and for many years Captain Taylor was connected with one of the largest printing establishments in Northern Indiana. This company also published for some years the LaPorte Herald, and at one time Captain Taylor owned a half interest

in that publication. He became president of the printing company and held that office until he retired February 4, 1916.

DR. JAMES F. HIBBARD is one of the noted and well remembered Indiana physicians who have been called to the life beyond. He was long prominent in the medical societies of the state, and as early as 1862 was elected president of the State Medical Society, and in 1893 was chosen president of the American Medical Association. His contributions to the former were numerous and valuable. Indiana claims Doctor Hibbard among the eminent men who graced her medical profession. His home was at Richmond.

WILLIAM M. FERREE. The Ferree family has been in Indiana since pioneer times and are well known in several different counties of the state. William M. Ferree has been in the lumber business for the greater part of his active career, and is now a partner in one of the large retail lumber establishments of Indianapolis.

The first member of the Ferree family in America was a Huguenot who came from France for the purpose of seeking freedom of religious worship. Through the influence of William Penn he received a land grant in what is now Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The family thus established became numerous, produced many estimable men and women, and one branch of it subsequently moved to Virginia. From Virginia in the early part of the last century the Ferrees came to Rush County, Indiana, where Oliver S. Ferree, father of the Indianapolis merchant and son of William, who was the son of John, was born April 9, 1836. Oliver Ferree when a boy was thrown from a horse and was a cripple all the rest of his life. Despite this handicap he developed sterling business qualities and for many years was one of the prosperous merchants at Somerset in Wabash County. He spent his later years on his old farm in that county. In the days when Indiana still furnished a large quantity of the finest of hard wood timber he built a home which was finished throughout with walnut, a timber now almost priceless and as valuable as mahogany. This fine old home was only recently destroyed by fire. Oliver Ferree was active in the Methodist Episcopal

Church, served as a church official, and in politics was a republican. His first wife was Mary L. Miles, who was born at Marion, Grant County, Indiana. She died in 1878, the mother of two sons, Francis M., and William M., the former a farmer occupying the old homestead in Wabash County. Oliver Ferree married for his second wife Annie White, who now lives at Thorntown, Indiana.

William M. Ferree was born on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1870, at Somerset in Wabash County, Indiana. In that locality he spent the years preceding manhood, and finished his education in the Somerset High School. His energies were employed on the home farm until the age of twenty, at which date he removed to Elwood, and there gained his first experience in the lumber trade. For eleven years he was connected with the Elwood Planing Mill, most of the time as yard foreman. From Elwood he removed to Indianapolis, and entered the service of the Kies Lumber Company. The Kies lumber plant is now operated by the Brannum & Keeneler Lumber Company, situated on East Washington Street. Mr. Ferree was connected with these two organizations for ten years and for two years was with the Fayette Lumber Company at Connersville. Selling his interests there he returned to Indianapolis and in 1914 organized the Ferree-Case Lumber Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. This company conducts a general lumber supply business at State Street and the Big Four Railway tracks, and they also have a business connection with the Case Lumber Company of Rushville, Indiana.

September 15, 1892, Mr. Ferree married Miss Jeanette A. Seward, daughter of Jack and Margaret Seward. Six children have been born to their marriage. Two of them, Dale Oliver and Mary, are deceased, the former at the age of three and the latter at eight years. John R., the oldest child, senior at Butler College, Indianapolis, is now in the uniform of a soldier, member of the Three Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces in France. The son Paul is a student in the Technical High School of Indianapolis. The two younger children are Elizabeth and Jeanette.

Mr. Ferree is affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Council of Ma-

sonry, with the A. A. Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen. Politically he casts his vote as a democrat.

CHARLES A. KORBLY, SR., was one of the very able members of the Indiana bar during the last third of the nineteenth century. He was never prominent in politics and his reputation rests most soundly upon the work he did as a lawyer, and as such his reputation was not confined to any one county of the state. The honored name he made as a lawyer has been sustained by the splendid abilities of his two sons, Charles A., Jr., and Bernard, both prominent members of the Indianapolis bar. In public affairs the member of the family known is Charles A. Korbly, Jr., former congressman from Indiana.

Charles A. Korbly, Sr., was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 16, 1842. His father, Charles Korbly, was a native of Bavaria but married in France. From there he came to the United States and lived at Louisville, Kentucky, for some years. He was a man of adventurous disposition and in 1849 with others started overland for California. The last word received from him was at St. Joseph, Missouri, and whether he lost his life on the way or after reaching California has never been known. His widow then took her family to Ripley County, Indiana, where Charles A. Korbly, Sr., was reared. He received some education at home, also taught school during his youth, and began the study of medicine, but turned from the preparation for that profession to the law. The man who directed and inspired most of his researches in the law was William Henry Harrington, then a prominent lawyer of Madison and later at Indianapolis. Charles A. Korbly became a partner with Mr. Harrington and for nearly thirty years practiced law in Jefferson County and surrounding counties. In 1895 he removed to Indianapolis, where he formed a partnership with Alonzo Green Smith, a former attorney general of Indiana. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Korbly.

As a lawyer Mr. Korbly was known not as a brilliant advocate nor for his forensic ability, but rather for his deep and thorough knowledge of the law and its appli-

cation. He would not take a case unless it had merit. When once employed his clients could rest assured that their interests were sacred and that he would be indefatigable in conserving them. This was the basis of the reputation which became widespread over Indiana. He was in every sense a safe counsellor, and well deserved the high position he gained at the bar. Though an ardent democrat in political belief he never showed an inclination for official honors. About his only official work was several years as United States commissioner. He served in the Union army during the Civil war until injured. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

Charles A. Korbly, Sr., died June 13, 1900. He married Mary B. Bright, who survived him. Her father, Michael G. Bright, was a native of New York State and of Revolutionary American stock. For many years he was a successful lawyer at Madison and finally came to Indianapolis, where he continued in practice for a number of years. Charles A. Korbly, Sr., and wife had five children. The three still living are Charles A., Jr.; Mary B., Mrs. John G. McNutt; and Bernard.

Charles A. Korbly, Jr., was born at Madison, Indiana, March 24, 1871, and he was educated in the parochial schools of that city, attended St. Joseph's College in Illinois for two terms and studied law under his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and in 1895 came to Indianapolis and became connected with his father's firm, Smith & Korbly. After the death of his father in 1900 he practiced with Alonzo Green Smith and with his brother Bernard until 1902. Since then he has practiced alone. Mr. Korbly has a number of business interests at Indianapolis, and in the spring of 1908 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for congressman from the Seventh District. He was elected on that ticket against a large normal republican majority and was one of the leading members of the Indiana delegation in the House of Representatives during the Sixty-first, Sixty-second and Sixty-third congresses, from 1909 to 1915.

Mr. Korbly is a recognized student of politics and affairs and a number of years ago prepared some articles on currency and banking for the Indianapolis News. These articles were widely copied, and

Vol. IV—4

had much to do with molding opinion and educating the public on these great issues. Mr. Korbly is a member of the Indiana State Historical Society, the Hoosier Historical Society at Madison, the Indianapolis Board of Trade and Commercial Club, the Indiana Bar Association, and is a member of the Catholic Church. June 10, 1902, he married Isabel Stephens Palmer, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Stephens) Palmer and granddaughter of Hon. Nathan B. Palmer, speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1832 and later was treasurer of the state. Mrs. Korbly is of a family containing Revolutionary ancestors.

Bernard Korbly has had a highly successful career as an Indianapolis lawyer. He was born at Madison June 29, 1875, and was educated in the schools of that city and at St. Joseph's College at Teutopolis, Illinois. He read law with the firm of Smith & Korbly at Indianapolis and since 1896 has been one of the leading members of the bar. Mr. Korbly has also been prominent in democratic politics and was democratic state chairman of Indiana from the spring of 1912 until January, 1918. He is a member of a number of clubs and organizations. He married Margaret E. Crim.

**JOSEPH DOTY OLIVER.** Were it not that invention, expansion and accomplishment have marked so many lines of industry in these modern days all over the world, still greater attention than ever would have been given to the amazing growth and unparalleled success of one of Indiana's largest industries, which the name of Oliver has been identified since its birth. In the long years of national peace, as well as in world war times, the Oliver Chilled Plow has been recognized as a necessary adjunct to agricultural production. South Bend has always been the home of this manufacturing plant, which now covers seventy-five acres, and South Bend is the home of Joseph Doty Oliver, who is president of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works.

Joseph Doty Oliver was born at Mishawaka, Saint Joseph County, Indiana, August 2, 1850. His parents were James and Susan (Doty) Oliver. James Oliver was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, and died at South Bend, Indiana, March 2, 1908, surviving his wife six years, her

death occurring September 13, 1902. The Olivers came to Indiana in 1836 and settled at Mishawaka in Saint Joseph County. Mr. James Oliver remained there for several decades, and in 1855 moved to South Bend, where he found a chance to invest in an established foundry, paying \$88.76 of his sole cash capital of \$100 for a one-fourth interest. Among the products of the foundry were cast iron plows, considered by farmers a decided advance over the old wood mold-board plows of earlier days. James Oliver's judgment convinced him that the cast iron plows were too heavy and not adapted to many soils, and he began experimenting and for twelve years put his inventive genius into the work, and finally evolved the Oliver Chilled Plow, which remains to this day the accepted implement of its kind the world over, and at the same time is a lasting testimonial to the perseverance, patience and constructive skill of its inventor.

The plant of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works is the most extensive of its character in the world, with a manufacturing capacity of more than half a million plows annually, besides other implements and recently patented devices. The plant is situated along the New York Central Railroad tracks south for a distance approximately six city blocks, and from Chapin Street over four city blocks to Arnold Street. There are twenty-six different buildings, including a six-story warehouse, and its offices are at 533 Chapin Street. Employment is given 3,000 hands and the products are shipped all over the world.

An interesting example of what is being carried on at the plant in the way of adding to the industrial power of the agriculturists in the present situation, when the world is looking to the United States for bread, is the hastening up of the manufacture of one of the company's inventions of 1914. Its description, without technicalities, stamps it as a combined rolling colter and jointer device, to be used with many patterns of Oliver plows. A feature of the utility of this device is that it will thoroughly cover under weeds as high as a man's head and bury them at the bottom of the furrow, and when it comes into universal use, as it will, there will be no more trouble for the farmers from such destructive pests as grasshoppers, bollweevil, white grubs or Hessian fly. This is but one of

the many inventions completed and under way of this company, and all of them, in order to satisfy the present head of the company, Joseph Doty Oliver, must have specific value for the farmer, and he accepts no other under the name of improvements.

Joseph Doty Oliver since leaving Notre Dame Academy and De Pauw University has been closely identified with the manufacturing business above described, entering the factory and obtaining thereby a practical working knowledge in which he has never lost interest. He is not only the nominal but actual head of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, taking pride in its success and intelligently assisting in working out its problems. In his devotion to business sometimes his friends have declared that he has not taken time to accept political and other preferments, but business first has always appealed to him. However, Mr. Oliver has never shirked responsibilities and as an ardent republican has been ready to respond to the legitimate calls of his party, but in large measure he has preferred to loyally support others and advance their ambitions rather than to enjoy their fruits for himself. He has served on several occasions as a delegate to state and national conventions, and is an active member of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce. He is also a trustee of Purdue University and at this time president of the board.

When the affairs of this nation became critical Mr. Oliver put aside his reluctance to assume heavy public responsibility, subordinating all private interests when called upon by the secretary of the treasury of the United States to accept the office of state director for Indiana of the savings certificate plan of the government. He is president of the Saint Joseph County Council of Defense, and in every way is working for the patriotic objects that are the heart and soul of Americanism.

Mr. Oliver was married at Johnstown, New York, December 10, 1884, to Miss Anna Gertrude Wells, and they have four children: James Oliver, who is vice president of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works; Gertrude Wells, who is the wife of Charles Frederick Cunningham, secretary of the company; Joseph D., of South Bend, who is treasurer of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, was married April 30, 1917, to



Miss Ellinor F. McMillin, who is a daughter of Hon. Benton McMillin, present United States minister to Peru, South America, and formerly governor of Tennessee; and Susan Catherine, who resides with her parents. The family residence, one of the finest private homes in the state, stands on Washington Avenue, South Bend.

Mr. Oliver is a director of the National Park Bank of New York City; of the First National Bank of Chicago, and of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railroad Company. While his home training and personal beliefs have made him a Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Oliver in this as in other attitudes is liberal minded and he gives generous support to many church bodies. Personally he is very approachable, and a visitor soon senses the sincerity that is in the genial smile and hearty hand-shake, and finds no difficulty in understanding his popularity with his army of employes as well as his fellow citizens.

GEORGE H. WILCOX, senior partner of Wilcox Brothers, men's furnishing goods merchants of Newcastle, has been more or less identified with business at Newcastle for the past nine years, and his career as a traveling man and merchant covers a number of localities in Ohio and Indiana.

George H. Wilcox was born at Allensville in Vinton County, Ohio, December 3, 1874, a son of N. C. and Margaret (Culy) Wilcox. The Wilcox family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His maternal grandfather, David Culy, came from London, England, and at Lebanon Ohio, served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade. Later he studied medicine and became one of the capable old time country practitioners in the vicinity of Good Hope and Jeffersonville, Fayette County, Ohio. He practiced in true pioneer style, riding horseback and carrying medicines in a saddlebag. He continued his profession until about five years before his death, which occurred in 1908. Of his four children three are still living, the second in age being Margaret Culy who was married at Allensville, Ohio, to N. C. Wilcox. They have four children, all living.

George H. Wilcox acquired his education in the public schools at Jeffersonville, Ohio, graduating from high school in 1891. His initial experience in mer-

chandising was acquired by work in his father's dry goods store. In 1895 he went to Cincinnati, and traveled out of that city representing the Meyer, Wise & Karchen Company, wholesale furnishing goods and notions. His territory was Southern Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, including most of the Ohio river towns as far east as Charleston, West Virginia. He was on the road fifteen years. In the meantime he was acquiring interests in several local establishments. In 1906 he bought his father's dry goods business at Continental, Ohio, and put his brother, Leo D., in charge. In 1909 this business was moved to Crooksville, Perry County, Ohio, where it was continued until 1915. At that time the dry goods and women's furnishings were sold over the counter, while the men's clothing department was moved to Elkhart, Indiana, and continued there until July 1, 1918.

After leaving the road in 1909 Mr. Wilcox moved to Newcastle in 1910 and bought the Campbell Brothers' dry goods store. He proceeded to sell that stock over the counter and then established a new and complete stock of furnishing goods, clothing and shoes on March 10, 1910, and to this business he has given his personal attention and has built up a trade that satisfied all the demands of the city trade and much of the country district surrounding. His stock is complete in men's furnishings and shoes, and his long experience enables him to furnish the highest quality consistent with the price.

In August, 1904, Mr. Wilcox married Viola Schath, daughter of George and Minnie Schath, of Cincinnati. Mr. Wilcox is a republican, a York Rite Mason and Shriner, having affiliations with Syrian Temple at Cincinnati, is a member of the United Commercial Travelers, has filled all the chairs in Cincinnati Council, of which he is still a member and is a member of Cincinnati Lodge No. 5, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has also identified himself in a public spirited manner with all movements affecting the local welfare of his home city of Newcastle.

GUSTAVE G. SCHMIDT has known Indianapolis as a resident for a half a century, is a native of the city and represents one of the familiar and honored names there. He has himself been one of the valuable in-

fluence in the upbuilding and progress of the city. He has had many interesting experiences and achievements, and some of the more important details of his career are a real contribution to local history.

Mr. Schmidt was one of the pioneers in introducing to Indianapolis the most modern of amusements, the moving picture show. He is now president of the Atlas Amusement Corporation, which owns and operates three of the best known moving picture houses in the city, the Crystal, the Atlas and the Stratford.

Mr. Schmidt was born December 27, 1865, son of Adolf and Elizabeth (Voss) Schmidt. His father was a native of Germany and his mother of Alsace. Adolf Schmidt grew up and was educated in the fine old university city of Heidelberg. One of his college mates was the strenuous American citizen and patriot Carl Schurz, and both of them shared in the enlightened liberalism and ideals of political freedom which threw Germany into the throes of revolution in 1848, and it was an aftermath of that struggle that Schurz and many of his compatriots, including Adolf Schmidt, had to leave the fatherland and transplant their lives and their ideas to the New World. Adolf Schmidt possessed considerable property and enjoyed a good social position in his home city, but the property was confiscated and he barely made escape with his life through France to America. The presence of friends and relatives led him to Indianapolis, and ever afterward he was a true lover of American institutions. His first employment in this city was as a baker, and he afterward opened a shop of his own on Massachusetts near New Jersey Street, and later on East Washington Street, and here built up an extensive news business, handling all foreign periodicals, and was Indiana representative of the International News Service. At one time he contributed to the numerous pages of Puck and Judge. He was also interested in the publication of the Indiana Tribune, a German paper, and was financially identified with other Indianapolis publications.

It was in a home that radiated the atmosphere of political freedom and the best American ideals that Gustave G. Schmidt grew to manhood. After getting his education his first occupation was in the news service selling papers,

and subsequently he worked as a messenger for the Western Union. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of the telegraph key, and was employed at the old central office taking press reports and handling the wire for the Indiana State Journal when John C. New was its editor. During the big strike of the commercial telegraphers in 1883 he lost his position and then sought work as a railroad telegrapher. He was operator and dispatcher on the I. B. & W. road before he was twenty-one years of age. Not long afterward an accident occurred through the mistake of another operator, but which involved him in the investigation and caused him to throw up his job. During the interval that followed he put in ninety days as an employe of the Northern Pacific Railway at Dickinson, North Dakota. He also worked as dispatcher and operator with the T. St. L. and K. C. and the Monon Railroad, being at Bloomington, Indiana, for the latter. While there he took up the study of law but did not continue it to the point of admission to the bar. When the Schmidt brewery installed a telegraph and cable line Mr. Schmidt went to work as operator and bookkeeper for the plant. Subsequently the firm sent him out as salesman and southern representative with an office at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had charge of their extensive interests and jurisdiction over the southern trade of the company for six years. Returning to Indianapolis, Mr. Schmidt was local representative of the Pabst Brewing Company, and afterwards of the Schmidt brewery. It was while in this business that he furnished some financial resources to establishing the Airdome near the Atlas Engine Company plant. That was his introduction to the picture show business, and in later years the promotion of this amusement has occupied most of his time and energies. Mr. Schmidt is an active republican in politics.

Mr. Schmidt's first wife was Carrie Wilings. She died in 1895, leaving one son, Raymond Voss. This son possesses the patriotic ardor of his father and grandfather, and has made strenuous efforts to get his services accepted by the United States government in the present war. He has volunteered four times, and attended the officers training camp, but on account of slightly defective eyesight was barred





*Mr. M. Walton.*

from the service. A special trip by his father to Washington and the exercise of political influence has so far failed to secure him the opportunity of any service.

Mr. Schmidt married for his present wife Elnore Hartman. Her father, Fred Hartman, served as a soldier in the Civil war with the Union army, and for fifty years was a well known wagon manufacturer in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have one daughter, Catherine.

ROBERT J. MEUSER has spent his life in the meat business, as a stock buyer, packer and retailer, and represents a family through whose record the history of pork and general meat packing in Indiana might easily be told. The Meusers for three generations have been identified with the packing industry in this state. Robert J. Meuser is now conducting a high class market at 440 East Washington Street, and is a pioneer in establishing the now familiar "cash and carry" system of selling food products.

Mr. Meuser was born in Madison, Indiana, May 25, 1875, a son of John R. and Wilhelmina (Dietz) Meuser. His grandfather, George Meuser, was one of the first if not the first pork packers at Madison, Indiana. That was in the days of river transportation, when meat packing was confined almost entirely to the salt curing of pork and long before refrigerator cars were even dreamed of. John R. Meuser was born at Madison December 25, 1849, and when a boy helped carry the brick which entered into the construction of the Meuser Packing House. This business did a large export trade. Most of their products were packed on barges in the river and meat was cured as it floated down the river to New Orleans. John R. Meuser succeeded his father in business, and in 1888 moved to Indianapolis, where he resumed his work with the Indianapolis abattoir, the public slaughter house. Later he built the packing house which now belongs to Brown Brothers, packers. For two years before his death he retired. He passed away February 2, 1912, and his wife died in 1914. Her people were from Germany. John R. Meuser was a republican and stood high in Masonry, filling all the chairs in Lodge No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Madison and being member of the Scottish Rite and Shrine

at Indianapolis. His wife was active in the English Lutheran Church. They have six children: George E., who is in the United States Navy; Alice, a trained nurse living at Indianapolis; Robert J.; Mary R., wife of James Badorf, of Kansas City; G. R. wife of Captain Ralph, who is now in the United States service; and William H., connected with the automobile business at Indianapolis.

Robert J. Meuser received his education in Madison and in early life became his father's assistant in the packing business. He has had experience in every detail of that work. He has bought livestock on the hoof, has studied and worked at every phase of the slaughter and packing of meat products, and has also supervised the sale and distribution both as a jobber and retailer. In 1901 he was at the Indianapolis stockyards as a commission man, and his ability enabled him to make money very rapidly. He finally financed a packing business at the old Reiffel packing house. This began on a small scale, and gradually increased until it was one of the leading concerns of its kind at Indianapolis, conducted under the name Meyer-Meuser Packing Company. Mr. Meuser remained a factor in that business until 1911, when he retired to establish his present retail market at 440 East Washington Street. From the very first this has been a "cash and carry" business.

Mr. Meuser and family reside at Edgewood on the Madison road in Perry Township. In 1900 he married Lena R. Summers, who died in 1903, leaving two daughters, Margaret and Ruth. In 1913 Mr. Meuser married Ruby R. Hester.

Mr. Meuser is affiliated with Capital City Lodge No. 97, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Pentalpha Chapter No. 564, Royal Arch Masons. He has always been an earnest worker for the success of the republican party.

WILLIAM MARSHALL WALTON, of LaPorte, is known all over the State of Indiana in horticultural circles and is a recognized authority on every phase of the fruit industry in the northern counties of the state in particular. Mr. Walton was the youngest man ever elected as president of the Indiana State Horticultural Society.

He was born at LaPorte. His father, William Marshall Walton, Sr., was born

at Kingston, New York, February 4, 1844. His grandfather James Walton, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, grew up and married there, and on coming to the United States located at Kingston, New York, and later moved to Hurley in Ulster County of that state, where he died April 1, 1888. He married Ann Phoenix, also a native of Lincolnshire. She was born March 31, 1815, and died March 26, 1884. Her four sons were named George, James, John and William Marshall.

William Marshall Walton, Sr., as a youth learned the trade of cigar maker and followed that occupation in New York State until the early '70s. He then came west to LaPorte and continued as a cigar manufacturer there until failing health compelled him to seek a change of occupation. At the same time he had bought a tract of land in the southeast part of LaPorte, and there made his primary efforts as a fruit raiser. He planted a variety of trees, including nearly if not all the different kinds of fruit species suitable to that climate in addition to a large variety of small fruits. He made a close study of the business, and in a few years had a highly developed orchard of twenty acres. He improved his land with good buildings and lived there until his death December 20, 1912. He married Anna E. Polly, who was born at Bardstown, Kentucky, and died January 15, 1914. Her children besides William Marshall were Bessie, Grace, Mary, Rose and Nell Gordon, who was born in 1888 and died in 1897.

William Marshall Walton, Jr., graduated from the LaPorte High School in 1906. As a boy he helped his father in the orchard, and took naturally to the business of fruit growing. Horticulture is a business in which experience and practice counts for more than anything that can be learned from books, and Mr. Walton knows the industry in every practical detail. For three winter terms he also attended Purdue University, where he made a special study of horticulture, and at different times represented the university as orchard demonstrator.

In 1914 Mr. Walton formed a partnership with Harry L. Stanton of LaPorte, and with two other parties bought the Spawn orchard at Rochester, Indiana. They reorganized as the Orchard Development Company, of which Mr. Walton is

president. Later he and Mr. Stanton bought the other interests are now sole owners of that property, which constitutes the finest orchard in Indiana, and it has produced many thousands of dollars worth of fruit.

Mr. Walton is now president of the Indiana Fruit Growers Association and also one of the board of directors of the International Apple Show Association.

September 16, 1915, Mr. Walton married Margaret Leona Wright. She was born at LaPorte, daughter of George and Theresa (O'Reilly) Wright. Her maternal grandparents, Thomas and Ann (Gillam) O'Reilly, were born in County Leitrim, Ireland, and are still living at LaPorte.

Grandfather Edward Wright was born at Paterson, New Jersey, a son of Samuel and Amelia (Whartell) Wright. Edward Wright came to LaPorte County in early days and later removed to Bangor, Michigan, where he followed the trade of brick mason. Mrs. Walton's parents have been lifelong residents of LaPorte. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have two children: Mary Marguerite and William Marshall III.

DR. JOSEPH EASTMAN was born in Fulton County, New York, January 29, 1842. During the Civil war he was a member of the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, served in actual battle, and later was appointed hospital steward in the United States Army and graduated from the University of Georgetown in 1865. Until 1866 he served as a surgeon in the United States Volunteers.

Doctor Eastman engaged in the general practice of medicine at Clermont first and later in Brownsburg, Indiana, and in 1875 located in Indianapolis, where he became demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has, since become noted in abdominal surgery, and for many years has been a contributor to the more prominent medical journals of the United States.

WILLIAM R. SECKER, general manager of the Hotel Lincoln at Indianapolis, went into the hotel business in New York City at the age of twenty-one, and has shown an aptitude amounting to genius in the management of every phase of the complicated business. He has been manager

of some of the largest and best patronized hostelrys both north and south.

Mr. Secker was born August 14, 1869, at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, son of Robert and Sarah (Marshall) Secker. His parents were both born in England. His father was an Ontario farmer, and died in 1880.

William R. Secker was the second of three children, two of whom are still living. He attended public schools and also the Upper Canada University, and from school went to Detroit and was employed as a clerk there for a year. When about twenty-one he went to New York City, and had seven years of practical training and experience in the Imperial Hotel. Later he opened three summer resort hotels in Canada, and there showed his versatility and ability as a hotel man. After disposing of his leases he came to Indianapolis and took management of the University Club. He was there four years and for two years was manager of the Columbia Club. Later Mr. Secker was for five years manager of the Ainsley Hotel of Atlanta, Georgia, one of the largest hotels in the South.

Mr. Secker returned to Indianapolis January 29, 1918, and has since been general manager of the Hotel Lincoln. Under his management this hotel has been taxed to its capacity and there is now under contemplation a large addition to existing facilities. Mr. Secker is affiliated with a lodge of Masons in Kansas City, Missouri, is an Elk and republican. In 1902 he married Miss Evelyn Sheffield, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Secker have two sons.

HILTON U. BROWN by reason of nearly forty years active and continuous connection with the Indianapolis News, of which he is now general manager, is an Indiana man by birth, education and occupation.

His father, Philip A. Brown, was a successful business man of Indianapolis, where he located in 1855. He was a native of Ohio and on moving to Indianapolis established one of the pioneer lumber yards. This yard was at the corner of Massachusetts and Bellefontaine avenues. A private switch known as Brown's Switch was extended from the old Peru railroad to his yard, and it is said this switch led to the establishment of the railroad station on Massachusetts Avenue. He was a man of

scholarly attainments and one of the friends of early education in this city. He died in 1864, at the age of sixty-four. Being beyond the age limit for duty as a soldier he served as enrolling clerk of the Home Guards and as a member of the draft boards during the Civil war. In his political career he was successively a democrat, whig and finally a republican. He married at Hamilton, Ohio, Julia A. Troester, who was born in Germany and came to America with her parents, who left Germany with Carl Schurz and other revolutionary Germans. She died in 1874, at the age of forty-four. Of their children only two attained maturity, Demarchus C., present state librarian in Indiana, and Hilton U.

Hilton U. Brown was born at Indianapolis February 20, 1859, was educated in the local public schools and then entered Butler College at Irvington, where he was graduated A. B. in 1880. He has since had conferred upon him the honorary degree Master of Arts. After leaving college he spent a year at the head of what was known as Oaktown Academy, a public school at Oaktown in Knox County. In the meantime he had made application to John H. Holliday for work as a reporter on the Indianapolis News. The opportunity came following the assassination of President Garfield in the summer of 1881, when the News required extra men, and Mr. Brown was given a humble position on the payroll. He began as market reporter, and since then has served in practically every capacity and position in both the news and business departments. In 1890 he was made city editor. In 1898 he was appointed receiver during the litigation growing out of a dissolution of partnership proceedings. As receiver he sold the paper for the litigants for nearly a million dollars, a big price for a newspaper at that time. The purchasers of the News at once made him general manager, and he has retained this responsibility for nearly twenty years, deserving much of the credit for the high position the Indianapolis News now enjoys among the metropolitan journals of the nation. Mr. Brown also negotiated the purchase for the owners of the News of the Indianapolis Press and the Indianapolis Sentinel. He has long been one of the directors of the American Newspapers Publishers Association.

Mr. Brown is a progressive republican in politics. He is affiliated with Irvington Lodge No. 666, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Christian Church. He has been a trustee of Butler College for a number of years and in 1903 was elected president of the college board of directors.

Mr. Brown married in 1883 Miss Jennie Hannah, daughter of Capt. Archibald A. Hannah, of Paris, Illinois. Ten children have been born to their marriage: Mark H., Philip, now deceased, Louise, Mrs. John W. Atherton, of Indianapolis; Mary, Hilton, Jr., Jean, Archibald, Paul, Jessie and Julia. The daughter Mary is the wife of George A. Stewart and lives in Indianapolis. Three sons Hilton Jr., Arch A. and Paul entered the army when war was declared against Germany. All three became lieutenants in artillery. Hilton, Jr., was killed in action in the Argonne Forest while serving in the Seventh Field Artillery, First Division. His brother Paul was in the same regiment and was cited for efficiency. Arch was discharged into the reserves when the war closed.

ARTHUR H. JONES is senior member of the firm Jones & Call, attorneys in the Pythian Building at Indianapolis. Mr. Jones is a lawyer of wide experience and demonstrated ability, and has been engaged in practice and other affairs for over twenty years, and is regarded as one of the most eloquent and convincing campaign orators the democratic party has in the state.

Mr. Jones was born in Franklin County, Indiana, April 27, 1873, a son of Phillip Tenley and Lydia (Goff) Jones. His grandfather, Abraham Jones, was a native of Virginia, and on coming west first settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, but afterward removed to Franklin County, Indiana, where as a pioneer he bought land in Bath Township and was busied with the work of clearing and developing a farm there the rest of his life. In his family were six children, three sons and three daughters. Phillip Tenley Jones, the oldest son, was born in Franklin County, was educated in the local schools there and the Brookville Academy, and put his education to use as a teacher. He had a keen mind for mathematics, acquired an expert knowledge of surveying, and was widely known

as a civil engineer. Surveying occupied much of his time apart from that he gave to the management of his farm. It is said that he surveyed and laid out more than half of the land in Franklin County. His life was one of long and consecutive usefulness and service, and he gained the esteem of many friends. He was a devout christian, leader in the Baptist Church, and was largely responsible for the up-building of the Pittman Creek Baptist Church, located about ten miles east of Brookville. He lived and practiced Christianity, and had a knowledge of the Bible and theology such as few ministers of the Gospel possess. He was also given to the old time hospitality, and his home was filled with his many friends whenever the opportunity presented, and the talk invariably turned around religious themes. He was a democrat in politics, but never became over enthusiastic on that subject. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Girton, who became the mother of one son, Benjamin Jones. By his second marriage, to Miss Lydia Goff, he had five children Arthur H. being the youngest.

Arthur H. Jones attended public schools in Franklin County, took his higher literary education in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, also attended Lebanon Normal School in Ohio and is a graduate of Cincinnati Law School. In 1894 he began the practice of his profession at Summitville in Madison County, subsequently removed to Alexandria in the same county, and four years later opened his office in the county seat at Anderson. Mr. Jones was at Anderson about five years. Later he came to Indianapolis to take up work as an organizer for the Loyal Order of Moose, and is credited with having largely built up and strengthened that order in the state. He held every office in its jurisdiction except one. In 1911 he was elected supreme dictator and general counsel, and performed the duties of general counsel until 1915. After a year or so in Chicago Mr. Jones returned to Indianapolis in 1917, and is now once more identified with a large and growing legal practice.

He has been a strenuous worker in the democratic party, though not an aspirant for official honors himself. His services as an orator have been in great demand, and in some campaigns he has been called beyond the borders of his home state. Mr.



Jones' first wife was Daisy E. Baker, who died leaving two children, Harry S. and Nellie E. For his present wife Mr. Jones married Maude E. Gortner, of Cincinnati. Her people came from Canada.

CROEL P. CONDER is a member of the firm Conder & Culberston, general contractors, with offices in the Odd Fellow Building at Indianapolis. Mr. Conder is a graduate civil engineer, and with his firm has had an extensive experience in the construction of many high grade dwelling and apartment houses in Indianapolis, this being their chief specialty as builders.

Mr. Conder probably inherited some of his tastes and inclinations as a builder and engineer from his grandfather, Shadrach Conder, who at the time of his death in November, 1918, had reached the advanced age of ninety years, and during his active career was a bridge builder of more than ordinary note. He also served as a soldier of the Civil war throughout that struggle and was promoted to captain of his company. He had as a boy volunteered in the American army for service in the Mexican war.

Croel P. Conder was born July 5, 1888, at Orleans in Orange County, Indiana, son of Charles A. and Kate (Richards) Conder. His father was born in Orange County in 1854, and took up the business of lumberman. He was in the lumber business for a number of years at Orleans and was also active in a sand and gravel company in Indianapolis. On coming to Indianapolis he entered the real estate business, and built and had the management of a number of residences and apartment houses. He died in 1909. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and for a number of years attended worship at Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a republican and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife had two children: Earl R., born March 31, 1877, and Croel P.

Croel P. Conder began his education in the Orleans public schools, later attended the Manual Training School of Indiana, and took his professional training in Purdue University, from which he graduated with the class of 1911 and the degree of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. The year following his graduation from Purdue Mr. Conder spent in a technical

position at the Toledo branch of the American Creosoting Company. In 1912 he returned to Indianapolis and engaged in the contracting business, and he and his partner Mr. Culberston, has supplied the technical skill and the equipment and facilities of a perfect organization in the construction of a large number of fine residences and apartment houses in the state. Mr. Conder is treasurer of the Indianapolis Screw Products Company, located at 31 East Georgia Street. This company furnished parts for the Liberty Motor used in aeroplanes for the United States Government during the great European war, and is still manufacturing parts for the general trade.

Mr. Conder is a member of the Civil Engineering Society, the Purdue Athletic and Alumni Association, the Phi Delta Kappa and Triangle fraternities, the Indianapolis Canoe Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Hoosier Motor Club. He is a republican in politics.

August 25, 1907, he married at Lebanon, Indiana, Miss Sarah H. Scott, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Mrs. Conder was educated in the Shortridge High School of Indianapolis. They have two children: Richard, born October 20, 1911, and Elizabeth, born March 25, 1913.

NATHAN RIDGWAY is sole proprietor and president of the Nathan Ridgway Company of Newcastle, but many other interests in that city know him, and his name is one that has been held in esteem in Henry County for eighty years or more. His grandfather, Elihu Ridgway, was descended from one of three brothers who came from England to America and were colonial settlers in Pennsylvania. Elihu Ridgway was born in West Virginia, or in what is now the State of West Virginia, June 6, 1799. He married there Nancy Cornwell, a native of East Virginia. In 1835 they came to Henry County, Indiana, and made their home in that county about ten years and then went to Jay County. Elihu Ridgway died in 1873.

Mr. Nathan Ridgway was born on a farm near Newcastle in Prairie Township March 22, 1865. His father, Allen Ridgway, was born in Henry County April 23, 1837, but was reared in Jay County and remained at home until the age of twenty-two. He then started farming for

himself, and acquired a fine place of 185 acres in Prairie Township and lived there until his death in 1908. Allen Ridgway married February 28, 1862, Eveline Frazier, a daughter of Solomon and Mary A. Frazier, also natives of Henry County. Mrs. Allen Ridgway is still living. She was the mother of two children, Emma, now deceased, and Nathan.

Nathan Ridgway attended country school during the winter terms and early assumed some share of the responsibilities on the home farm. He also attended school at Newcastle two years. When eighteen years of age much of the management of the home farm greatly depended upon him. He lived there and directed the production and the management of the place until 1889. In that year he married Miss Ollie Bouslog, a daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Kauffmann) Bouslog. The Bouslog family settled in Prairie Township of Henry County from Virginia in 1835, and Enoch Bouslog was born there and during his lifetime was a prominent farmer and stock raiser.

After his marriage Mr. Ridgway assumed the responsibility of the \$3,000 mortgage resting on the old homestead, and with the help of his good wife turned himself to the task of making the farm pay a living and also his debts. He worked hard, gradually reduced his obligations, and continued with the farm until about fifteen years ago. Then on account of failing health he sold his stock and rented the farm and spent one year in the South. On returning to Newcastle he became agent for the American Express Company and filled that office twelve years. August 7, 1913, he entered the business by which his name is now best known as a five and ten cent store proprietor at 1328 Broad Street. Mr. Ridgway knew nothing of this particular business, and confesses that he has made his way to practical knowledge and success as a result of numerous hard knocks. His business has been growing every month and it is now one of the largest variety stores selling five, ten and twenty-five cent goods in Henry County, much of its trade coming even from adjoining counties. The motto of the store is service, courtesy, quality.

Mr. Ridgway has a number of other local interests. He is a stockholder in the Farmers National Bank of Newcastle and

of the Central Trust and Savings Bank. He is one of the prominent members of the prohibition party in Henry County. At one time he was defeated by a small margin as candidate on the citizens ticket for city treasurer. He is an elder in the Church of Christ.

WAYMAN ADAMS. Indiana is not Paris or New York, and yet while without the traditions and the age of the old world and hardly competing numerically with older and larger centers of artistic effort, the quality of its literary and artistic production needs no apology. Already the names of a dozen first rate men and women in literature and painting have a ready and current acceptance among those who are conventionally informed on matters of culture, and recently through recognition paid him in the east as much as through what he has done in his studio at Indianapolis the name of Wayman Adams is rising rapidly and high into the firmament of Indiana celebrities.

This young portrait painter was born in the City of Muncie in 1883, a son of Nelson and Mary Elizabeth (Justice) Adams. His parents are also natives of Indiana. Wayman was educated in the schools of Muncie, and for three or four years studied art in the Herron Art Institute at Indianapolis. Going abroad, he was a student of portrait painting under those well known masters William N. Chase at Florence and Robert Henri (American) at Madrid.

Returning to this country Mr. Adams established his studio at Indianapolis in 1909, where for nine years he has been doing serious portrait work, and he has also studios in both Philadelphia and New York, where he spends some of his time.

Of his position as an artist and his growing fame the records of fact speak more eloquently than could rhetorical appreciation and praise. In 1914 his portrait of Alexander Ernestinoff of Indianapolis won the Thomas R. Proctor prize at the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York. In 1915 his portrait of Caroline Hendricks won first prize at the Indiana Artists' Exhibition in Richmond, Indiana. In 1916 his portrait of Alexander Ernestinoff, above mentioned, won the J. I. Holcomb prize at the Indiana Artists Exhibition in In-





*Harry E. Jennings.*

dianapolis. In August, 1918, his portrait of John McClure Hamilton, the Philadelphia artist, won first prize at Newport, Rhode Island, in the annual exhibition of the Art Association of that city. Portrait of Joseph Pennell, well known etcher and lithographer, won the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal and \$1,500, Chicago Art Institute, 1918.

Among Indiana celebrities he has painted the best known are Governor Frank Hanly, Governor Ralston, the late Charles W. Fairbanks, Booth Tarkington, Meredith Nicholson, James Whitcomb Riley, Henry Douglas Pierce, Henry Talbott, Elias Jacoby, Theodore C. Steele and Charles Dennis.

Besides the portrait of John McClure Hamilton, mentioned above, Mr. Adams has within the past year or two painted at his Philadelphia studio the portraits of Charles M. Burns and Joseph Pennell. Of these three pictures, which were exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy in February, 1918, the following remarks were made by the art critic of the Nation (New York) in its issue of March 7, 1918:

"Nothing could be in stranger contrast to Sargent's portraits of President Wilson and Mr. Rockefeller than the three portraits of McClure Hamilton, Charles M. Burns and Joseph Pennell by Wayman Adams, a painter whose work I now see for the first time. The men in his portraits are alive, they fairly bristle with character. Indeed, if a criticism must be made, it is that Adams is too engrossed in character to bother about anything else. He appears to be indifferent to atmosphere, troubles little about the subtleties of color, has no particular use for a background. But it is his interest, not his art, that is limited. When he does suggest a background, as in the portrait of Pennell, he does it admirably, the tower of the city hall and the surrounding tall buildings grouping and losing themselves in the Philadelphia smoke and mist as he has seen them from the window of his high studio. There is here no lack of atmosphere. But he seems to detach his sitter entirely from the background, the figure is like a black silhouette set against it, tower and skyscrapers and smoke forgotten in his intent search after the character in the pose,

the long legs and long arms of the artist extended as he sits on his sketching stool, holding his sketch block; in the hang of the coat, the bulging of the pocket full of papers, and still more in the character of the face, the serious face of a man at work, the eyes concentrated on their subject under the soft gray felt hat drawn down to shade them—the hat alone an amazing study. In the McClure Hamilton portrait there is no background at all. He stands, with long black overcoat drawn close round him, his gloved hands folded, one holding a silk hat, his head finely modeled, face full of vivacity, eyes looking out with frank amusement as if at the joke of finding himself for once the model and not the painter—a portrait cynical, gay, vivid. But the most astonishing study of character is the third, the portrait of Professor Charles M. Burns, Philadelphia's most distinguished architect, though Philadelphia, in Philadelphia's fashion, may be chary to admit it. The portrait, a half length, is smaller than the other two, and is badly placed on the walls, but there is nothing better in the Academy. It is marvelous in the rendering of the strong, old face, of the lines marked by age and experience, of the keen, humorous eyes under the bushy eyebrows, of the droop of the white mustache. And how the clothes are a part of the man, how they help to explain him!—the round, brown felt hat, the scarf, the overcoat open and thrown back, the very gloves! No model could have sat for these, no model could have worn them, could have been as unmistakably at home in them as the man to whom they belong. Adams has not attempted more than a study, but from a painter who can make a study of such breadth and such vitality one has a right to expect even greater things."

HARRY EDMUND JENNINGS. Many of Henry County's most important activities, whether concerned with patriotic and war endeavor or with business affairs, concentrate and center around the personality of Harry Edmund Jennings. Mr. Jennings represents a type of citizenship that has been especially brought out during the present war. He has stood ready and willing to sacrifice every immediate advantage and his private business to promote that

broader success of the nation at war, and assist in every movement for the welfare of the soldiers and their families.

Mr. Jennings was born in Newcastle March 1, 1874, son of Simon P. and Angeline (Pickering) Jennings. The Jennings family is of English nationality. His grandparents, Obadiah and Mary Jennings, were natives of Pennsylvania, and in pioneer times left that state and with all their possessions in a wagon drawn by a single horse moved over the mountains into Ohio. Among their two children were two sons, Levi A. and Simon P. Jennings, both of whom made history in Newcastle, the former being known as "father of Henry County's industries" and the latter hardly less prominent as a manufacturer, business man and citizen.

Simon P. Jennings was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 11, 1840, and grew up on a farm. He attended the country schools, Otterbein University for two years, and on leaving the farm taught school. He came to Indiana as instructor in the high school at Auburn, and was also in the grocery business there for two years. He then joined his brother, Levi A., and his father at Newcastle, becoming a resident of this city in 1867. In 1875 he erected a two-story brick building which for many years was the home of his mercantile activities. He was associated with his brother in the hardware business, but later Levi sold his interest to his father, Obadiah, and the latter and Simon conducted business here for many years. In the meantime Simon Jennings entered the lumber and builders supplies industry, and beginning about 1886 established saw and planing mills, sash, door and blind machinery, and developed one of Newcastle's chief industries. One of its largest departments was the manufacture of tool handles. He and his associates also extended their interests to other states for source of raw material. Through this and related interests Simon Jennings was one of the monumental figures in Newcastle's life and prosperity for many years. During 1896-97 he also served as president of the Town Council, but his best public service was doubtless through establishing and maintaining for forty years an industry which employed many hands and brought much wealth to the entire community. Simon Jennings died in November, 1914, and his

brother, Levi, died in April of the same year.

Simon P. Jennings married March 23, 1870, Angeline Pickering, who was born in Henry County December 2, 1846, daughter of Jacob J. and Mary Pickering. Her people were Quakers and she was a birth-right member of that faith and was educated in the old Spiceland Academy. Simon Jennings was reared as a member of the United Brethren in Christ, but after their marriage he and his wife were identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Newcastle. Mrs. Simon Jennings died December 31, 1903. They had lived since 1871 in a fine old home at the corner of Broad and Twenty-first streets, where all their children were born, and their children were one daughter and three sons: Mary Ada, who died November 9, 1901; Harry Edmund; Charles Wesley and Walter Pickering.

Harry Edmund Jennings grew up in Newcastle at the old home, graduated from high school, and at the age of nineteen, having already had much experience in his father's industry, he established a factory for the manufacture of barrel hoops. He conducted this general cooperage business for sixteen years and closed it out only after the sources of raw material had gone so far toward exhaustion as to make the further continuance of the plant at Newcastle unprofitable. He has also been interested in cooperage mills at Reynoldsville in Union County, Illinois, at Malden, Missouri, and various other points in hardwood districts. In 1912 Mr. Jennings entered the real estate and farm loan business, but has many other business interests that divide his time.

He is president of the Pan-American Bridge Company of Newcastle, a structural steel works requiring the employment of sixty men. He is president of the Citizens State Bank of Newcastle and a director and stockholder in the Farmers Bank of New Lisbon, Indiana, the Mount Summit Bank of Mount Summit, the Bank of Blountsville, the Farmers Bank of Losantville, the Kennard Bank of Kennard, the First National Bank of Hagerstown, the Mooreland State Bank, the People's Bank of Sulphur Springs, in the organization of which he took an active part.

In any case and under any circumstances Mr. Jennings would have entered heartily

into every patriotic endeavor, but his co-operation with war activities has a double inspiration in the fact that his older son is wearing a uniform in the American army. Mr. Jennings married January 1, 1896, Miss Edna Kinsey. She was born July 1, 1874, daughter of David W. and Sophia J. (Shirk) Kinsey at Newcastle. Their son David Harry, was born June 22, 1897, was liberally educated, and soon after the war with Germany broke out entered the officers training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and was commissioned second lieutenant in June, 1917. He is now first lieutenant in Battery C of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Field Artillery. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have a younger son, Harry E. Jr., born in 1909.

Mr. Jennings is a republican and has been a delegate to various conventions. He has been a leader at Newcastle and in Henry County in the promotion of all the Liberty Loans, has served as county chairman of the War Savings Committee, and under his leadership the county raised \$660,000 in sales of stamps in two weeks' time. He is also a member of the Red Cross Committee, and is county chairman of the Relief Civilian Committee, looking after the families and dependents of absent soldiers. Mr. Jennings is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and he is member of the Methodist Church.

DR. WILLIAM LOMAX was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, March 15, 1813, and his death occurred at Marion, Indiana, in 1893. He was a graduate of the University of New York, and at the beginning of the Civil war was appointed surgeon of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry and was later medical director of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

As early as 1855 Doctor Lomax was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society, presiding until 1856, and ten years later, in 1866, when the society was changed into a delegated body, he took an active part in the plan of reorganization. For a time he held the chair of surgeon in the Fort Wayne Medical College, for several years was president of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Indiana, and he contributed many valuable articles to the medical profession.

JOHN DAY DEPREZ. The work that gratifies every ambition for service and his modest desires as a business man John Day DePrez has found in publishing a daily and weekly newspaper, and in the almost innumerable responsibilities and opportunities which come to a publisher, whether he is willing or not, bring him into active and vital relationship with everything of concern in the community.

Mr. DePrez is the chief man and chief owner of the Democrat Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily and Weekly Democrat at Shelbyville. These are among the oldest newspapers of Northern Indiana, the weekly edition having been established in 1848 and the daily in 1880.

Mr. DePrez was born on the edge of Shelbyville in Shelby County, October 1, 1872, oldest son of John C. and Zora L. DePrez. After getting his education in the Shelbyville High School and two years at Hanover College, he entered the Shelby Bank and ten years in its employ would also classify him as a banker. On leaving the bank he formed the company which bought the Daily and Weekly Democrat, and he is chief owner of these publications.

While America was engaged in the war with Germany Mr. DePrez served as county publicity agent for all the Liberty Loan drives, was chairman of the Shelbyville Council of Defense, chairman of the Shelbyville War Chest, and on the Executive Committee of the State Allied War Activities drive. If a busy man like Mr. DePrez can be said to have a fad, his is boosting Shelbyville. He is a democrat, has served on the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee and as a director of the Indiana Democratic Club of Indianapolis. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta, Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Ben-Hur, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville. October 28, 1902, he married Miss Emma Senour.

O. L. BROWN. Admitted to the bar in 1898, O. L. Brown's abilities have brought him many of the larger opportunities of the law and of related business affairs. For many years he has been in practice at Indianapolis, where his offices are in the Hume-Mansur Building.

Mr. Brown was born at Jewett, Illinois, November 2, 1874, son of Bazil and Laura Brown. His father, a native of Ohio, was educated in the public schools of that state and in early life followed farming and the lumber business. He settled in Cumberland County, Illinois, at an early date and finally gave up a business career to study law. His is an example of those successful professional careers won after most men are practically ready to retire. He moved from Illinois to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1890 and has since conducted a general practice. He is now living at Terre Haute at the venerable age of eighty-three.

O. L. Brown was a twin in a family of seven children, four of whom are still living. He was educated in the public schools, attended the State Normal at Terre Haute, and for three years taught a district school. He read law in the office of McHamill at Terre Haute and began practice alone in 1898. He was admitted to the Indiana Supreme Court in 1901, the United States Circuit Court in 1903, the United States Supreme Court in 1907, and in 1909 was also admitted to the Illinois Supreme Court. After ten years of private practice Mr. Brown temporarily left his profession to promote and organize interurban electric lines in Chicago and Kansas City, Kansas. Later he returned to Indiana and located at Indianapolis, where he has since enjoyed a large practice.

Mr. Brown is a Knight of Pythias. A staunch republican, he did much political work while in Terre Haute, organizing a strong and efficient republican club of 300 members. Many times he was called by the State Central Committee to do campaign work, and has always had the ability to influence and instruct large audiences for political discussion.

Mr. Brown married for his present wife Miss Margaret Brainard. By his first marriage he had one son, now sixteen years of age and a student in the public schools of Indianapolis.

RICHARD HENRY SCHWEITZER is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Parish Alford Fence and Machine Company at Knightstown. About the first experience he had in the business world was as a minor employe with a wire fence fac-

tory. Working hard along one line, and with ability increasing in proportion to his experience, Mr. Schweitzer has been able to give Knightstown one of its most flourishing and important industries, the product of which is distributed all over the central states, thus serving to advertise Knightstown and its resources to the outside world.

Mr. Schweitzer was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 25, 1877, son of Christian and Theresa (Hermann) Schweitzer. His grandfather, Frederick Schweitzer, came from Bavaria about seventy years ago, locating at Columbus, Ohio. He was a professional musician and reared his family and died in Columbus. Christian Schweitzer was reared in Columbus, and afterwards moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he died in 1916. His widow was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, and is still living in that state.

Richard Henry Schweitzer attended the public schools of Crawfordsville, was at high school until his senior year, and first went to work for the Indiana Wire Fence Company under O. M. Gregg of Crawfordsville. For a short time he was shipping clerk, later general traffic manager, and subsequently was secretary of the Crawfordsville Wire Company for a year and a half. He next became associated with C. D. Voris of Crawfordsville in organizing the Crawfordsville Wire and Nail Company, and was its secretary and sales manager from 1901 to 1906.

Mr. Schweitzer then became associated with Sears, Roebuck & Company of Chicago in purchasing in 1906 the wire fence factory at Knightstown, and has since been secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company. This plant at Knightstown, employing 100 hands and manufacturing several substantial grades of wire fencing, supplies a large part of the great volume of wire fencing sold and distributed by the Sears, Roebuck & Company organization.

Mr. Schweitzer is also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank and a director of the Citizens National Bank of Knightstown. He is also a stockholder in the Crawfordsville Wire and Nail Company, and has an interest in the One Piece Bi-Focal Lens Company at Indianapolis.

In 1899 he married Miss Effa Strauss, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Schooley)



Strauss of Crawfordsville. They are the parents of two children: Elizabeth Katherine and Richard Karl, the latter born in 1902. In politics he is a republican. He is a past master of Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, at Knightstown, is past commander of the Knights Templar Commandery No. 9, and is present senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Masons. He also belongs to Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He has been deeply interested in Masonry, and was a member of the building committee and secretary when the Indiana Masonic Home was built at Franklin, Indiana. He is now a member and secretary of the board of directors of that home.

MEYER LERMAN, of Newcastle, is one of the most interesting young citizens of that city, being a former member of the United States navy, an organization that has covered itself with glory in the present war. Mr. Lerman's service was marked by participation in the noted exploit when the navy landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and took possession of that town for the American forces.

Mr. Lerman was born at Cincinnati March 14, 1890, a son of Joseph and Clara (Spielberg) Lerman. He is of Hebrew ancestry. His father was born near Warsaw in Russian Poland, and in 1887, at the age of twenty-one, came to Cincinnati. He had married in the old country. In America he spent four years peddling with a pack of granite ware, using Cincinnati as his headquarters and traveling all over Kentucky and Virginia. Later he learned the cigar trade and opened a factory at Cincinnati. He was a very successful business man, and continued in the cigar business until February 10, 1911. Having lost his health, he was for over six years an invalid and died in June, 1917. His widow is still living at Cincinnati. They had six children, Meyer being the second in age.

Meyer Lerman finished the work of the public schools at Cincinnati when fifteen, and then for two years was messenger boy with the Postal Telegraph Company. He had various other employments and for a time worked on a farm in South Dakota. He also managed his father's branch establishment at Mer Rouge, Louisiana.

While living in Ohio he had joined Company M of the First Regiment, National Guard, and had the rank of corporal. At Birmingham, Alabama, he clerked in a store two years and while there enlisted in the navy for a four years cruise. His enlistment was dated September 11, 1911, and he was mustered out September 10, 1915. Part of his service was on the United States mine layer San Francisco, and also the Prairie. During those four years he covered 90,000 miles. The crowning event of his service came in April, 1914, when forces from a United States warship landed at and captured the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, from Huerta's government. He participated in the three days fighting, during which time nineteen Americans were killed and seventy-one wounded. Mr. Lerman while with the navy visited all the ports of England and the Americas. After his honorable discharge he lived at home in Cincinnati for one year.

October 29, 1916, he married Miss Fannie Watelsky, daughter of Nathan Watelsky of Newcastle and Cincinnati. He was in the service of Mr. Watelsky at Newcastle and a year later was made manager of the Newcastle establishment of that business, later becoming proprietor. Mr. Lerman is a member of the B'nai B'rith of Muncie and has his membership in the Orthodox Synagogue at Cincinnati.

HARRY E. RAITANO. With a knowledge and experience acquired by many years of work for law firms as well as by concentrated individual study, Mr. Raitano was well qualified to achieve success in the legal profession when he came to Indianapolis six years ago, and his record since then has justified his most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Raitano drew his first conscious breath on American soil and is an American citizen in every sense of the word, though he was born January 17, 1879, in Naples, Italy, just previous to the immigration of his parents, Bart Raitano and Anna (Valestra) Raitano, to America in the same year. His parents have since lived in New York, where his father is still a resident and hatter by trade. Harry E. Raitano was the fourth among sixteen children.

His early education was acquired in the

grade and high schools of New York City, and at a later date he was a student in the Chicago Law School. For about fifteen years he worked as clerk in different law offices, and it would be difficult to conceive of a better preparation for the legal profession and one that could confer more ability to meet the exigencies and problems which continually confront the lawyer. Mr. Raitano came to Indianapolis in July, 1912, taking up his residence in this city with his family, consisting of wife and three children. After the six months required to establish his residence he was admitted to the Marion County Bar, and since then has been engaged in general practice.

That part of his professional career which has received most attention from the general public has been his service as city prosecuting attorney, an office to which he was appointed January 5, 1914, and in which he served four years. During that time he has given his personal attention to the prosecution of thousands of city cases, including the prosecution of a large number of offenders against the city ordinances. He has also handled a number of murder cases, and several very important civil litigations. This work and the ability he has displayed in his private practice are the basis for the very excellent reputation he now enjoys as an Indianapolis lawyer.

In 1914 Mr. Raitano formed the Columbian Savings and Loan Association of Indianapolis, with a capitalization of \$250,000. He was its president three years. Incidentally it may be stated that the corporation is doing a large and successful business and is one of the leading institutions of its kind.

In politics Mr. Raitano has been a democrat by conviction and allegiance since he attained the qualifications of manhood suffrage. He has been deeply interested in the success of his party, both at Indianapolis and in the East, and in different campaigns has done much to discuss and clarify the political questions of the day. In 1914 the State Democratic Committee of Indiana appointed him a member to travel over the state organizing democratic clubs and meetings. Mr. Raitano resides at 2237 Park Avenue, in the third precinct of the Second Ward, and is democratic precinct committeeman of the ward. As

native of one of the allied countries engaged in the present great war against Germany, but especially as an American, Mr. Raitano has sought to use his influence for the successful prosecution of the war, is a member of Company H of the Indiana State Militia, and is also a member of the Italian Executive Committee of Propaganda. He is also a member of the King Humbert Mutual Aid Society, of the Democratic Club, of Aerie No. 211 Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Italian Red Cross Society and the American Red Cross. In church affiliation he is a member of Sts. Peter and Paul Cathedral.

July 9, 1902, at Jersey City, New Jersey, Mr. Raitano married Miss Frances di Mauro. Her people were also Italians. They have four children, all living: Anna L., born April 21, 1904; Arthur B., born July 28, 1905; B. Alfred, born October 3, 1907; and Henrietta, born May 5, 1914. Mr. Raitano's office is in the Indiana Trust Building.

**WILLIAM ROLLIN ZION.** Though he has had a wide and varied business experience Mr. Zion has given most of his time and energies to the sawmill and lumber industry, and is a member of the firm Woodard & Zion, a successful organization at Knightstown operating a general sawmill industry, also manufacturing hard wood and a special line of poultry coops.

Mr. Zion was born in Rush County, Indiana, on a farm, January 31, 1859, son of John Quincy and Maria (Pickering) Zion. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. As a boy he attended country schools and also Spiceland Academy. Up to the age of twenty-seven he lived on his grandfather's farm of 110 acres. He then went to Carthage, and there had his first experience in the sawmill industry, working for two years. Moving to Knightstown, he was for six years clerk in a hardware house and was a butcher one year. On returning to Carthage Mr. Zion bought a sawmill, and for four years operated it successfully under his individual name. He then bought a mill in Knightstown and conducted it as a partnership under the name Zion and Applegate four years. He then bought out his partner and conducted it alone for two years. The following year Mr. Zion spent in the gas business. At that time he became associated with Mr. H. G. Woodard,





*W. L. Seiberling*

buying the sawmill of J. T. Barnes, which they conducted under the name Zion & Woodard from 1903 to 1911. At that date Mr. Zion sold out to his partner. He was appointed postmaster of Knightstown under President Taft, and filled that office to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned four years. On leaving the postoffice Mr. Zion rejoined Mr. Woodard under the new firm of Woodard & Zion, and they built a mill and plant at their present location and they sell the output of this plant to many of the large centers in Indiana and Ohio, and have built up a specially large trade in poultry coops. Mr. Zion also has a fire insurance agency for the American Company of New Jersey.

He first married October 20, 1883, Miss Mary Kitley, daughter of John Kitley of Marion County. Mrs. Zion was the mother of one child, Herbert, who died when three months old, and she died September 15, 1885. For his second wife Mr. Zion married on October 20, 1887, Laura Newby, daughter of Dr. Oliver and Margaret (Macey) Newby of Carthage, Indiana. They have one daughter, Ruby M., wife of Mark A. Wilson, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, George William.

Mr. Zion has been very deeply interested in republican politics and was a delegate to the Indiana State Convention in 1918. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Friends Church.

A. G. SEIBERLING, of Kokomo, is a member of a prominent family of manufacturers and business executives known all over the middle west, but especially at Akron, Ohio, where the name Seiberling is synonymous with a large part of the great rubber and other industrial enterprises which give that city its unique fame.

It was on a farm in Summit County, Ohio, not far from Akron, that A. G. Seiberling was born January 4, 1865. His parents were Monroe and Sarah L. (Miller) Seiberling, both now deceased. Monroe Seiberling lived on a farm in Summit County until his thirtieth year, and after that took an active part in some of the large business enterprises controlled and directed by his family and associated in Akron. The Seiberlings had among other interests a controlling share in several

strawboard factories, and it was for the purpose of organizing the Kokomo Strawboard Company that Monroe Seiberling came to Kokomo in 1888. He was here two years in that business, and then promoted and organized the Diamond Plate Glass Company. In 1895, when this was absorbed by the Pittsburg Glass Company, he removed to Peoria and built the plant of the Peoria Plate Glass Company. Five years later he established a similar plant at Ottawa, Illinois. For many years he was widely known for his enterprise in promoting and building large industrial concerns. Thus his name belongs in a group of manufacturers and business organizers in which men of the Seiberling name have long been so prominent. Monroe Seiberling was a republican, a Knight Templar Mason, and had a family of ten children, eight of whom are living.

A. G. Seiberling grew up at Akron, attended public school there, and spent one term in Buchtel College. His first business service was as office boy with the Akron Strawboard Company. He was bookkeeper of that concern one year, and then was appointed manager and treasurer of the Ohio Strawboard Company at Upper Sandusky. In 1887 he came to Kokomo, and was treasurer of the Diamond Plate Glass Company until 1895. For a time he was connected with the Pittsburg Glass Company as general purchasing agent and was associated with his father in promoting and establishing the Peoria Rubber Company, and was its manager and treasurer five years. He was similarly connected with the plate glass plant at Ottawa, Illinois, but in 1905 returned to Kokomo and became secretary and treasurer of the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company. He was with that company 5½ years. Since then Mr. Seiberling has been general manager of the Haynes Automobile Company, one of the largest industries of its kind in Indiana.

He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Mohamed Temple of Peoria, Illinois, and is affiliated with the Elks. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a director of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Seiberling is a republican and affiliated with the Lutheran Church. July 3, 1889, he married Miss Anna Tate, of Kokomo.

DR. WILLIAM B. FLETCHER, of Indianapolis, was a man of varied attainments both as a physician and scientist. His life's work encompassed the experience of a soldier, physician, teacher, author and specialist, and in every relation he bore his part well and placed his name in the front rank.

Doctor Fletcher was a valuable contributor to the State Medical Society. He received a high compliment in the poem "The Doctor" by James Whitcomb Riley.

HORACE GREELEY WOODARD is a veteran in the sawmill and lumber industry, being senior partner in the firm of Woodard & Zion with a plant for the manufacture of hardwood lumber and poultry coops at Knightstown.

Mr. Woodard was born at Ogden, Henry County, December 10, 1857, son of Thomas Cox and Anna (Reynolds) Woodard. He is of English ancestry. His father was a flour miller at Ogden, and later was connected with the Eagle Mill in Henry County. Horace Greeley Woodard attended the public schools at Raysville and also the Knightstown Academy. He had earned his living by farm labor from an early age, and after leaving school worked as a farm hand for a year or so. Later for three years he had his headquarters at St. Louis and was employed as a freight brakeman and conductor with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Upon returning to Indiana he became a laborer in the sawmill of Watts & Parker near Knightstown and was advanced to bookkeeper and foreman, remaining with that mill three years. He then became head sawyer for a mill at Fairfield, Indiana, for a year. Returning to Knightstown, Mr. Woodard became member of the firm Parker & Woodard, and a year later formed a partnership with Mr. W. R. Zion. They bought the local mill of J. T. Barnes and conducted it under the name Zion & Woodard. Mr. Zion left the firm to become the Knightstown postmaster, but after four years he rejoined Mr. Woodard and the firm was reorganized as Woodard & Zion. Mr. Woodard also has local real estate interests. He is an active republican, served one term as supervisor of Wayne Township and was a member of the Knightstown City Council from 1914 to 1917. He is a charter member of Knightstown Camp, Modern Wood-

men of America, and is a member of the Friends Church.

In 1879 Mr. Woodard married Elizabeth Newby, daughter of John T. Newby and Martha W. (White) Newby, of Raysville, Indiana, who later went to Iowa, where they both died. The Woodard children are: Minnie Era, now deceased; Edith Anna and John Earl. Edith Anna married Reginald Bell and they have two children, Miriam and Barbara. John Earl is by profession an architect, and is at present in the employ of the government.

CHARLES MYRON RISK is proprietor of the largest fancy grocery establishment in Knightstown, and has been a progressive factor in business affairs for many years.

He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, son of Joseph and Virginia (Purcell) Risk. His grandfather, John Risk, came from Great Britain to America when a young man and located in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. There he reared his family. He was an all around mechanic. Joseph Risk, youngest of ten children, came to Indiana and settled on a farm in Rush County. He married at Newark, Ohio.

Charles Myron Risk was born on a farm February 16, 1864. He attended country schools in winter and in summer helped on the farm. As his years increased he bore larger responsibilities in handling a large farm of 160 or 200 acres. In 1890 Mr. Risk came to Knightstown and went to work driving a wagon for the wholesale grocery house of A. O. Morris. He afterwards was wagon driver for other firms and in 1893 became clerk for Frank E. Tritt. In 1899 he bought an interest in a grocery house and since then has been extending and expanding his business, now under his sole proprietorship, until he has one of the best appointed grocery stores in Eastern Indiana.

In 1893 Mr. Risk married Miss Susan McClammer, daughter of William and Nancy (Beeman) McClammer of Spice-land, Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Risk have no children of their own, but they reared a nephew, W. H. McClammer, who since the spring of 1918 has been in the army in the Ordnance Department. Mr. Risk is a member of the Knightstown Lodge of Masons, having filled all its chairs and is also a Knight Templar. He is a democrat, and for many years has

been an elder in the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Knightstown.

REGINALD L. BELL, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Knightstown, represents an old and prominent family of that locality. His grandfather, Harvey Bell, was born in Virginia in 1806 and came to Indiana in 1832. He and his family first located in Rush County, but in 1840 moved to Knightstown, where for many years Harvey Bell was a prominent business man and hardware merchant. He died in 1886. His wife, Nancy, was born in 1809 and died in 1842.

Reginald L. Bell is a son of William M. and Adeline (Noble) Bell. His father was also in the hardware business at Knightstown, and died there an honored citizen in 1910. His wife passed away in 1912.

Reginald L. Bell attended the public schools of Knightstown and for two years studied electrical engineering at Purdue University. After leaving college he assisted his father in the hardware business until 1908, when he entered the services of the Citizens National Bank as a clerk for one year and then for seven years was assistant cashier, and since 1916 has been cashier of that old and substantial institution. He is also one of the bank's stockholders and has considerable real estate interests in and around Knightstown.

In 1908 Mr. Bell married Miss Edith Woodard, daughter of Horace G. and Elizabeth (Newby) Woodard. To their marriage have been born two children, Miriam and Barbara. Mr. Bell is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Sigma Nu fraternity of Purdue University.

BERNARD GERNSTEIN. Now proprietor of the Gernstein Grocery Company of Newcastle, Bernard Gernstein is one of the interesting American citizens of Indiana, coming here from a foreign land, without money or influence, and gradually working into a position where he might be independent and by his service as a merchant command the respect and esteem of an entire community.

Mr. Gernstein was born in Russia April 18, 1890. He attended Hebrew schools and some Russian schools, and at the age of seventeen came to America. From New

York City he came west to Indianapolis, where a brother was living. He arrived at Indianapolis with only three cents, and the first week his salary was \$3.40, and out of that he paid \$3 for board. Since then he has made rapid progress up the ladder of success. He first worked at Indianapolis in the cabinet making trade at a glue machine, and learned cabinet making in all its details. After six years, having saved his money, he opened a grocery store at 1205 Kentucky Avenue, and was in business in Indianapolis four years. Then selling out he came to Newcastle and bought the Green Grocery Company at 1704 I Avenue. He has made this a first class grocery store, and he also owns real estate both in Indianapolis and Newcastle. Mr. Gernstein is independent in politics, is an orthodox Jewish Zionist, and has contributed liberally to his church and other causes.

LOUIS DAWSON is an expert florist, one of the men who have contributed to the well deserved fame of Newcastle as "The Rose City" of Indiana. He has been identified with that typical industry of Newcastle for a number of years, and is now member of the firm Lindey & Dawson, one of the most progressive younger organizations for the growing of flowers and vegetables under glass.

Mr. Dawson was born in County Kent, Ontario, Canada, May 22, 1867, son of Albert and Harriet (Coatsworth) Dawson. He is of English and French ancestry. His grandfather, John Dawson, came from England and established the family in Canada. Mr. Dawson had the advantages of the country schools until he was fourteen years of age. After that he worked on the farm in summers and spent his winters in the lumber camps. This was his routine of life until about 1904, when he came to Newcastle and went to work for his uncle in the firm of Benthe & Company and learned the florist business in every detail. He was with that firm ten years, and then established himself in business with Carl Lindey under the name Lindey & Dawson at 1519 South Seventeenth Street. Both were practical men in greenhouse work, and they built their first greenhouse, 40 by 80 feet, with their own hands. The following year they put up another house 18 by 52 feet, and in

1917 their third structure, 22 by 52 feet. They now have 5,000 square feet under glass. While they specialize in flowers, they also have some part of their establishment devoted to tomatoes, lettuce and spring plants. Mr. Dawson since coming to Newcastle has acquired some real estate interests, and is looked upon as one of the substantial citizens.

In 1888 he married Miss Anna Eliza Cottingham, daughter of William and Annie (Perkins) Cottingham of Kent, Canada. Nine children were born to their marriage, seven of whom are still living. Ruby is Mrs. Woolums, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and has four children. Cleo Dawson is at home. Clarence is married and lives at Erie, Pennsylvania. Earl, of Newcastle, is married and has one child. Bertha and Carmen are still at home. Mr. Dawson is a socialist in politics.

WALTER ALBAN TAPSCOTT, of Newcastle, is a young business man of varied and successful experience, and has made an enviable record during the past few years as manager of the Morris Five and Ten Cent Store at Newcastle.

Mr. Tapscott was born at New Decatur, Alabama, November 1, 1892, son of Wiley William and Ella (Kennedy) Tapscott. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He acquired his early education in the public schools of New Decatur, finishing the eighth grade at Iuka in Marion County, Illinois. At the age of sixteen he came to Newcastle and for a year was employed in the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Company. For 2½ years he worked with the Maxwell-Briscoe Company, and then for a year and a half was yard clerk with the Lake Erie Railway. In 1914 Mr. Tapscott became assistant manager of the Morris Five and Ten Cent Store at Newcastle, and on January 1, 1915, was promoted to manager. He is a very capable executive, master of detail, and has not only carried out the general policy of the company but has done much to increase the volume of annual sales through his own ideas and systematic efficiency.

In 1913 Mr. Tapscott married Miss Helen Shaw, daughter of Daniel Franklin and Fannie (Utterbach) Shaw of Newcastle. They have two children: Joseph Walter, born in 1914, and Mary Alice, born in 1916. Mr. Tapscott is an inde-

pendent voter, and he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ.

RT. REV. HERMAN JOSEPH ALERDING. Many Catholic clergymen in all parts of the country have reverted with pleasure to the fact that they received their Holy Orders at the hands of the Bishop of the Fort Wayne diocese, Bishop Aldering, whose work has been that of a great constructive force in the Catholic Church of the middle west, both as a priest and in larger responsibilities for upwards of half a century.

Bishop Aldering was born in Westphalia, Germany, April 13, 1845, a son of B. Herman and Theresa (Schrameier) Aldering. He was too young to remember the voyage which brought his parents to America and to a new home at Newport, Kentucky. At Newport he attended the parochial school of Corpus Christi Church. This school was taught in one room by one teacher, but there were 150 pupils. Bishop Aldering in preparation for his chosen career was given his first instruction in Latin by Rev. John Voll, pastor of Corpus Christi Church, and from 1858 until 1859 attended the Diocesan Seminary at Vincennes. The next year he was a student in the old St. Thomas Seminary at Bardstown, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1860 entered St. Meinrad's Abbey of the Benedictine Fathers in Spencer County, Indiana. There under Bishop de St. Palais he received his Holy Orders, the tonsure and minor orders on September 18, 1865, sub deaconship on June 18, 1867; deaconship June 21, 1867, and priesthood September 22, 1868. Following that for three years he was assistant at St. Joseph's Church at Terre Haute and also had charge of neighboring missions. October 18, 1871, he became pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church at Cambridge City, where he remained until August, 1874. Here he first distinguished himself as an organizer and builder. He rehabilitated a practically disorganized parish, started it toward renewed prosperity, and also built churches at Knightstown and Newcastle, which were also under his charge.

In the summer of 1874 Father Aldering was transferred to Indianapolis as procurator for the newly established St. Joseph's Seminary, and was also pastor of the congregation that worshiped in the Seminary chapel. After a year the Seminary was





*Herman J. Alerding.  
Bishop of Fort Wayne.*



abandoned and Father Alerding was directed to build a new church. St. Joseph's Church of Indianapolis was dedicated July 4, 1880, and he remained as its first and beloved pastor until 1900.

Father Alerding was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Fort Wayne November 30, 1901, as the successor of the late lamented Bishop Rademacher. As administrative head of this diocese he has carried forward the work of building and extension of church causes, and both his work and personal character have earned him a high place among the Catholic dignitaries of America.

Bishop Alerding is also well known as a writer, and much of the history of the church in Indiana has been recorded by his pen. In 1883 he published "A History of the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Vincennes." In 1907 was published his "History of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, a Book of Historical Reference." He is also author of "Plymouth Rock and Maryland," published in 1886.

**DR. ROBERT N. TODD.** Prominent among the early Indiana physicians was Dr. Robert N. Todd, of Indianapolis. Although born in Kentucky, he came with his parents to Indiana in 1834, and in 1850 he graduated from the Indiana Central Medical College, afterward practicing for a time at Southport. In 1869 he was chosen teacher of theory and practice, in which he continued until the spring of 1874, when he was assigned to the same department in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1877 he was elected to the chair of principle and practice of medicine, which he continued to hold until his death. In 1870 Doctor Todd was elected president of the State Medical Society.

**JOSEPHUS WILLIAMS** is a member of the well known mercantile house of Stout & Williams on Broad Street in Newcastle, and has been identified with the commercial life of the county seat for many years.

Mr. Williams was born on a farm in Dudley Township of Henry County in 1858, son of Levi and Barbara (Bennett) Williams. His birth occurred in a log cabin. His grandfather, Israel, was a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and married in Montgomery County, Ohio, Susanna Ritter, a native of North Caro-

lina. In the fall of 1836 they moved to Wayne County, Indiana, where Israel Williams followed farming until 1859, and after that was keeper of a toll gate. He died July 3, 1863, and his wife in 1878. Levi Williams, father of Josephus, was born in Ohio October 27, 1832, and married in 1857 Miss Barbara Bennett. They had five children, three of whom grew up, Josephus, Benjamin F. and Ida L.

Josephus Williams lived on his father's farm to the age of fifteen. His parents having been in ill health he had to put his effort to good use in helping support his brother and sisters, and he worked out on a farm and contributed his wages to the family until he was twenty-five years of age. His first experience in merchandizing was as an employe in the general store of Doctor and Mrs. Stafford at Millville.

Mr. Williams then married Martha A. Young, daughter of William and Fannie (Stamm) Young of Blue River Township, Henry County. They were married in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one daughter, Olive Louise, at home.

In March, 1886, Mr. Williams moved to Newcastle and went to work for Bowman Brothers at 1549 Broad Street. He was with this old grocery and hardware house for ten months, and then formed a partnership with Mark Davis under the name Davis & Williams, and bought the Bowman store. At the end of four years Mr. Davis sold his interest to F. W. Stout, thus forming the present firm of Stout & Williams. They have a large business and trade in groceries, clothing and notions. Mr. Williams is also interested in real estate and has been a man of affairs at Newcastle for many years. He served two terms on the City Council, from 1906 to 1908, and 1916 to 1918. He is a republican, and an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served as recording steward.

**CARL S. LINDEY.** Newcastle's reputation as "The Rose City" is not only upon the extent of its floral industry but also upon the high quality of the men who have been attracted to that industry. There is no city in America that has men of more authoritative knowledge and skill as florists, and one of them is Carl S. Lindey, who received his expert training in his native country of Sweden, and is now as-

sociated with the firm of Lindey & Dawson in building up one of the fine greenhouses of Newcastle.

Mr. Lindey was born twenty miles from Stockholm, Sweden, February 7, 1881, son of Gustave and Clara (Janson) Lindey. He attended the public schools of his native land to the age of fourteen and spent one year in a Lutheran Academy. After that he worked at home, and served his apprenticeship in the florist business for four or five years on the large estate and in the greenhouses of Baron Hamilton. In 1907 he came to America alone, lived at Boston two years, and in 1909 located at Newcastle, where for four years he worked at his trade with the firm of Weil and Oelinger, florists. Two years were then spent in Chicago, after which he returned to Newcastle and with Mr. Dawson established a florist business of his own under the firm name of Lindey & Dawson.

RAY MAY is a member of the Newcastle firm of Compton & May, wholesale and retail meat merchants at 1557 Broad Street. Mr. May has lived in Henry County most of his life and has had a varied and altogether successful experience as a farmer, merchant and citizen.

He was born on a farm a mile and a half from Newcastle in 1882, one of the five sons of James F. and Mary (Whittingen) May. He grew up on the farm and attended the country schools in winter and worked on the old homestead in the summer. In this way he spent the first twenty-five years of his life. In 1906 Mr. May came to Newcastle and for one year conducted a butcher shop on Broad and Twelfth streets. Illness compelled him to sell out his business and he recuperated by managing a small farm which he bought. On returning to Newcastle he and Earl May entered the hardware business under the name May Brothers on Broad Street. They were partners in this enterprise five years, and Mr. May then resumed the butcher business as a salesman for H. A. Compton. After three years he bought an interest, and since May, 1918, the business has been Compton & May.

In 1903 Mr. May married Miss Jessie Keever, daughter of Levi and Nancy (Hoover) Keever of Henry County. They have two children: Harry A., born in 1905, and Howard, born in 1907. Mr. May is a

democrat, and is affiliated with the Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM CLEMENT BOND. While Mr. Bond is best known in Newcastle as a manufacturer, it would not be fair to him to speak of him solely through any one interest. He has been identified with everything in recent years for the betterment and upbuilding of that city, making it an industrial center, a city of good homes, and more recently a source of enlightened patriotism in national affairs.

Mr. Bond, who is proprietor of the Newcastle D-Handle Company, was born in Henry County, son of Calvin and Mary (Murphy) Bond. The Bonds are of English stock and have been in America for many generations. The Bonds were settlers in Henry County 100 years ago. William C. is the second of three children. His father served as railroad agent of the Pennsylvania lines in Newcastle from 1858 to 1883. He died in 1897. The widowed mother is still living.

William Clement Bond attended the public schools of Newcastle under Professor Hufford. At the age of eighteen he went to work with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under his father and for seven years was an operator and ticket clerk. Following that for sixteen years he was in the grocery business on Broad Street. Selling out his store, he organized a shovel factory, known as the Newcastle Shovel Company. Less than a year later he sold his interest to his partners, and then established a business on his own account known as the Newcastle D-Handle Company. He manufactures one type of handle and altogether of ash. These handles are shipped all over the country.

Aside from this successful business Mr. Bond is stockholder and vice president of the Pan-American Bridge Company, is president of the Greater Newcastle Building Company, an organization for the purpose of constructing better buildings for factory and other industrial purposes, and is a director of the First National Bank. He is also interested in local real estate and several business blocks. Mr. Bond served as food controller for Henry County during 1917, resigning that office.

He married Miss Mary Elliott, daughter of Stephen and Caroline Elliott of New-

castle. The Elliotts located at Newcastle about 1820, and one of her ancestors helped clear away the brush and woods from the Public Square. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have one child, Jean Elliott, who attended Indiana University.

Mr. Bond is a republican and was one of the five republican members of the City Council from 1910 to 1913. During that time he gave valuable service as chairman of the Finance Committee and the Public Health Committee. He is prominent in Masonry, having held all the chairs of the Lodge, is a member of the Council and Commandery, and also belongs to the Scottish Rite Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias.

HARRY BURRIS is owner and active director of one of Newcastle's larger manufacturing establishments, the Newcastle Casket Company, a business which has served to make Newcastle widely known all over the United States as an industrial center.

Mr. Burris has had a varied and successful career. He is of old English and American ancestry. His grandfather, Daniel Burris, settled in Fayette County, Indiana. His maternal grandfather Cole was one of the early day pork packers and also operated a woolen mill at Baltimore, Maryland.

Harry Burris was born in Fayette County, Indiana, September 21, 1865, son of John and Sallie (Cole) Burris. To the age of fourteen he attended country schools in Fayette County. The family then moved to Henry County, and here he continued attending the public schools and later spent one year in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Mr. Burris did his first work as a teacher, and for five years was connected with the graded schools of Jefferson Township. He also farmed for several years in that township. In 1904 he located at Newcastle, and for two years traveled over this and other states as the representative of the Pan-American Bridge Company of Newcastle. He then formed a partnership with W. D. Williams and established the Newcastle Casket Company. This business, of which Mr. Burris is now sole owner, manufactures a line of caskets and linings which find distribution over all the states except New England. Mr. Bur-

ris is also president and treasurer and a director of the New Process File Company of Newcastle and has various other interests.

In 1895 he married Miss Addie J. Garman, daughter of George and Kate (Ballard) Garman of Henry County. They have two children, Mary Pauline and Joseph C., the latter born in 1901. The daughter is now a student in the Indiana State University at Bloomington.

Mr. Burris served as a member of the City Council of Newcastle two terms, from 1898 to 1902. He is a democrat, and has been a member of various state conventions. For four years he was a trustee of Jefferson Township. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

JESSE D. SMITH is general manager and stockholder in the Pan-American Bridge Company of Newcastle. He has been connected with bridge constructing and general iron and steel contracting for many years, and is recognized as one of the forceful citizens who have much to do with the commercial and general civic prosperity of Newcastle.

Mr. Smith was born at Brownsville, Indiana, August 29, 1871. He is of an old American family. His grandfather, Ebenezer Smith, came from Abbeville County, South Carolina, about 1836 and was a pioneer in Rush County, Indiana. He acquired and owned a farm of a half section there. Dr. J. A. Smith, father of Jesse D., was one of eleven children. He graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, practiced two years at Laurel, Indiana, and later established his home at Brownsville. He practiced medicine for over half a century in Union and Fayette counties, and is now living retired on his farm in Union County. He is one of the highly esteemed men in that section of the state, not least for his long and conscientious service as a physician. Doctor Smith married Abigail McVicker. They had three children, Jesse D. and two daughters.

Jesse D. Smith attended public school at Brownsville, for two years was a student in the Central Normal College, and began his active career as a teacher. For three years he was principal of the Brownsville

schools. In 1897 he removed to Newcastle and for two years was connected with the school supply house of Eugene Runyan. Later he and Mr. Runyan and T. J. Burk established the Newcastle Bridge Company. This was in 1900, and Mr. Smith became its general sales agent. In 1902 he moved to Indianapolis and was with the Central States Bridge Company until 1905. Since then he has been general manager of the Pan-American Bridge Company of Newcastle, and has much to do with the expanding success of that concern during the past thirteen years. This company are fabricators of structural steel for bridge and general building construction. They furnished the steel for the Second National Bank Building at Cincinnati and for many other large structures. As contractors the firm put up the Avery Building at Peoria, Illinois, the plants of the Haynes Automobile Company and the Kokomo Steel and Wire Company at Kokomo, also the Maxwell automobile plant at Newcastle.

Mr. Smith is a director in the Citizens State Bank and a stockholder in the First National Bank. He owns some Newcastle real estate and has neglected no opportunity to identify himself with every forward and constructive movement in his city.

In 1891 he married Miss Elvia Idella Coffman, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (West) Coffman of Union County. Mr. Smith is a democrat in politics. In 1904 he was candidate for state statistician. For four years, from 1909 to 1913, he was a member of the City Council. He still retains his church membership in the Christian Union Church at Brownsville. Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Newcastle Lodge of Masons and with the Loyal Order of Moose.

GEORGE W. LANDON is a veteran figure in the business and industrial life of Kokomo. During the past forty years he has carried some of the heaviest responsibilities, whether constructive or administrative, and it is not strange therefore that his fellow citizens and associates should regard his approval and cooperation as practically indispensable in any collective forward movement affecting the city's welfare or its relationship with the nation at large.

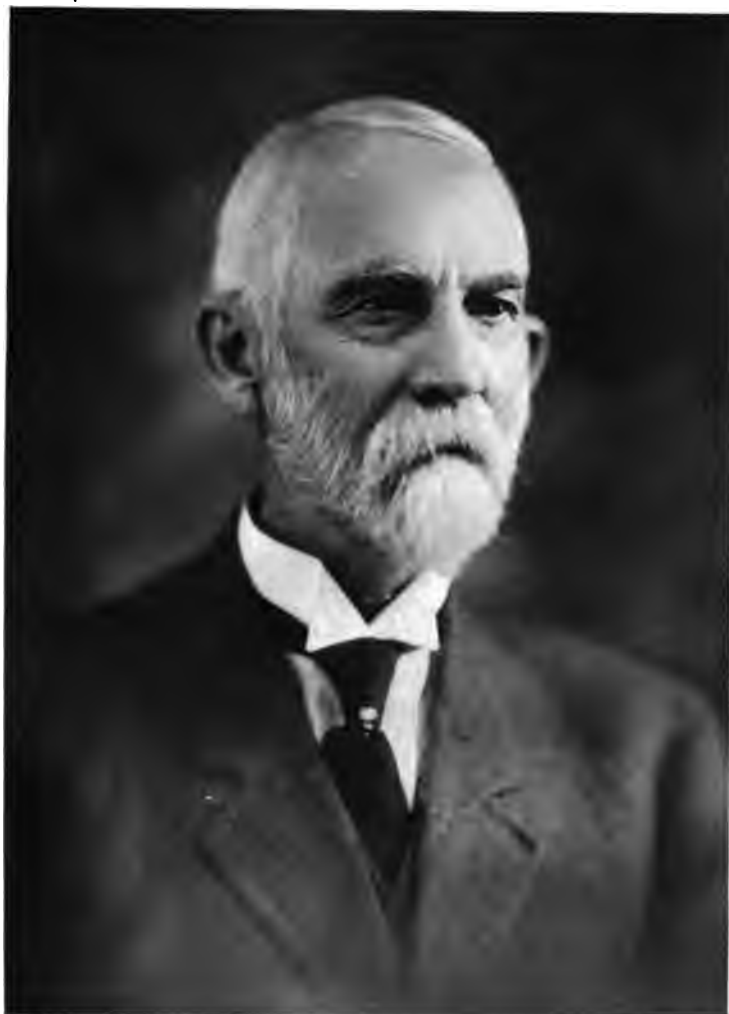
Mr. Landon's first connection with Indiana citizenship was as a teacher, an oc-

cupation he followed both before and after the Civil war, in which he had a brief but gallant service as a soldier of the Union. He was born in Franklin County, near Columbus, Ohio, February 6, 1847, son of Oren and Delilah (Triplett) Landon. His father and grandfather were of English descent and were natives of New York State. His grandfather was a farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist Church. He died near Columbus, Ohio, at the age of eighty-three. Oren Landon, one of a family of fourteen children, was reared in Franklin County, Ohio, and married there Delilah Triplett. She was born in Virginia and was brought as a child to Ohio, where her father was a Franklin County farmer for many years and died at the age of eighty-three. Delilah was one of three children. In 1866 Oren Landon and family removed to Ligonier, Indiana, where he followed farming, contracting and building. In 1884 he moved his home to Kokomo, and died in that city in 1890, at the age of seventy-six. His wife passed away in 1889, aged seventy-two. They were members of the Methodist Church. Their children were Hannibal, Imogene, George W. and Eugene.

George W. Landon received his primary education in Columbus, Ohio, and was a student during the early part of the war in Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. He had also taught school a year. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Infantry. Though he was in the army only five months until discharged for disability, his service was practically one continuous battle. His regiment at that time was stationed in front of Petersburg during the siege of that city.

On leaving the army Mr. Landon taught school at Columbus, Ohio, Leavenworth, Kansas, Muscatine, Iowa, and Lafayette, Indiana. For several years he was employed as collector over different states by the Buckeye Reaper & Mowing Machine Company.

In March, 1874, Mr. Landon came to Kokomo and formed a business connection that has been continuous since that date. Nearly twenty years before, in 1855, A. F. Armstrong, associated with Dr. J. A. James and Horace Armstrong, both physicians, had engaged in the hardware business at Kokomo. In subsequent years there were



*George M. Sandoz*





various changes in the firm, and just before Mr. Landon arrived in Kokomo the business was known as Armstrong, Nixon & Company. Zimri Nixon died in March, 1874, and George W. Landon brought part of A. F. Armstrong's interest. The re-organized name of the firm became Armstrong, Pickett & Company, the partners being A. F. and Edward A. Armstrong, Nathan Pickett and George W. Landon. January 1, 1883, Mr. Pickett having retired and E. S. Hunt joining the firm, the name was changed to Armstrong, Landon & Company. On January 1, 1888, the Armstrong, Landon & Hunt Company was incorporated with A. F. Armstrong as president, E. A. Armstrong, vice president, George W. Landon, secretary, and E. S. Hunt, treasurer. January 1, 1898, another change occurred and the present corporate name was adopted, The Armstrong-Landon Company, with A. F. Armstrong, president, A. B. Armstrong, vice president, and George W. Landon, secretary and treasurer. On the death of A. F. Armstrong Mr. Landon was elected president. The other officers at the present time are Thomas C. Howe, vice president, W. A. Easter, vice president, H. McK. Landon, secretary, and H. L. Moulder, treasurer.

The Armstrong-Landon Company is one of the largest as well as one of the oldest corporations engaged in hardware and lumber business in Northern Indiana. They have sold hardware and implements to two generations in Howard County, and have also operated large planing and saw mills, manufacturing special lines of building products, especially interior finishings, church seats and chairs and bank furniture.

While this business has commanded the utmost fidelity of Mr. Landon for a period of two score years, he has been identified with a number of other achievements and undertakings in local business history. When natural gas was discovered in Howard County Mr. Landon was president of the Kokomo Natural Gas Company and was a liberal subscriber to the fund which was used to sink the first gas well in the county. He continued as president of the gas company until the production of natural gas became unprofitable. He is secretary of the Kokomo Rubber Company, which manufactures bicycle and auto tires and also vice president for the past twenty-five years of the Citizens National Bank,

one of the largest and strongest banks in Northern Indiana. Of his interests in benevolences and broader citizenship, the most notable is perhaps his active connection with Y. M. C. A. work. He is president of the association of Howard County, and is now president of the State of Indiana Young Men's Christian Association. For many years he has been an official member of the Congregational Church of Kokomo, is a republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

October 2, 1866, he married at Leavenworth, Kansas, Miss Emma Alice Reeves, daughter of William and Mary (McLane) Reeves. Her father was at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Landon have one son and one daughter, Hugh McKennan and Maud. Hugh is a prominent business man of Indianapolis, was secretary of the Manufacturers Natural Gas Company and a director and treasurer of the Indianapolis Waterworks, and is now secretary of the Armstrong-Landon Company. He is a graduate of Andover Academy and of Harvard University. He married Miss Susette Davis, of Indianapolis. Maud Landon married Oscar Watson, of Peru, Indiana, and now of Kokomo, Indiana.

DR. THADDEUS M. STEVENS was born, reared and died in Indianapolis, and in this city he also attained prominence in the medical profession. In 1870 he was professor of toxicology, medical jurisprudence and chemistry in the Indiana Medical College, and four years later occupied the same chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was the first secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Health, was prominent in all reforms for the advancement of the profession in the state, and contributed a number of papers to the State Medical Society.

WILLIAM MENDENHALL is one of the most energetic and successful insurance men in Indiana. He is now head of a large general agency, handling fire, life and other branches of insurance, and also has the distinction of having organized the first local association to work in co-operation with the Federal Farm Loan Act. Mr. Mendenhall is also secretary and treasurer of the

Henry County Farm Loan Association, and has his general office and headquarters in the March Building at Newcastle. He was born near Unionport in Randolph County, Indiana, December 31, 1874, son of Nathan J. and Anna (Denton) Mendenhall. He is of Quaker English ancestry. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Unionport, Winchester and Trenton, Indiana, and for two years he studied the teachers' course in the Eastern Indiana Normal University. His father was a carpenter, and the son took up that trade and became a building contractor, doing work all over Randolph and Delaware counties in town and country for a period of fourteen years.

He first entered the insurance field at Modoc, Randolph County, establishing agencies for fire and life, representing the German-American Insurance Company of New York, the Aetna Company of Hartford, and the North British of London and Edinburgh. He represented these companies at Modoc nine years. As the insurance company increased he gradually abandoned his active connections with the contracting business, and also took up the handling of farm loans and mortgages. In August, 1915, Mr. Mendenhall came to Newcastle.

In 1916, after the passage of the Federal Farm Loan Act, Mr. Mendenhall made a careful study of its provisions, and in 1917 organized the first Federal Farm Loan Association in District No. 4, including the states of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Through his agency was effected the first loan in this district and also the first interest payment to the Federal Land Bank at Louisville, Kentucky. Since the organization was completed and up to September, 1918, this local association has secured \$400,000 in farm loans. Mr. Mendenhall in the insurance business represents the Aetna Fire of Hartford, the Colonial Fire, the Underwriters, the Scottish Union, the National Fire Insurance of Hartford. Every year his volume of business entitled him to membership in the Pan-American Convention of Pan-American Agents at New Orleans.

In 1903 he married Miss Maud Hanscom, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Stump) Hanscom. They have two children: Elizabeth A., born in 1904, and Paul William, born in 1907. Mr. Mendenhall is a re-

publican, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Christian Church.

**FRANK DUNCAN BREBUER.** As one of the largest complete industrial plants in Indiana the Maxwell Motor Company has become one of the cornerstones of Newcastle's prosperity and progress, and the general superintendent of the plant, Frank Duncan Brebuer, occupies a corresponding position of power and influence among the industrial leaders of the state.

Mr. Brebuer is of Scotch ancestry, of a family established several generations ago in America, and was born at Alpena, Michigan, September 2, 1880. As a boy he attended school at Port Huron, Michigan, and was only fourteen years of age when he went to work to earn his living as a call boy with the Grand Trunk Railway at Port Huron. He was with the railway company three and a half years, and then spent three years and three months learning the machinist's trade with the Jenks Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Brebuer occupies his present position because he is an expert in many lines of mechanical industry, and though a young man has a vast fund of experience and successful executive work to his credit. He was employed as a journeyman machinist, was machinist with the Great Lakes Shipbuilding Company and with other enterprises, and entered the automobile business at Port Huron as foreman of the axle-housing department for the E. M. F. Automobile Company. Later he was made general foreman of the entire plant, and was then assigned as assistant superintendent of Plant No. 3 in the Flanders "20" Automobile Company at Detroit. A year later he became assistant superintendent of the United Motor Company at Detroit, and from that entered the service of the Maxwell Company, being made superintendent of the assembly plant on Oakland Avenue in Detroit. He had charge of all the automobile assembling plants for a year and a half, and was then transferred and made general superintendent of the plant on Milwaukee Avenue seven months. In December, 1916, Mr. Brebuer came to Newcastle as general superintendent of the entire factory, with 2,500 men under his supervision.

In October, 1902, at Port Huron, Michi-

gan, he married Miss Stella May Brown, daughter of George W. and Meada Brown. They have one son, George Brown Brebuer, born in 1904. Mr. Brebuer is a republican, is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, and is an Odd Fellow. His family attended the Methodist Church.

BENJAMIN F. NETZ is a man of wide experience in foundry and general machine work and is assistant manager and is a stockholder in the Davis Foundry Company at Newcastle, one of the many industries which give character to that city.

Mr. Netz was born at Ashland, Indiana, April 3, 1871, son of Peter and Phoebe (Pickets) Netz. He is of German and Welsh ancestry. As a boy he attended the public schools of Sulphur Springs, Indiana, but at the age of fourteen went to work for his father, a sawmill man. At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Netz went into the Southwest, Oklahoma and other sections, and for one year worked as a journeyman carpenter. Later he was employed as an expert machinist with the Safety Shredder Company at Newcastle. After four years he joined the Newcastle Foundry Company in 1904, and served that business in different capacities, as timekeeper and foreman, until the company was sold and reorganized as the Davis Foundry Company. Since then Mr. Netz has been assistant manager and one of the stockholders of the business. He has also acquired some real estate interests and is looked upon as one of the substantial men of this city.

In 1903 he married Miss Catherine Sowash daughter of John and Susan (McClelland) Sowash of Sulphur Springs, Indiana. They have three children: John Richard, born in 1907; Phoebe Anna, born in 1909; and Charles Gibson, born in 1912. Mr. Netz is a democrat and has been quite active in the ranks of his party. He was a delegate to the Indianapolis State Convention of 1892. Fraternally he is affiliated with Newcastle Lodge of Masons, and with the Improved Order of Red Men at Sulphur Springs. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES CLARENCE RICHEY, of Newcastle, one of the able younger business men of that city, is manager of the Consumers Ice

and Fuel Company, and has been active and closely connected with that line of business for over eight years.

Mr. Richey is a member of an old family in Henry County, and was born on a farm in Prairie Township September 14, 1878, son of Wilson W. and Lucinda V. (Stigleman) Richey. His grandfather was James Richey, who was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1815, son of George and Mary (Walker) Richey, the former a native of Pennsylvania of Irish parentage, and the latter a native of Ireland. George Richey died in 1841 and his wife in 1847. James Richey was one of seven children, had a limited education, learned the cabinet making trade but never followed it, and about 1851 came to Henry County and bought 160 acres in Prairie Township. He became one of the prosperous and successful farmers of that locality. In 1838 he married Ann Beam, who was born in 1818. To their marriage were born nine children, Wilson W. having been born October 2, 1844.

James Clarence Richey grew up on his father's farm in Prairie Township, attended the country schools in winter and worked at home during the summer. He was also a student for one year in the Springport High School. At the age of twenty he went to work for the Starr Piano Company at Richmond, Indiana, and had charge of the assembling room for two years. In 1901 he married Miss Lottie Courtney, daughter of Jacob J. and Hannah E. (Pugh) Courtney of Prairie Township.

On coming to Newcastle in 1902 Mr. Richey went to work at \$1 a day with the Murphy grocery house. He was there three years, spent one year with the Goodwin Clothing Store and a year and a half with the Hub Clothing Company. Then as partner with Omer Berry, he established the Berry-Richey Grocery Company, conducting the business on the present site of the Farmers Bank. At the end of six months he sold out, and then went into the ice and coal business as bookkeeper for James M. Loer. On the death of Mr. Loer in January, 1912, he continued with the reorganized business under the name of the Consumers Ice and Fuel Company, and in May, 1918, was promoted to manager of that important concern. It is the largest artificial ice plant in Henry County, a forty-one ton capacity plant. They are also

among the leading fuel distributors of the county. Mr. Richey is a democratic voter, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Loyal Order of Moose, and is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON RUFF, well known in Henry County business circles, is a member of the firm Ruff & Son, wholesale and retail flour, feed and grain merchants at Newcastle. Mr. Ruff has an interesting experience since he left the home farm in Ohio when a young man, and has made a success of nearly every undertaking.

He was born on a farm of 100 acres in Rush Creek Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, October 18, 1873. He is of remote German ancestry. His grandfather, George Ruff, was born in Hamburg, Germany. George W. Ruff is a son of John and Sophia (Strock) Ruff. His mother was also born in Germany and was brought to America when a child. Nearly all the members of the family in America have been farmers. G. W. Ruff had three brothers and four sisters.

During winter times he attended country schools and worked on his father's farm to the age of twenty-two. Then came his first business venture. Buying a hay baler, he baled hay all over Fairfield County, and for one season's operation made \$2,100. He invested that capital in a grain elevator at Rushville, Ohio, and managed it successfully for two years, selling out and associating himself with his brother Louis in building a flour mill. Ruff Brothers continued this business four years, and selling out Mr. Ruff then bought an elevator at Amanda, Ohio, conducted it three years, and put much of his capital into stocking a large ranch of 4,000 acres at North Platte, Nebraska. There followed two years of continuous drought and practically all his investment was swept away. Returning east Mr. Ruff then engaged in the operation of a flour mill at Springport, Indiana, for several years, and then traded the mill for a farm of 160 acres in Ripley County. He still owns that farm. In June, 1914, Mr. Ruff and his only son, Herschell, established the present business at Newcastle under the name of Ruff & Son. They buy large quantities of grain all over Henry County and have done a very extensive business during the last four years.

In 1895 Mr. Ruff married Margaret Huston, daughter of Alexander and Sallie (Murphy) Huston of Fairfield, Ohio. Their only child, Herschell, was born in 1896. Mr. Ruff is an independent democrat in politics and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fairfield, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

VAUGHN WIMMER is one of the leading business men of Newcastle, for a number of years was a building contractor, and is still interested in the development and improvement of several important additions to Newcastle. His chief business at present is as a manufacturer of concrete products and the handling of all classes of building supplies.

Mr. Wimmer represents an old and well known family of Liberty township, Henry County. His grandfather, William Wimmer, was born in Liberty Township in 1829, a son of William and Susan (Mullen) Wimmer, both of whom are natives of Ohio and coming to Indiana in 1820 entered Government land near the site of Ashland and later acquired a farm in Liberty Township. Susan Wimmer died in 1840. In 1820, when the Wimmer family came to Liberty Township, there were only four other families in that locality. William Wimmer, Sr., died in 1894. William Wimmer, Jr., grandfather of Vaughn, grew up in pioneer days and had a limited education. He farmed for many years in Henry County and also for a time in Howard County. In 1851 he married Eve Evans, daughter of George and Catherine Evans, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. They had ten children.

George Wimmer, father of Vaughn, was born in Liberty Township in 1856, had a good common school education, and became a farmer, acquiring a fine tract of 160 acres of land. In 1876 he married Izetta A. Sowash, daughter of John and Minerva Sowash. They had five children, Vaughn, May, Pearl, William C., and Donnetta.

Vaughn Wimmer was born in a log cabin on a farm in Liberty Township, attended the local schools when a boy, worked on the farm in summer, and at the age of fifteen entered Spiceland Academy and later spent four months in the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana. After

this preparation he taught school in Liberty Township four terms, from 1897 to 1901. He also spent three years learning the carpenter's trade with Michael Lockwood, and following that for seven or eight years was a carpenter contractor on his own account. He erected a number of high grade residences. About that time he became interested in concrete manufacture and erected a modern plant 33 by 132 feet in Newcastle, where he had facilities for the manufacture of all types of concrete work and made somewhat of a specialty of concrete burial vaults. He also handles a large line of building supplies and is utilizing his experience for the improvement of several real estate tracts. His important division comprises thirteen acres in Newcastle, and he is interested in Gilbert's Addition of twenty acres adjoining the corporation.

In 1898 Mr. Wimmer married Velela Lawell, daughter of A. T. and Emma (Goldsbury) Lawell of Liberty Township. They have one daughter, Marcella. Mr. Wimmer is a democrat in political affiliations. He served as city councilman from the Second Ward during 1914-15-16, resigning during his last year. He also served on the Public Utilities, Health and Charities committees. Mr. Wimmer is a member of the Quaker Church.

**EDWARD CAMPBELL DEHORITY.** During many years of residence in Madison County Edward Campbell DeHority has reached that enviable position where his word is accepted in business matters the same as a bond, and all his friends and acquaintances repose the utmost confidence in his judgment and integrity. Mr. DeHority represents a family long prominent in business affairs at Elwood, and is now serving as president of the First National Bank, an institution in the founding of which both his father and grandfather had an active part and responsibility.

Elwood is the native home of Edward Campbell DeHority. He was born there June 23, 1874, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His people first settled in Delaware on coming to America. His grandfather was James Madison DeHority, who was a man of varied talents and had ability and skill as a physician, lawyer and minister of the Methodist Church. He came from Delaware and died in Elwood in July, 1890. His first location was a few miles below

Elwood. The parents of Edward C. DeHority were James H. and Jane Hannah DeHority. The former was a general merchant at Elwood, and in 1882 he and his father established the first Farmers Bank at the corner of Main and Anderson streets, and in 1892 this was reorganized under a national charter as the First National Bank. James H. DeHority was the first cashier and subsequently was president. He died April 30, 1899.

Edward C. DeHority grew up at Elwood, attended the public schools, and from high school spent a year in Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, was also a student in De Pauw University at Greencastle, and finally for one year in Michigan University Law School at Ann Arbor. At the age of twenty-one he began work in his father's bank as collection clerk. Thus he has had the practical and routine experience in every position. Later he was made assistant cashier and in January, 1899, was promoted to cashier and since 1908 has been president as well as one of the large stockholders and directors. This bank is an institution patronized by depositors and other users living in three counties. Mr. DeHority is president of the Elwood Rural Savings & Loan Association, also president and director of the Home Ice and Coal Company of Elwood, and has varied investments in farms, local real estate and other business affairs.

In 1898 he married Miss Myrtle Powell, daughter of James M. and Mary Powell of Lebanon, Indiana. Her father was a druggist at Lebanon. Mr. and Mrs. DeHority have a family of six vigorous and wholesome young people, the youngest not yet out of infancy while the oldest is a college boy. Edward H. was born in 1899 and is a sophomore in the Indiana State University. Morris M. was born in 1901, Mary Jane, in 1905, Martha Ellen, in 1906, Dorothy Jean, in 1913, and Doris, in July, 1916.

While so many interests in a business way have absorbed Mr. DeHority's time he has not neglected the public welfare. He served one term as school trustee and in 1904 was democratic candidate in the Eighth District for Congress. He led his ticket, but that year was not favorable to democratic party successes anywhere in Indiana. Mr. DeHority is affiliated with Elwood Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Knights of

Pythias, a charter member of Lodge No. 368, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club at Indianapolis.

**DR. G. W. H. KEMPER.** The professional life of Doctor Kemper has covered a period of fifty years, years devoted to the upholding of the ideals of the profession. He was born in Rush County, Indiana, December 16, 1839, and he began the study of medicine in his twenty-first year. But after only a few weeks of study he was called to the colors and had the distinction of being present at the first battle of the Civil war. In 1865 he located in Muncie, his present home.

Doctor Kemper in the long number of years of his practice has gained success and distinction in the different fields of obstetrics, medicine and surgery, and is also known as the historian of the Indiana medical profession. He has served as treasurer and president of the Indiana State Medical Society, as professor of the history of medicine in the Indiana Medical College and in the Medical School of Indiana University. It has been well said that Doctor Kemper may be regarded as a section of the great arch which unites the medicine of the early fathers with that of the present century.

**HARRY A. MARTIN,** of Newcastle, is one of the veterans among Indiana grain merchants and feed and food manufacturers. He has been at Newcastle nearly a quarter of a century and has built up a business in grain, flour manufacture, coal and other products that now constitutes a service for all of Henry County.

Mr. Martin is a son of George R. and Agnes P. (Shipley) Martin, of Scotch-Irish stock, his ancestors having come out of County Down, Ireland. He is of Revolutionary ancestry on both sides. One ancestor, Allen Randolph, served as a soldier on Washington's staff. There were three Martin brothers who came out of Ireland and settled in Philadelphia. Jacob Martin, grandfather of Harry A., was a son of one of these original settlers, and he served this country in the War of 1812.

Harry A. Martin was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, October 20, 1858. He attended school there, graduated from high

school in 1877, then entered the Ohio State University and spent three years in the scientific course. He paid his way through college. After leaving school he went west to Colorado and was connected with a smelter company for a time. Returning to Mount Vernon he engaged in the millwright business under his uncle, Albert T. Martin, and in that capacity helped build flour mills all over the country. He is thoroughly experienced in the technical as well as the business side of flour manufacture.

In 1887 Mr. Martin married Miss Laura K. Brittain, daughter of Dr. S. H. Brittain, of Loogootee, Indiana. They have two children, both sons. Clarence S. is a graduate of the Ohio State University with the Bachelor of Science degree and a diploma in forestry. He is now a teacher of chemistry in the Chillicothe, Ohio, High School. He married Hazel Breese, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Dorothy Phyllis. The second son, Dean Arthur, born in 1891, graduated in law from the Colorado State University in Boulder, practiced two years at Castle Rock, and early in the war entered actively upon Red Cross work, later was with the Young Men's Christian Association, and finally enlisted in a cavalry troop in Colorado sent for training to Camp Kearney, California. He is now a member of Company L of the One Hundred Fifty-Seventh Infantry Regiment, Fortieth Division, and is sergeant and company clerk. He is with the colors in France.

In 1889, on leaving the mill building business, Mr. Martin entered milling with Chase T. Dawson. They built their mill at Odon in Daviess County, Indiana, and for five years conducted the Odon Milling Company. Mr. Martin then sold his interest in that enterprise and in 1895 came to Newcastle and with his uncle, Albert T. Martin, built the present mill. The firm of Martin and Martin was in existence until 1912, since which time Albert T. Martin has retired and left all the responsibility of the business to Harry A. The business now consists of several departments. They manufacture the well known "White Heather" brand of wheat flour, also manufacture corn meal and a varied line of feeds. Formerly they shipped large quantities of flour to the foreign trade in Liverpool and Ireland. The mill is 100

barrel capacity. They also have a retail coal yard, and Mr. Martin is half owner of the Newcastle Elevator Company. He has acquired some real estate interests in Newcastle, and is a well recognized man of affairs in that city. He votes as a republican, and has filled all the chairs in the local Masonic Lodge, is a member of the Knight Templar Commandery and a good student of Masonry in general. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and for fifteen years has been clerk of the session and elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

**RAYMAN H. BAKER.** Youth is no bar to successful and substantial business achievement, and some of the most forceful men in every community have not yet passed their thirtieth birthday. One of these at Newcastle is Rayman H. Baker, who has had a wide experience in different lines of business, but is now concentrating his entire attention upon automobile salesmanship and is a member of the firm Baker Auto Company.

Mr. Baker was born August 11, 1890, in Monroe township, Madison County, Indiana, son of William and Eunice A. (Hunt) Baker. The Bakers have been Americans for many generations, and in earlier times they lived along the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina. To the occupations they have furnished chiefly farmers and professional men.

Rayman H. Baker secured his early education in his home district in Madison County, and in 1906 graduated from the commercial course of the Fairmount Academy in Grant County. He put his special talents and inclinations to work when he began trading, and in a few years had covered a large territory in different counties of Indiana as a buyer and seller of live stock. This was his means of business service and earning a living until about 1913, when he took the agency of the Maxwell motor car for four townships in the northern half of Madison County. At first this was in the nature of a side line to his chief business as an implement dealer and hardware merchant at Alexandria, under the name of the Alexandria Implement and Auto Company. Mr. Baker was in business at Alexandria three years, and on selling out turned his exclusive attention to automobile salesmanship. November 25,

1917, he bought the old established automobile agency at Newcastle from James C. Newby on Race Street, and with his brother W. T. Baker organized the present Baker Auto Company. This company has the exclusive selling agency for the Chalmers and Maxwell cars over Henry County, and also in three townships on the western side of Wayne County.

In 1908 Mr. Baker married Nellie R. Little, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Abbott) Little of Buck Creek township, Madison County. Mrs. Baker, who died May 16, 1915, was the mother of three children, Opal, Ethel and Irene. On February 16, 1916, Mr. Baker married Grace Jackson, of Delaware County, daughter of J. F. and Laura (Williams) Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children, Catherine and Myrtle Eunice.

Fraternally Mr. Baker is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Lodges at Alexandria. He belongs to the Christian Church and in politics votes as a republican.

**JOSEPH ELMER CALLAND** has been a resident and business man of Newcastle for a number of years. The people of that city now when bicycle, clock, gun or almost any other implement refuses to work satisfactorily take it to 129 North Main Street and turn it over to Mr. Calland, who is proprietor of the "Everything Fixer" shop.

Mr. Calland was born on a farm in Center township of Greene County, Indiana, March 11, 1882, a son of John H. and Celestia E. (Resler) Calland. He is of Scotch and German ancestry. His grandfather, Robert Calland, came from Scotland when a boy, settled in Ohio and later moved to Indiana and farm in Greene County. John H. Calland was a mechanic and a wagon maker, and died when his son Joseph E. was only ten years old. The latter because of the early death of his father had heavy responsibilities thrust upon him when under normal circumstances he would have been attending school. He received his education at Worthington, Indiana, to the eighth grade, but in the meantime had helped support the family by driving a delivery wagon. He drove a delivery wagon for two years after school work, but being naturally of a mechanical turn of mind he opened a small repair shop at Worthing-

ton and was in business there for eight years, repairing bicycles and other implements and tools.

In 1908 he came to Newcastle and opened a shop at 1516 East Broad Street. Here in addition to a repair business he carried a stock of general sporting goods. A year later came a fire which entailed a loss of \$1,500, and after that setback he became a journeyman repair man for two years. He spent most of his time driving about the country for a radius of seventy-five miles around Newcastle, and was principally employed in repairing slot machines. Mr. Calland invented a very successful device used in automatic vending machines. In 1912 he established his present store at 129 North Main Street, and has a very successful and growing business, with facilities for repair work of every kind, and also carrying a general line of bicycle supplies. He also owns a half interest in the Lester and Calland Transfer Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind at Newcastle.

Mr. Calland is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Loyal Order of Moose and has filled all the chairs in the Worthington Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a republican.

JOSEPH R. LEAKEY is the present county treasurer of Henry County, and has been identified with official affairs and with public school education in that part of the county most of his life.

Mr. Leakey was born on a farm in Dudley Township of Henry County July 9, 1858. The Leakey family were among the first to enter land in that township, this transaction identifying them with the county in 1821. The Leakeys are of English and German ancestry, and many generations of the family have lived in America. Joseph R. Leakey is a son of Ephraim and Catherine (Stombaugh) Leakey. He was reared on a farm, attended country school, also Spiceland Academy, and spent the summer seasons of his boyhood working for his father. He began teaching in the country at an early age, and was in that profession steadily for thirty-five years, part of the time in the country and part of the time in village schools. He was principal of schools at Blountsville six years, and also at Lisbon and Spiceland. In 1908 Mr. Leakey was

appointed deputy county treasurer by Max P. Gaddis, serving two years under him and during 1910-11 was deputy treasurer under O. P. Hatfield. In 1912 the republicans nominated him for the office of county treasurer, but he was defeated by seventy-two votes. During the succeeding years Mr. Leakey was assistant cashier in the Farmers Bank at Newcastle most of the period and also looked after his farm until November 1, 1914, when he was elected county treasurer and was re-elected for a second term in November, 1916. He has the unique distinction of being the only county treasurer re-elected in Henry County during a period of seventy-five years. His present term expires December 31, 1919. Mr. Leakey also owns a valuable farm of eighty-seven acres and is interested in other business affairs.

His first official service was as assessor of Liberty Township for two years, serving in that office by appointment. He is a republican, is an active member and elder of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Newcastle Lodge No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

In August, 1893, he married Miss Gertrude Hollinger, daughter of Doctor and Caturah (Hetsler) Hollinger of Blountsville. Their only son is Newton E., born in 1895. He was in his junior year in the chemical engineering department of Purdue University when the war broke out. February 1, 1918, he enlisted in the aviation division in the spruce department, and was sent to Vancouver, Washington. In July, 1918, he was transferred to the quartermaster's department, and on July 23, 1918, was transferred to Camp Johnson, Florida, and commissioned as second lieutenant in charge of Supply Company 333. In September he was transferred to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and embarked for France October 5, 1918. He was stationed at St. Nazaire, in the quartermaster's service, effects bureau department. It was optional with him at the signing of the peace negotiations whether or not he was to be discharged, and he choose to serve the Government as long as his service was required.

J. J. CARROLL is proprietor of the largest plumbing and heating establishment at Newcastle, a business which he has rapidly



developed and built up, and which now furnishes a service not only all over the city but throughout a surrounding territory for a radius of thirty miles.

Mr. Carroll has been in this line of work since early boyhood. He was born at Indianapolis October 23, 1887, son of Charles W. and Annabelle (Oakey) Carroll. He is of Irish and English stock. Mr. Carroll attended the public schools of Indianapolis to the age of fourteen, and later acquired a knowledge of mechanical drawing by study in night school. At fourteen he began his apprenticeship in the plumbing shop of Foley Brothers at Indianapolis. A year later he went on the road as a traveling worker in plumbing shops in different towns of Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, seeing a great deal of life in the West and Southwest. At the end of two years he returned to Indianapolis and resumed his employment with Foley Brothers for a year, and for one year was with Thomas Barker. Out of this experience he gained a thorough knowledge of his trade and business, and in 1908 he first came to Newcastle. Here in 1909 he married Miss Ethel McCormick, daughter of Richard and May (Stout) McCormick of Anderson. After his marriage Mr. Carroll went south, first located at Houston, Texas, for eight months, again worked at Indianapolis, and in 1911 returned to Newcastle, and in September, 1916, opened his shop at 1309 Liberty Street. A year later he located at 109 North Fourteenth Street, and in February, 1918, came to his present location at 220 South Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have three children: Marie Jean, Annabelle and Jesse W. Mr. Carroll is an independent voter. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Church.

**ERNEST H. BENDER.** The place of Mr. Bender in business circles at Newcastle is as manager of the local branch of Dilling & Company, the well known candy manufacturers of Indianapolis. Mr. Bender has been a worker since he was a boy and has promoted himself through his own abilities and industry to the responsibilities and achievements of a business man.

He was born at Chicago, Illinois, in 1893, son of Ernest and Anna (Hoffman) Bender. His parents were natives of Ger-

many, married there, and came to America with one child, Mary. They first located at Detroit. Ernest Bender, Sr., was a florist by trade, and for several years was identified with that business at Chicago. Later he became manager of a large business at Newcastle, where the family located in 1899.

Ernest H. Bender began his education in the public schools of Newcastle, but left at the age of fourteen to work as veneer inspector with the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Company. He was there three years, then for a short time was operator of a drill press with Fairbanks, Morse & Company at Indianapolis, for two years drove a grocery delivery wagon, and in 1915 entered the service of Dilling & Company, candy manufacturers. His first job was molding chocolate bars. He was soon transferred to the shipping room, then to the office, and in October, 1916, was sent to Newcastle to take charge of the Newcastle branch and office.

Mr. Bender married in 1915 Velera Cain, daughter of J. D. and Mamie (Jackson) Cain. Her mother is related to the Gen. Stonewall Jackson family. Mr. and Mrs. Bender have two children: Loren Ernest, born in 1916, and Dorothy Elizabeth, born in 1918. Mr. Bender is an independent in politics, a member of the Travelers' Protective Association, and he and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

**CHARLES BRUCE THOMPSON**, whose name has been identified with Newcastle as one of the leading men engaged in the real estate, loan and fire insurance business, has many interesting family ties to connect him with Henry County.

He was born at Sulphur Springs in Henry County in 1869, a son of Joseph H. and Sarah Ann (Yost) Thompson. His maternal grandfather, William S. Yost, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1802, and married in 1824 Mary Catherine Weaver, who was born in the same Virginia county in 1800. In order to escape conditions of slavery William S. Yost left his native state and moved to Ohio in 1840, and soon afterward came to Henry County and was the most influential man in establishing the Village of Sulphur Springs. He served as the first postmas-

ter there, from 1844 until 1848, and held the office again for six years. He also started the first country store. William S. Yost died in 1863 and his wife in 1870.

Joseph H. Thompson, who married a daughter of William S. Yost, was born at Middletown in Henry County April 17, 1841, and died October 18, 1893. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company G of the Eighty-Fourth Indiana Infantry, having assisted in raising the company, and became a private in the ranks August 21, 1862. Later he was made quartermaster sergeant and was with his regiment until mustered out June 14, 1865. He was once taken prisoner, but was soon paroled. It was during his army service that he married Miss Yost on December 27, 1863. For many years after the war Joseph H. Thompson was engaged in the drug business at Sulphur Springs. He was a good business man and a respected leader in his community. He and his wife had five children: William E., George C., Charles B., Claudia M. and John R.

Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson is still living and enjoying good health.

Charles Bruce Thompson received his early education at Sulphur Springs and in the Spiceland Academy. At the age of twenty he went to work for his father, and when the latter died in 1893 he took over the business and continued it until 1906. Selling out he then came to Newcastle and established his first office in the Burr Building, where he is today. Since then he has successfully handled real estate and loans, and represents some of the best known fire insurance companies and has extended their business to a large volume all over Henry County. Mr. Thompson is greatly interested in everything that makes for the betterment and upbuilding of Newcastle and vicinity. He does a large business in buying and selling town property.

In 1890 he married Miss Maude Edleman, daughter of Richard Johnson and Eleanor (Griffith) Edleman. Their son Ivan Blaine, born in 1892, married in 1914 Grolla Norton, daughter of William and Josephine (Smith) Norton of Alexandria, Indiana. They have one child, Mary Louise, born in 1915. Joseph Richard, born August 16, 1895, married in 1917 Grace M. Sweeney, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Thompson is an active republican. He has served as secretary of the County

Republican Committee. He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Christian Church.

BEN HAVENS was first elected to the office of city clerk of Kokomo on the score of his business qualifications and knowledge and experience as an expert accountant. He has been elected three consecutive terms, and today no one has a more thorough and accurate knowledge of municipal affairs of Kokomo than Mr. Havens. He has made his office a model of efficiency, has that courtesy and sense of obligation which eliminates the conventional official atmosphere and makes transactions in the clerk's office a matter of convenience and pleasure. The people have seen fit to continue Mr. Havens in office so long that his tenure is no longer a matter of party success but is to be decided entirely by his personal wishes in the matter.

Mr. Havens was born July 28, 1878, in Rush County, Indiana, son of Henry C. and Ann R. (Grewell) Havens. His father and his grandfather were both natives of Rush County and both were farmers by occupation. They were men of model citizenship, and contributed much from their lives to the advancement of their locality. Henry C. Havens lived for many years in Howard County.

Ben Havens received his early education in the public schools of Kokomo, graduating with the class of 1897. He began his career in the lumber business, and for ten years was connected with the firm of Blanchard, Carlisle & Company. For three years he was also bookkeeper for the Petroleum Hoop Company. It was from those business duties that he was called when elected city clerk of Kokomo. Mr. Havens is a loyal member of the republican party, has served eight years as county chairman, but his citizenship is by no means based on party loyalty, but makes him a cooperating factor in every movement for the general welfare.

MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER. As a contributor to various periodicals and as an author and librarian Mary Wright Plummer has won distinction among Indianans. She was born at Richmond, Indiana, a daughter of Jonathan W. and Hannah A. Plummer. She was a student at Wellesley and Columbia, and has since been prominently asso-



*Ben Harens!*



ciated with library and literary work. She served as a United States delegate to the International Congress of Libraries, Paris, 1900, and is a member of the prominent library clubs and associations. Since 1911 she has been principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

HIRAM LYMAN SMITH has been a New-castle business man for a number of years and is proprietor and head of a large provision house at 202 South Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Smith was born at Eyota, Minnesota, April 4, 1875, a son of J. C. and Leila May (Wright) Smith. He is of English stock, his ancestors having first located in New York State. His parents moved out to the Minnesota frontier, but subsequently returned east, and when Hiram L. Smith was ten years of age located at Cleveland, Tennessee. The latter acquired his education in the common and high schools, and at the age of seventeen entered business. He also went to work for his father in a dry goods store, and for seven years was employed in that capacity at Bowling Green, Tennessee. About twenty years ago the family removed to Newcastle, Indiana, where his father opened a dry goods store on Broad Street. After two years with his father Hiram L. Smith entered the grocery business for himself on North Fourteenth Street. Two years later he moved to 1426 Broad Street, and was there until 1912. During the next two seasons he represented the distribution of the Maxwell Automobile at Newcastle and Anderson, but then returned to the grocery business at 802 South Fourteenth Street, where he had his store until July 1, 1918, when he moved to his present location at 202 South Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Smith married at Anderson in 1900 Leotta May Hudson, daughter of Reville and May Hudson. Mr. Smith is a democrat, is affiliated with the Royal Arch and Council degree of Masonry, and is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America.

FREDERICK JOHN POPE is not an old man but he is a veteran in the service of the express business, and it was his long standing and successful and efficient record that retained him under the new dispensation by which the larger express companies have been consolidated under the direction of

the Federal Government and now operated as the American Railway Express Company. Mr. Pope has the management of this company at Newcastle, and came to this city after a number of years of service at Indianapolis.

He was born at Indianapolis November 8, 1882, a son of Christian F. and Elizabeth (Laatz) Pope. He is of German ancestry. His grandfather Pope came from Germany and settled on a farm near Mohawk, Indiana, and spent the rest of his days there. Christian F. Pope was born on that farm, but at the age of eighteen moved to Indianapolis and entered business as a merchant. He developed and built up the Pope dry goods business of that city, but he is now retired and he and his wife reside at Indianapolis. F. J. Pope has a younger brother, Raymond W., who is married and lives in Indianapolis.

Frederick John Pope was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, graduating from the Manual Training High School in 1902. Since then his service has been continuous with the express business. He first was a wagon driver four years with the Adams Express Company at 35 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis. He was then promoted to assistant cashier in the Union Station office of that company for two years, following which he accepted a position with the American Express Company as clerk in the uptown office one year. For three years he was assistant cashier of this company at the Union Station, and was then returned to the uptown office as general correspondent. With those duties he was identified until May 1, 1918, when he was transferred to Newcastle as agent and manager of the American Express Company's business in that city. Two months later he was appointed manager of the Newcastle business of the American Railway Express Company.

In 1904 Mr. Pope married Clara Brinkman, daughter of Frank and Wilma (Holler) Brinkman of Indianapolis. They have one son, Kenneth Frank, born in 1905. Mr. Pope is a republican and is affiliated with Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 319, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Indianapolis. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TREVOR D. WRIGHT is the responsible executive carrying on a business that was established at Newcastle more than thirty

years ago under the name of Wright Brothers, grocers.

The Wright family is of English ancestry and they were early settlers in Southern Ohio. The grandfather of the present generation was at one time a dry goods merchant at Cincinnati. John D. and Trevor Wright came to Newcastle in 1885, and under the name of Wright Brothers bought out the old established grocery house of Samuel Arnold on Broad Street. They occupied that old location for a number of years, and the site is now where the Citizens State Bank stands. From that location they moved to 1200 Broad Street, where the business is today. From that Wright died some years ago, and his brother Trevor F. conducted the store for several years and then sold his share to Mrs. Cora Davis Wright, widow of John D. Wright.

Trevor D. Wright was born February 6, 1885, son of John D. and Cora Davis Wright, and during his boyhood attended the grammar and high schools at Newcastle. In 1898 he went to work as errand boy in his father's store, and his experience comprises every detail of the business. At the death of his father he took the management, and is handling the enterprise very successfully. The firm does a large business both in country and town, some of its custom coming from a distance of twelve miles from Newcastle.

Mr. Wright is a bachelor. He is one of six children. His sister Barbara Alma is bookkeeper and cashier of the store. Mr. Wright is affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Masonic Lodge at Newcastle, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MARTIN L. KOONS, president of the Henry County Building and Loan Association, is a lawyer by profession, and is a descendant of one of the old and prominent Quaker families of Eastern Indiana.

His American ancestry goes back to Davault Koons, a native of Pennsylvania. He married Susan Dicks, a native of Germany. One of their three sons was Gasper Koons, who was born in Pennsylvania November 8, 1759. He was twice married, his second wife being Abigail, a school teacher, and a daughter of Jeremiah and Rachel Pickett. The Picketts were devout Friends or Quakers.

About 1800 Gasper Koons took his family from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, and in the fall of 1808 they led the way from North Carolina and after six weeks of travel by pioneer routes and conveyances arrived in Wayne County, Indiana. Here Gasper Koons and family found themselves in congenial surroundings, since many of the first settlers there were active Friends. Gasper Koons died November 8, 1820, and his widow in 1850, at the age of seventy-eight. They had twelve children, nine sons and three daughters.

Joseph Koons, seventh son of Gasper and Abigail (Pickett) Koons, was born on a farm southeast of Richmond, Indiana, February 17, 1811. He was a farmer but was also widely known as an expert ax maker. He died November 10, 1878. Joseph Koons married Lucinda Ray in 1834. She was a daughter of Thomas and Martha Ray, a family that came from Virginia and were identified with the early settlement of Henry County. Lucinda Ray Koons died November 21, 1880. Both were lifelong adherents of the Quaker Church. They had ten children.

Joseph Koons was the grandfather of Martin L. Koons. The latter was born on a farm in Henry County June 2, 1875, son of Pleasant M. and Louisa (Bookout) Koons. Martin L. Koons grew up on a farm, attended country schools, also school at Mooreland, and at the age of seventeen took up the study of law with James and William A. Brown, composing the firm of Brown & Brown at Newcastle. He was with that firm diligently studying for three and a half years. For one year he was with Meredith & Meredith, attorneys and abstractors, at Muncie. On September 6, 1897, Mr. Koons returned to Newcastle, was admitted to the bar, and for ten years carried on a large practice in probate and real estate title law. On April 1, 1903, he was elected secretary of the Henry County Building and Loan Association, at first performing his duties in his own law office. Later he was with the company in the Koons-Bond Building for three years, and then erected the building in which the company has its headquarters, and he has been located there since 1910. Mr. Koons was elected president of the company April 1, 1917.

He is also a stockholder and director in the First National Bank and the Central

Trust Company of Newcastle, and looks after a large volume of real estate. He handles the local interests of Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy at Newcastle, and also manages a number of trust funds.

February 3, 1897, Mr. Koons married Nora B. Moore, daughter of Cornelius M. and Elizabeth (Shonk) Moore of Newcastle. They had four children: Fred M., born December 1, 1897; Paul M., born October 6, 1900; Mabel Louise and Ann Claire.

Mr. Koons has accepted those duties and responsibilities that come to the public spirited citizen. In 1913, at the urging of his friends, he accepted a place on the republican ticket as candidate for mayor of Newcastle, and lost the election by only seventy-two votes. In 1914 he was elected by the City Council as a member of the Board of School Trustees, and was re-elected in 1917. Mr. Koons is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias, and attends worship in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE HASTY SMITH, M. D., a specialist whose work is limited to the eye, ear, nose and throat, is one of the progressive group of physicians and surgeons of Newcastle who organized and incorporated the Newcastle Clinic, an institution that serves many of the purposes of the public hospital and is housed in a modern building of its own, with equipment and facilities that are the equal of any found in the largest hospitals of the country. Doctor Smith is secretary of the clinic and has an active part in its work in addition to his private practice.

Doctor Smith is a son of Dr. Robert Anderson and Mary Jane (Evans) Smith. His grandparents were Isaac M. and Catherine Smith, both natives of Ohio. His grandfather migrated from Preble County, Ohio, to Hancock County, Indiana, in 1830 and cleared up a tract of land in Brown Township. At the age of seventy years he sold his farm and moved to Garnett, Kansas, where he bought another farm and lived until his death in 1890, at the age of eighty years.

The late Robert A. Smith was one of the prominent physicians of Henry County for many years. He was born in Hancock County, Indiana, April 13, 1843, and his

early life was spent on a farm. He missed many of the advantages given even to country boys of this generation. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company A of the Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, under Capt. Robert Allison. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and many others, including the battle of Nashville in December, 1864. He was wounded and disabled, and recommended for discharge, but refused to accept this discharge and spent the last months of the war as an orderly for General Wood. He was mustered out with the rank of color sergeant in 1865. In the fall of 1866 he took up the study of medicine under Dr. H. S. Cunningham at Indianapolis, and two years later entered the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1870. He began practice in Henry County at Grant City, and seven years later moved to Greensboro, where he was accorded all the business his time and energies allowed him to handle, and remained an honored resident and physician of that locality until his death in 1913. He was a member of all the leading medical societies, was a republican in politics and was a member of the Society of Friends. April 9, 1868, he married Mary J. Evans, daughter of Thomas J. and Jane Evans, who were of Welsh ancestry. Mrs. R. A. Smith, who died in 1900, was also a physician of many years experience and had been educated in Doctor Traul's School of New York. Dr. R. A. Smith and wife had three children: Katie E., George H. and Nettie E.

George Hasty Smith was born at Grant City, Indiana, in 1873, and received his early education in the public schools of Greensboro, spent three years and graduated in 1893 from the Spiceland Academy, and during 1894-95 was a student in Valparaiso University and in the latter year entered the Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1898. The following four years he practiced medicine at Greensboro with his father. In 1902 he entered the Illinois Medical College at Chicago from which he received his M. D. degree in 1903. Doctor Smith was a resident physician of Knightstown for eight years, handling a general practice. With a view to relieving himself of some of the heavy and continuous burdens of general

practice he went to New York City, took work in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and in Knapp's Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and part of the time was clinical assistant there. In 1914 he returned to Newcastle and has since been giving all his time to practice as ear, eye and throat specialist. He was associated with the other local physicians in establishing and in incorporating the Newcastle Clinic, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

Doctor Smith is a member of the County Medical Society, which he has served as secretary, for two years was secretary of the District Medical Association, and is a member of the Indiana and American Medical associations. He was elected and served from 1898 to 1900 as coroner of Henry County, but declined to become a candidate for re-election. He is a republican, a Knight Templar Mason at Newcastle, is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Newcastle Country Club and the Friends Church.

In 1895 Doctor Smith married Laura Cook, daughter of Seth and Minerva (Hiatt) Cook of Greensboro. Mrs. Smith died in 1905, leaving three children, who are still living. In 1908 Doctor Smith married Anne Cunningham, daughter of Dr. John C. Cunningham of Crawfordsville, Indiana. By his second marriage Doctor Smith has one child.

HENRY KAHN is the founder and president of the Kahn Tailoring Company of Indianapolis, a business that has been developed under his personal supervision now for more than thirty years, and is one of the largest and most substantial establishments of its kind in Indiana.

A native of Indiana, and of a family of business men, Henry Kahn was born at Bloomington March 31, 1860. His father, Isaac Kahn, was born in Alsace, France, in October 1829, and at the age of fifteen, in 1844, came to the United States and located at Bloomington, Indiana. He was one of the pioneer merchants of that city, developed a large and extensive trade, and remained there on the active list until 1866. That year he brought his family to Indianapolis and lived retired until his death in September, 1887. In 1856 Isaac Kahn married Miss Belle Hirsch. She was born in

Paris, France, a daughter of Nathan and Clara Hirsch. There were three children of this union, Clementine, Cora and Henry. The mother died in 1886, and both parents are now at rest in Indianapolis.

Henry Kahn was six years old when his parents came to Indianapolis, and in this city he grew to manhood and gained his education. His work in the public schools was supplemented by a course in Butler College. Then followed a varied routine of employment giving him much experience, so that he was well qualified for executive responsibilities when in 1886 he entered merchandising. He has given the closest attention to all the details of a prospering enterprise, and is thoroughly skilled in all departments of merchant tailoring and many of his oldest and most regular customers are also among his closest friends.

June 4, 1884, Mr. Kahn married Miss Sara Lang, daughter of Abraham and Rosa (Guggenheim) Lang. Her parents came to Indianapolis in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Kahn have one daughter, Claribel. She is a cultured young woman, a graduate of Vassar College, and is now the wife of Mortimer C. Furscott, secretary of the Kahn Tailoring Company, of Indianapolis. In politics Mr. Kahn is a republican but has never manifested any desire to hold public office.

CASSELMAN LEE BRUCE came to Elwood when this was one of the important industrial centers of the natural gas district in Eastern Indiana, and his first service here was with one of the old glass companies. For the past twenty years, however, he has been in the lumber business and is proprietor of the Heffner Lumber & Coal Company, with which he began a number of years ago as an employee.

Mr. Bruce was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1874. He is of Scotch ancestry, and a son of Charles J. and Phoebe (Shrodes) Bruce. His people during the many generations they have been in America have been chiefly farmers and merchants. His father died in Pennsylvania in 1885 and his mother in 1887. Mr. C. L. Bruce had one brother and five sisters.

He was born on a farm and as a farm boy attended a country school at Sheffield, Pennsylvania. At a very early age he





*C. L. Bruce.*



began working during the summer vacations, and at the age of nine years was a boy laborer with the Phoenix Glass Company at Monaca, Pennsylvania. His first position was as "carrying boy," and when he left that firm in 1891 he had advanced several degrees in the art and trade of glass making. Coming to Elwood in 1891, Mr. Bruce went to work for the McBeth Glass Company as "gathering boy," and remained with the glass works there until 1899. He gave up the trade and occupation of glass worker to operate a rip saw with the lumber yard and saw mill of Lewis Heffner. He was promoted to yard foreman and finally took over the entire business for Mr. Heffner, and under his management it has grown and prospered and is one of the largest businesses of its kind in Madison County. Mr. Heffner lived retired for several years and died in 1916. The business is now lumber and coal, building supplies and material, and the trade comes from all the country ten miles around Elwood.

Mr. Bruce also owns two farms aggregating 340 acres, and is thus one of the very substantial citizens of Elwood. In 1914 he was republican candidate for mayor of that city, being defeated by a small margin. He is affiliated with Elwood Lodge of Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias and all the auxiliaries of these orders. He was state treasurer or state keeper of wampum for the order of Red Men five years, 1912 to 1917. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and for ten years he was an elder in the church and for the past fifteen years has been superintendent of its Sunday school. Thus he is more than a successful business man, and his interests go out to all institutions and movements that affect his home community and the nation.

June 26, 1895, Mr. Bruce married Miss Abbie Heffner, daughter of Lewis and Emaline (Ferguson) Heffner of Elwood. They have a family of nine children, five daughters and four sons: Vinnetta Clair, born June 26, 1896; Charles Lewis, born August 21, 1899; Harper Glenn, born May 8, 1901; Margaret Lillian, born June 15, 1903; James Samuel, born September 10, 1904; Emma Esther, born June 5, 1906, and died December 12, 1914; Roberta

Olivia, born August 2, 1907; Dorothea Ruth, born November 24, 1911; and Robert Lee, born August 26, 1913.

Charles Lewis soon after graduating from the Elwood High School enlisted November 24, 1917, became a member of the medical department of the army at Camp Greenleaf and June 8, 1918, landed in England and in a few days was transferred to the Forty-Second Division, or Rainbow Division, and was at the front when the armistice was signed. He is at Coblenz at this writing. Vinetta Clare, the oldest daughter, spent six months in the service of the Government at Washington, from June to December, 1918. Mr. Bruce is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Elwood.

MARY WRIGHT SEWALL, lecturer, author and prominent in the cause of woman suffrage and the education of women, is prominently associated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association and a former and honorary president of the International Council of Women and the National Council of Women. She served as a United States delegate to the Universal Congress of Women at Paris, in 1889, and traveled over many countries of Europe in the interest of the Congress of Representative Women, Chicago Exposition, of which she was the chairman. She also served as delegate to congresses meeting at the Halifax, Ottawa, London, The Hague, and was president of the International Congress of Women Workers for Permanent Peace, San Francisco.

Mrs. Sewall was born in Milwaukee May 27, 1844, a daughter of Philander and Mary (Brackett) Wright. On the 30th of October, 1880, she was married to Theodore L. Sewall, who died in 1895.

REV. LEWIS BROWN, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Indianapolis, has been active in the ministry of his church more than thirty years. His work has been distinguished by a high degree of constructive efficiency and also by scholarship and an influence by no means confined to his own church and parish.

Doctor Brown was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 4, 1855. He was one of the five children of David Meeker and Lucy (Atwater) Brown. His mother was a daughter of the noted Judge Caleb At-

water, distinguished as an archaeologist, educator, and historian. Judge Atwater was author of the first comprehensive history of Ohio, and was also known as the father of the public school system of that state.

Lewis Brown was educated in the public schools of his native city, attended the classical department of Ottawa University in Kansas, and then after his father's death entered the banking business in Cincinnati. He finally resumed his studies in preparation for the ministry at Kenyon College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and later he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Northern College of Illinois. In his active ministry he spent eleven years in Cincinnati, six years at Battle Creek, Michigan, and in 1900 became rector of St. Paul's church in Indianapolis. Doctor Brown is independent in politics and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and has occupied a high place in Masonry. He has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Indianapolis and a deputy to the general conventions of the church in this country.

ROBERT GEDDES, vice president and treasurer of the wholesale drygoods firm of Havens & Geddes Company, of Indianapolis, is one of the oldest active business men in Indiana, with a continuous record as a salesman and merchant of more than half a century. For many years his home and business headquarters were at Terre Haute.

The immediate occasion of Mr. Geddes' entrance into the commercial field was one of those circumstances that so often affect and change the destinies of men. In the summer of 1865, then a young man of twenty-one, Mr. Geddes was working hard to raise a crop on the homestead farm west of Terre Haute in Illinois. In August of that year came an unprecedented period of cold, followed by a frost which blighted vegetation and spread ruin and discouragement among all the farmers of that section. There was no immediate remedy for the heavy loss, and to the Geddes family it came as a real calamity.

Robert Geddes lost little time in bewailing his misfortune, and in September of

the same year went to work as a salesman for the wholesale dry goods house of Jeffers & Miller at Terre Haute. From that day to this the dry goods trade has absorbed the best of his time and energies.

Mr. Geddes is a native of Illinois, born about forty miles west of Terre Haute on December 24, 1844. His grandfather, John Geddes, was a Scotchman and came to America from the city of Edinburgh. The father of the Indianapolis merchant was James R. Geddes, a farmer and stockraiser and later a merchant at Casey, Illinois. Robert Geddes, the oldest son among seven children, was very young when brought face to face with the heavy responsibilities of life, and before he was fifteen, owing to the death of his father, was taking his part with his mother in managing the home farm. He lived in his native county until he was eighteen, attending the common schools and also a college at Marshall in Clark County, Illinois. Before he was eighteen he was teaching, and he spent two years in the graded schools of Casey.

The organization of Jeffers & Miller at Terre Haute, with which he became connected as a salesman in 1865, was one of the notable business firms of that city. Its senior proprietor, U. R. Jeffers, made a fortune as a merchant at Terre Haute, and it is said that he was the pioneer in developing the notion trade and stocked a number of large covered wagons with goods which he sold throughout a large territory. For nine years Mr. Geddes remained on the staff of salesmen of the firm. Then, on January 1, 1874, he and Elisha Havens bought the business of Jeffers & Miller and re-established it under the name Havens & Geddes. They were worthy successors of the old firm and rapidly developed a large jobbing trade with connections throughout Indiana and Illinois. The firm continued in business at Terre Haute until a fire in December, 1898, destroyed the wholesale and retail plants, which were located at the corner of Fifth and Wabash avenue. After that they traded their ground interest for the wholesale house of D. P. Irwin & Company on South Meridian Street in Indianapolis. On February 6, 1899, the Indianapolis house of Havens & Geddes Company began business, and for nearly twenty years it has occupied a place of prominence in the Indianapolis wholesale district.

While living at Terre Haute Mr. Geddes helped organize the first Board of Trade, was its first president and for a number of years a director. He is a member of the Columbia and Country clubs, the Commercial Club, the Woodstock Club, the Chamber of Commerce and in politics is a republican.

December 19, 1878, he married Miss Gertrude Parker. They have three children, Robert Parker, Felix R. and R. Wentworth. The youngest died at the age of four years. The other sons are both identified with the business house of their father, and Felix was a member of the State Legislature of 1917.

**JOSEPH ALLERDICE** has been a figure in the commercial history of Indianapolis and Indiana for over forty years. Largely through him the Indianapolis Abattoir Company was established, and his efforts and those of the associates whom he called to his assistance developed and made that business prosper for thirty-five years.

Born in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, June 4, 1846, he is a son of William and Esther M. (McDonald) Allerdice, being one of their nine children, six still living. His father was a tanner, and it was in the leather business that Joseph Allerdice had his first experience, and he was in the hide business some years after coming to Indianapolis.

In the latter part of June, 1852, when he was six years of age, he and his parents sailed from Glasgow for New York in the ship *George Washington*, reaching New York after a voyage of forty-two days. After living in Lansingburg, New York, with his parents for about five years, the family moved to Saratoga County, New York.

In 1863 Joseph Allerdice left home and accepted a position with a leather and findings store in Saratoga. He remained there about two years, then removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he worked in a leather store about three years, and then entered the hide business on his own account. On December 23, 1869, he married Miss Martha A. McEnally, who was a school teacher of Indianapolis, having gone there from Clyde, Ohio.

In 1874 Mr. Allerdice came to Indianapolis and engaged in the hide business. In 1882 he and the late Edmund Mooney

and the latter's brother, Thomas Mooney, organized the Indianapolis Abattoir Company. Mr. Allerdice was elected its president and general manager and continued to hold that office until May 20, 1917, for a period of about thirty-five years. He retired on account of ill health. In the meantime the business had a remarkable growth. During 1882-83 it employed about fifteen men, while in 1917 it is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Indiana and employs about 600 men.

**SAMUEL O. PICKENS.** A member of the Indiana bar forty-four years, Samuel O. Pickens has practiced law at Indianapolis for over thirty of these years, and his long and honorable connection with the law and with the civic life of his home community and state makes his record noteworthy among Indians.

He was born in Owen County, Indiana, April 26, 1846, a son of Samuel and Eliza (Baldon) Pickens, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a farmer. Samuel O. Pickens grew up on a farm, attended the common schools of Owen County and the Academy at Spencer, and studied in the Indiana State University, graduating LL. B. in 1873. He at once opened his office in Spencer. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of Morgan, Owen and Green counties, holding the office from 1877 to 1881.

In November, 1886, Mr. Pickens became a resident of Indianapolis, and has devoted himself to the practice of law and to several benevolent institutions reflecting the religious and moral enlightenment of the city and state. He is senior member of the law firm Pickens, Moores, Davidson and Pickens.

Mr. Pickens has served as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Crawford Baptist School of Zionsville, Indiana, and is a member of the state executive committee of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Association. Both he and his wife are active members of the First Baptist Church, which for many years he served as trustee. He belongs to the University and Country clubs. Since leaving the office of prosecuting attorney he has sought no official honors, though always active in behalf of the democratic organization.

In 1872 Mr. Pickens married Miss Vir-

ginia Franklin, daughter of Judge William M. Franklin, of Spencer. Five children were born to their marriage: Virginia, deceased, Rush F., Mary, Owen and Marguerite. The son Rush is a civil engineer at Indianapolis, while Owen is a lawyer and junior member of the firm of his father.

MERRITT A. POTTER is one of the older active business men of Indianapolis, and for forty years has been identified with E. C. Atkins & Company, beginning as an employe and achieving partnership and executive responsibility through the conspicuous business merits he possessed.

Mr. Potter was born at Clarkston, Michigan, August 1, 1855, a son of Rev. Aaron and Frances A. (Shaw) Potter. His father was born in Waterford, New York, April 9, 1820, was liberally educated, attending Union College at Schenectady and the Theological School at Hamilton, now a department of Colgate University. In 1851 he married Miss Frances A. Shaw, who was born at Fort Edward, New York, May 31, 1830. In the same year they moved to Michigan, where he entered upon his career as pastor of the Baptist Church. Later he had a pastorate at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and finally removed to Champaign, Illinois, where he became identified with the State University at its opening. He died in 1873. Both he and his wife were cultured and highly educated people, and were greatly loved for their nobility and integrity of character. They had a family of eight children.

Merritt A. Potter received his early education at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and the University of Illinois. His business career began very early, when only fourteen years of age. For several years he was book-keeper in a dry goods store, and in 1873 was made a traveling salesman for a paper house and blank book concern. Mr. Potter came to Indianapolis in 1874, was a teacher during the winter of 1874-75, and then for a time clerked in a local carpet house.

In the fall of 1878 he entered the service of E. C. Atkins & Company, won a partnership in the business in 1881, at the age of twenty-six, and since 1885 has been treasurer of the company. The years have been devoted to business affairs and with well earned success. Mr. Potter is a mem-

ber of the Woodstock Club, the Contemporary Club, the Art Association, the Commercial Club, and the Board of Trade, the First Baptist Church and in politics is a republican. On October 17, 1881, he married Miss Dora A. Butterfield. She was born at LaPorte, Indiana, December 15, 1858, and died June 26, 1890. The three children of this marriage are: Helen Frances, who died October 3, 1918; Justin Albert, who married Alice Buckmaster, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and they have one child, Grace Frances; and Laura Agnes, who died November 29, 1918, was the wife of Leslie A. Perry, a native of Athol, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Perry were the parents of one child, Daura Helen. June 29, 1909, Mr. Potter married Miss Mary Katharine Stimmel, a native of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Potter is treasurer of the Indianapolis Young Women's Christian Association, is Regent of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Miss Helen Frances Potter was also a member of the same organization.

HENRY W. BENNETT since 1877, a period of forty years, has occupied a conspicuous position in the business administration and the civic and political life of Indianapolis.

He was born at Indianapolis August 26, 1858, was educated in the public schools and in early youth entered the establishment of D. Root & Company, with which his father was identified. This manufacturing firm was succeeded by the Indianapolis Stove Company, organized and incorporated in 1877. Henry W. Bennett, then only nineteen years of age, became secretary and treasurer of the company. With the passing years this company became one of the leading manufacturing industries of its kind in the United States, with an output distributed to practically every section of the Union. The success and development of the company was in no small degree due to the initiative and progressive ideas of Mr. Bennett.

Having laid the foundation of a successful business career Mr. Bennett manifested that tendency so wholesome in America to make his influence felt in civic and political life. He has been an active leader in the republican party of Indiana since 1890, and from 1898 to 1906 was treasurer of the Indiana Republican State Central





*John F. Serrano.*



Committee. While his position and influence have always made him something of a public character, his chief official distinction was as postmaster of Indianapolis. He was appointed postmaster January 25, 1905, upon the recommendation of Senator Beveridge. He administered the postmastership until May 15, 1908. During his term the handsome Federal building of Indianapolis was completed and occupied.

Mr. Bennett resigned from the local postoffice in order to devote himself unreservedly to the affairs of the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, of which he had been elected president in 1907. This is one of the strongest and best supported life insurance organizations in Indiana, and for ten years its affairs have been ably directed by Mr. Bennett.

October 8, 1890, he married Miss Ariana Holliday. She was born and reared in Indianapolis, daughter of William J. and Lucy (Redd) Holliday. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have two children, Edward Jacquelin and Louise.

JOHN FRANCIS SERAMUR, vice president and manager of the Stein-Canaday Company, largest and best known furniture house in Anderson, is an expert in the furniture trade and manufacturing circles, having learned the business in all its details when a youth. Mr. Seramur has a position as a business man in Indiana which is well reflected in the fact that he was elected first vice president of the Indiana Retail Furniture Dealers' Association in the Lafayette Convention in June, 1917, while on June 4, 1918, he was elected president of the association.

Mr. Seramur was born at Fayetteville, Ohio, July 23, 1884. His parents, John W. and Margaret (Meighan) Seramur, are now living retired on their old homestead farm. Mr. Seramur is of French and Irish stock, and the family has been in America at least three generations. He was educated in the public schools and graduated with honors from the Fayetteville High School.

His first work was a job in the shipping room of Steinman & Myers, furniture manufacturers of Cincinnati. He worked for them four years, and neglected no opportunity to acquire a definite and thorough knowledge of furniture manufacturing in every department. He then became shipping clerk for P. Dine & Company of

Cincinnati, and was subsequently promoted to salesman and for nine years managed the business.

On leaving Cincinnati Mr. Seramur moved to Hartford City, Indiana, and for two years had charge of the furniture department of A. A. Weiler & Company. In 1914 he came to Anderson as manager of the Stein-Canaday Company, and three years later, on January 1, 1918, was also elected vice president of the company. This company handles the best grades of furniture and is one of the leading houses of its kind in eastern Indiana.

In 1906 Mr. Seramur married Bertha Bomkamp, daughter of Augustus and Mary (Neimeyer) Bomkamp, of Cincinnati. They are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Seramur is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Rotary Club and the Travelers Protective Association, and he and his family worship in St. Mary's Catholic Church.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. The loved "Hoosier Poet," James Whitcomb Riley, was a native Indianan and Indiana continued his home, its capital city claiming him among her celebrated residents. He was born at Greenfield in 1853, a son of Reuben A. and Elizabeth Riley. As early as 1873 Mr. Riley began contributing poems to Indiana papers, and his facile pen since gave to the world many contributions. Much of his verse is in the Hoosier dialect. Mr. Riley held the Honorary A. M. degree from Yale, 1902, the Litt. D. degree, Wabash College, 1903, and the University of Pennsylvania, 1904, and the LL. D. degree, Indiana University, 1907. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

HOWARD SHAW RUDDY, editor, was born August 22, 1856, at Bridgeport, in Lawrence County, Illinois, just across the Wabash from Vincennes, Indiana. His early education was in the public schools of Lawrenceville in the same county. He is a son of Matthew Ruddy, an Irish immigrant farmer, and Elizabeth Ann (Wheat) Ruddy. He went to Vincennes in 1870, and was successively newspaper carrier, chair factory worker, grocery clerk, and billposter. In the latter work he made many valuable friends among the

business section of the theatrical profession in the '70s.

Mr. Ruddy began newspaper work in 1876, and was city editor of the Vincennes Sun from 1878 to 1888, during which time he developed an interest in Indiana history that still abides. He made a departure in journalism by preparing a chronological record of the year 1878, which was published in the Western Sun Almanac and Local Register of 1879, and which attracted the attention of Maj. Orlando Jay Smith, one of the notable Indiana editors. Smith was born near Terre Haute, June 14, 1842. He graduated at DePauw, enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment in 1861 and served during the war, after which he was successively editor of the Mail, Gazette and Express at Terre Haute. From there he went to New York City, where he founded the American Press Association, of which he was president after 1881. He introduced the chronological record into his press plate matter, and gave it its widespread popularity.

Mr. Ruddy went east in 1889, locating at Rochester, New York, where he was employed as exchange editor on the Rochester Herald. In 1893 he was given the literary department, which he continues to hold. In 1905 he was appointed and continues to fill the position of associate editor. He also edited a volume, "Book Lovers' Verse" in 1899. One evening while calling at Mr. Ruddy's Rochester home, Mr. Lee Burns—then with the Bobbs-Merrill Company—mentioned the desire of the house for a new romance. Mr. Ruddy handed him Law's History of Vincennes, and suggested a novel based on it. Mr. Burns was interested, and a discussion of the possibilities ensued. The idea was presented to the house, which promptly indorsed it, and after consideration proposed to Maurice Thompson to write it.

Mr. Thompson, who at the time was in Florida, had just finished his "Stories of Indiana" for the American Book Company, and accepted the proposition with enthusiasm. The contract was soon closed, and the result was "Alice of Old Vincennes." Mr. Ruddy was advised of the success of the project, and made several suggestions for the treatment of the subject, particularly giving belated justice to Francis Vigo. In recognition of his services the heroine was named for his wife,

Alice (Gosnell) Ruddy, whom he married at Lawrenceville, February 14, 1877. She is a daughter of Allen C. and Mary I. Gosnell, long since deceased. The only fruits of this union was a daughter, Wanda Alice, born May 8, 1886, now Mrs. Chester A. Haak.

CHARLES F. KOEHLER is a well known Indianapolis merchant whose career has been out of the ordinary, both with respect to its experiences and its accomplishments.

He was born in Saxony, Germany, February 12, 1871, son of Charles F. and Caroline (Wirrgang) Koehler. In the old country his father was a miller. In 1885, when Charles F., Jr., was fourteen years old, the family came to America and located at Indianapolis. Here the father learned the trade of carpenter, and he continued to follow that vocation as long as he was physically able. He is still living in Indianapolis. His wife died here in 1908.

The second in a family of ten children, Charles F. Koehler had a common school education during his life in Germany. When the family came to Indianapolis they were in humble circumstances and Charles had to assume some of the responsibilities of providing for his own way and keeping the household in food and clothing. The day after his arrival in the city he was sent into the country and secured employment on a farm for a man named Lucas. This farm where he had his preliminary labor experience in America is located on the Churchman Pike. This and other work busied him for two years, and then came the opportunity which he made the opening for his real life work.

Mr. Koehler was put on the payroll of the Queiser Grocery House on Virginia Avenue as delivery boy and clerk. There was nothing about the store in form of work which did not come within the scope of his experience and his assignment during the next few months. But busy as he was in the day he helped to improve his education by attending a night school.

Thirty years ago Mr. Koehler with his brother William opened the store at 2122 East Tenth Street, and in that locality he has been ever since. His entire personal capital at the beginning was only six dollars. Having ability and some friends he borrowed two hundred dollars, and that

was the foundation of a rapidly increasing enterprise which was soon more than paying its own way and giving the brothers opportunity to discount their bills. They continued the partnership twenty-two years, when William withdrew. Since then Mr. C. F. Koehler has continued business alone and has a large and well equipped grocery store and meat market. His success is due to the application of fundamental business principles and ethics, and it stands out the more remarkable because at the start he was little more than a green German boy without even the ability to express himself in the English language.

In 1900 Mr. Koehler married Miss Constance Grauel, who was born in Wisconsin, daughter of Julius Grauel. They have four young sons, Arthur, Carl, Herbert and Harold. Mr. Koehler and wife are active members of the Butler Memorial Reformed Church. He is a member of the Grocers Association, and fraternally he has affiliations with Brookside Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and with Lodge No. 18 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A few years ago Mr. Koehler bought a farm of eighteen acres near the city on Pendleton Pike, and this is the summer home of the family. Mr. Koehler is extremely loyal to the land of his adoption, where his opportunities developed themselves, and recently he has responded generously to the cause of this country's prosperity by investing heavily in Liberty Loan Bonds and Thrift Stamps.

JOHN A. SOLTAU has been a merchant and business man of Indianapolis thirty-six years. He is one of those fortunate men who as they reach their declining years find themselves relieved of their heaviest responsibilities through the cooperation of their sons. Mr. Soltau has five vigorous sons, all good business men, and handling most of the actual work of the two grocery stores of which he is proprietor, one at 2133 East Michigan Street and the other at 301 Sherman Drive.

Mr. Soltau was born in Holstein, Germany, November 17, 1847, son of Jergen and Rebecca (Schumacher) Soltau. His grandfather Soltau was a native of France. Jergen Soltau, leaving his family behind, came to America in 1854 and joined an uncle in the gold fields of California. After

three years of western life and experience he returned to the middle west by way of the Panama Canal and then as a pioneer penetrated the woods and prairies of Minnesota, which was still a territory. In LeSeuer County he pre-empted 160 acres of government land. After getting this land and making some provisions for their comfort he had his wife and three children come on in 1857. They embarked on the sailing vessel Bertrand, and after twenty-eight days at sea landed in New York. John A. Soltau was ten years old when he made that eventful journey to the New World. Jergen Soltau developed a good farm in Minnesota and was quite active in local politics in LeSeuer County as a republican. A few years before his death he sold his Minnesota property and came to Indianapolis. He died in 1895, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife passed away in 1880, aged fifty-five. They had six children: John A.; Henry, who resides in Minnesota; Lena Theis; Bertha, wife of A. H. Seebeck, of Redwood Falls, Minnesota; George, of Minnesota; and Peter W., superintendent of Oakwood Park, Wawasee Lake at Syracuse, Indiana.

John A. Soltau after coming to America spent most of his time working with his father on the pioneer Minnesota homestead, and consequently his school days were limited. In 1868, at the age of twenty-one, he went to St. Paul, learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it diligently until 1871.

Mr. Soltau has been a resident of Indianapolis since 1871, and his first employment here was as foreman for the building contractor Conrad Bender. He was a good workman, was also thrifty and looked ahead to the future, and about ten years after coming to this city he used his capital to open his first grocery store at Davidson and Ohio streets. That was his place of business for thirty consecutive years. He closed out his store there and became established in a better location at 2133 East Michigan Street, and subsequently opened his other store on Sherman Drive.

Soon after coming to Indianapolis, in 1873, Mr. Soltau married Elizabeth Koehler, daughter of William Koehler. Mrs. Soltau was born in Indianapolis, her birthplace being not far from the present Union Station. She was born April 7, 1851. Her father, William Koehler, was a native of

Germany and for a number of years conducted a restaurant in the old Market House. Mr. and Mrs. Soltau's five sons, all associated with their father in the grocery business, are named William, Edward, John, Garfield, and Benjamin.

For a number of years Mr. Soltau took an active part in local politics, voting and working for the success of the republican party. Of recent years he has been a prohibitionist. He is one of the prominent members of the Evangelical Association Church at New York and North East streets, has served twenty-five years as a member of its board of trustees, and was also a teacher in its Sunday school. The Soltau family reside at 604 Jefferson Avenue. This comfortable home, now in one of the attractive residential districts of the city, was when built at the very edge of the city and surrounded by cornfields.

CHARLES C. PERRY, president of the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company, has an interesting personal record. His father was one of the substantial men of Richmond, Indiana, but the son early showed an independence and self reliance which prompted him to earn his own spending money. He carried a city newspaper route while attending school, worked as a messenger boy for the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and applied all his spare hours to the diligent use of a borrowed telegraph instrument and mastered telegraphy. Once on the pay roll as a regular operator, he showed a skill in handling the key and also an ability to take increasing responsibilities. He was eventually made manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Richmond, a position he filled from 1880 to 1884.

Mr. Perry came to Indianapolis in 1886 to represent the Jenny Electric Company, and his principal field of business activity has always been with something connected with electrical or public utility plants. In 1888 he became one of the financiers of the Marmon-Perry Light Company, and in 1892 was one of the chief promoters of the Indianapolis Light & Power Company, which since 1904 has been the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company. Of this important local public utility Mr. Perry has been president and treasurer for a number of years.

He was born at Richmond in Wayne County December 15, 1857. His father, Dr. Joseph James Perry, was born and reared and received his professional education in Somersetshire, England, where the family had lived for many generations. He came to America in 1840, practiced for ten years at Detroit, Michigan, and in 1850 removed to Richmond, Indiana, which was his home until his death in 1872. During the Civil war he was appointed a surgeon of the Forty-second United States Infantry in 1864 and was with the command until mustered out. He was a very capable physician and surgeon and highly honored citizen of Richmond. He was prominent in religious affairs and was founder of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Richmond and filled some office in the organization until his death. His second wife was Miss Ruth Moffitt, who was born at Richmond in 1821. Their only child is Charles C. Perry. The latter in addition to the advantages of the Richmond public schools attended Earlham College for a time. Mr. Perry is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, the Columbia Club and has served as a trustee of the Indianapolis Young Woman's Christian Association. He married Miss Capitola Adams, daughter of T. J. Adams, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Perry is a patriotic American, and a local publication recently paid him honor in its columns in commenting on his military work. The article was as follows:

"When Company C of the Indiana State Militia was organized recently, Charles C. Perry, president of the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company, entered the ranks as a private in order that he might make an indelible impression upon the minds of his associates of the great necessity of obtaining a military education, especially at a time when this country is an epoch-making period.

"Upon being asked, at a meeting last week, why a man engaged actively in business and with pressing duties should desire to take up military duty, he said: 'I'll tell you, I am 60 years old, but the man doesn't live in this country, if he is every inch an American, whose blood doesn't boil in these days. No matter his age, he wants to fight. He should fight. I feel too, that no man's affairs are too big, too important that he can afford to stand aside when his

country needs him. The head of the biggest corporation mustn't shirk responsibility when the boys under him aren't trying to.'''

**FRANK D. STALNAKER.** It is as a banker that this name is most widely known throughout the central west. Mr. Stalnaker is now president of the Indiana National Bank, and is the fourth man to succeed to the responsibilities of that office during the half century this institution has been in existence. One of the largest banks in the central west, Mr. Stalnaker's responsibilities are correspondingly great, and the honor is befitting one who has been identified with local banking in practically every capacity and stage of service from clerk to executive head.

Mr. Stalnaker has been a resident of Indiana the greater part of his life, and his mother was born in this state. His own birth occurred at Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa, December 31, 1859. His father, Lemuel E. Stalnaker, was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, was reared and educated in that state, and became a pioneer of Iowa. For a number of years he was engaged in business as contractor and builder at Sioux City, and then removed to Cambridge City, Indiana, where as superintendent of the Car Works he remained until 1879. In that year he brought his family to Indianapolis and was superintendent of the old Car Works on the site later occupied by the Atlas Engine Works. When the manufacture of cars was abandoned in this plant he removed to Tennessee, and he died at McMinnville at the age of sixty-eight. He married at Sioux City, Iowa, Miss Martha J. Jamieson. After his death she returned to Indiana and lived at Indianapolis until her death at the age of sixty-five. They were the parents of three children: Frank D., William E. and Olive, who married Charles Faulkner.

With his early education in the public schools of Sioux City, Iowa, and Cambridge City, Indiana, Frank D. Stalnaker was twenty years old when he came with the family to Indianapolis. Here he completed a course in a business college, and from that went into clerkship in a local bank. It is evident that Mr. Stalnaker made no mistake in his choice of a business career. He early earned the confidence of his sen-

iors and made every item of his growing experience a factor in further advancement. One of his first important promotions in the banking field was when he succeeded William Wallace at his death as receiver for the Fletcher & Sharpe Bank. Though a comparatively young man, he handled the affairs of this institution with such ability and discrimination that when the receivership ended in 1893 he had accomplished all that could have been expected and as a result was in a position to connect himself with still higher honors and responsibilities. After that he was actively connected with other local banks until June, 1906, when he was elected president of the old Capital National Bank. Then a few years ago he succeeded the venerable Volney T. Malott as president of the Indiana National Bank, a position which in itself is one of the highest honors to which a financier could attain.

Along with banking Mr. Stalnaker has over thirty years been a factor in other commercial affairs in Indianapolis. In 1885, at the age of twenty-six, he became associated with James W. Lilly under the name Lilly and Stalnaker in the hardware business. Beginning as a modest enterprise, the two partners carried it forward until it came to rank as one of the leading wholesale and retail hardware houses of the state.

Outside of his private business affairs Mr. Stalnaker has been a willing coworker in many of those movements and organizations which have created the Greater Indianapolis. He has served as president of the Merchants Association, for two years was president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Board of Trade Building was completed during his administration, was one of the first Board of Directors of the Commercial Club, was secretary for two years and in 1903 president of the Columbia Club, and has membership in the University Club and the Country Club. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and for many years has been a leader in the republican party in the state. At one time he was treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Stalnaker married October 8, 1890, Miss Maude Hill, who died in 1910. She was a native of Indianapolis, but was reared in Milwaukee and Chicago. Her father, James B. Hill,

was at one time general freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroads west of Pittsburgh. Mr. Stalnaker has one daughter, by that marriage, Marjorie. On August 25, 1914, he married Mrs. Cecilia Mausun Wulsin.

**ANDREW SMITH.** As the happiest nations are those shorn of annals, so perhaps the individuals are those whose lives present none of the abnormal eventfulness and experience which is found in works of fiction. Uneventfulness has perhaps no direct or vital connection with real substantial achievement, as the career of Mr. Andrew Smith of Indianapolis abundantly proves.

Mr. Smith has spent all his life in Indianapolis and is a son of Andrew Smith, Sr., who came from near Belfast, Ireland, to the United States. He was of Scotch parentage. Andrew Smith, Sr., located at Indianapolis, and was one of the early locomotive engineers on the I. & C. Railroad. In 1865 he transferred his service to the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, and remained faithful, competent and diligent in its service until his death in 1893. Andrew Smith, Sr., is remembered as a man of practical education and particularly for his great love of Scotch poetry. He knew Bobby Burns almost by heart, and could recite that famous bard's works and others of Scotland seemingly without end. He was a hard worker, though he was an equally liberal provider for his children and family, and never accumulated what would have sufficed for a competency. About 1855 he married Catherine Kennington. Of their eight children five are still living.

Andrew Smith, Jr., was born at Indianapolis November 8, 1860. He was educated in public schools and in 1875, at the age of fifteen, went to work as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the intervals of carrying messages he was diligent in his practice at the telegraph key and mastered the art so rapidly that in a few months he was working as telegrapher for the grain firm of Fred P. Rush & Company. He remained with them one year, and in 1877 found a more promising opening as an employe in the Fletcher Bank. He was with that institution twenty-two years, and for sixteen of those years was paying teller.

In 1900, upon the organization of the American National Bank, Mr. Smith became assistant cashier. In 1904 he was made vice president of the Capitol National Bank. In 1912, when the Capitol consolidated with the Indiana National Bank, Mr. Smith joined the latter institution and has since been its vice president.

Continuous since 1903 Mr. Smith has become well known among Indiana bankers as secretary of the Indiana Bankers Association. He is a member of the American Bankers Association, was for several years treasurer of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the German House, the Maennerchor, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Smith is a republican.

Away from business his chief interest and hobby is music. He was director and treasurer for a time of the old May Music Festival Association. He has sung in various church choirs of the city and at present has charge of the choir of the First Congregational Church. September 15, 1886, Mr. Smith married Miss Katie Wenger, daughter of Michael and Catherine Wenger. They have one son, George Andrew Smith.

**GEORGE J. EBERHARDT**, who has been a resident of Indianapolis since March, 1875, is a prominent and well known manufacturer of the city. Mr. Eberhardt is an American citizen whose loyalty was expressed as a Union soldier during the days of the Civil war, and one of his grandsons is now doing duty with the American armies in the World war.

He was born on a farm in Butler County, Ohio, May 14, 1843, one of a large family of seventeen children, ten of whom reached maturity. His parents, John George and Louisa (Bieler) Eberhardt, were both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where they were married. The father was involved in some of the early revolutionary troubles of Germany and finally left that country altogether and brought his family to the United States. He located in Butler County, and he and his wife spent the rest of their years on a farm there.

Mr. George J. Eberhardt grew up on a farm in that county, attended district



*George J. Eberhardt.*





school in a limited way, and as soon as old enough developed his strength by the duties of the home. He was only eighteen when on October 17, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army in Company I of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry. He served continuously until his honorable discharge November 29, 1864. He was appointed corporal September 30, 1864, and was discharged with that rank. He first took part in the battle of Shiloh, then at Corinth, then went to Chattanooga, and was in Lew Wallace's Brigade during the charge up Lookout Mountain. He was under Sherman at Missionary Ridge, and was in the continuous fighting from that time until the final reduction of Atlanta. At the beginning of the Chattanooga campaign he was orderly for General Sherman, and subsequently served in the same position for General Logan. At Resaca he was injured by the fall of a horse.

His patriotic duty done after the war Mr. Eberhardt returned to Ohio and for several years was a farmer and also operated a threshing machine. Going to Hamilton, Ohio, he spent five years employed in a brewery, and was similarly employed at Indianapolis the first five years after he came to this city. Later he worked for the old wholesale dry goods house of Murphy & Hibben. In 1890 Mr. Eberhardt bought a tent and awning manufacturing business. He has kept that business growing and prospering, and has made it one of the successful industries of the city. Mr. Eberhardt is a member of the St. John Evangelical Reformed Church and in politics is a republican.

May 19, 1868, half a century ago, he married Miss Emma Theis. She was born at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, April 3, 1848, daughter of Seibert and Elizabeth (Metz) Theis. Her parents were natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came to the United States in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Eberhardt became the parents of seven children: Ferdinand, Elizabeth, Frank George, one that died in infancy, Ida Marie, Arthur W. and Caroline, the latter a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis. Ferdinand, who is president of the Compac Tent Company of Indianapolis, married Minnie Weller, and their son Frank George is now a sergeant major in the United States Army in France, connected with the aviation department. The

son Frank George died in April, 1912, and by his marriage to Stella Bash had one daughter, Alice Emma. The daughter Ida Marie is the wife of Eugene Bottke, and has a son named Carl. Arthur W. is associated with his father in business, and has a daughter, Janet, by his marriage to Ora Elder.

ADDISON C. HARRIS, a lawyer of note and president of the Indiana Bar Association, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, October 1, 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and engaged in practice in Indianapolis, which city is still his home. During 1877-79 Mr. Harris served as a member of the Indiana Senate, and a few years later, in 1888, was a candidate for Congress, while in 1899-1901 he was connected with foreign affairs in Austria-Hungary. His political affiliations are with the republican party.

On the 8th of May, 1868, Mr. Harris married India C. Crago, of Connersville, Indiana.

FRANK R. MANNING is one of the alert and progressive business men of Newcastle, member of the firm Manning and Armstrong, plumbing, heating and electrical contracting.

Mr. Manning was born near Maysville, Kentucky, in 1889, son of B. P. and Lettie (Horton) Manning. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and most of his ancestors have been identified with agriculture. As a boy in Kentucky he attended the country schools and helped on the farm. In 1903, when he was fourteen years old, his parents moved to Knightstown, Indiana, where soon afterward he obtained work in a buggy factory. Later for two years he was in the Action Department of the French & Sons Piano Company. He acquired a practical knowledge of gasfitting with the Indiana Public Service Company for a year and a half, and with other firms gained an expert knowledge of plumbing and heating. Finally he capitalized his experience and proficiency by joining Mr. R. J. Armstrong under the name Manning & Armstrong, and they have developed a business of substantial proportions reaching far out in the country districts of Henry County.

In 1913 Mr. Manning married Miss Eugene Poindexter, daughter of J. J. Poindexter. They have one son, Richard

Eugene, born in 1914. Mr. Manning votes independently in local affairs but is a strong supporter of President Wilson in the national and international policies of the present administration. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Manning has depended upon his own efforts to advance him in life, and with good ability, honest intentions and straightforward performance has gone far along the road to success.

CHARLES OTIS DODSON was a successful merchant and business man of Indianapolis before his name was associated with any important public office. He was appointed to fill an unexpired term as sheriff of Marion County, and the courts of justice never had a more prompt and efficient administrative officer.

His home has been in Indianapolis since early childhood, but he was born in Coles County, Illinois, September 10, 1878. His grandfather Dodson was a Civil war soldier. His father is William T. Dodson, who for many years has been a salesman representing furniture stores and factories. Sheriff Dodson's mother was a Robinson, of the noted family of that name long conspicuous in the circus and show business.

The schools Sheriff Dodson attended when a boy were schools Nos. 5 and 15 in Indianapolis. He was only a lad when he entered the grocery establishment of O. F. Calvin on West Washington Street. He drove a delivery wagon for that firm several years, was promoted to salesman, and twelve years from the time he began work he was in a position to buy out the business. He became proprietor in June, 1903, the store having in the meantime been moved to 545 Indiana Avenue. Mr. Dodson was one of the enterprising grocers of the city until 1915, when he retired from business to accept the position of inspector of weights and measures for Marion County. Then when Sheriff Coffin left the county government to become chief of police of the city Mr. Dodson was appointed his successor, holding the office until January 1, 1919.

He has been a factor in republican party affairs through a number of state and local campaigns. He is a member of the Marion Club, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

November 4, 1903, Mr. Dodson married Miss Minnie T. Carpenter, who was born at Madison, Indiana. They have two children, Lida Elizabeth and Howard Otis.

WILLIAM N. PICKEN. The name Picken has had honorable associations with the life of Indiana for the past seventy years, and particularly with banking and business affairs at Tipton and latterly at Indianapolis.

The older generation of the family was represented by the late William Picken. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 21, 1833. At the age of fourteen, with his widowed mother and two sisters and two brothers, he crossed the ocean to America on an old slow going sailing vessel. The family came on to Indiana and located on a tract of land in the southwestern part of Tipton County. The three sons, Robert, John and William, always continued as partners in business and they grew up on the farm with their widowed mother. Too much cannot be said of the courage and fortitude of the mother of these sons. She did not hesitate to brave the uncertainties of American pioneer life in order that those near and dear to her might have opportunities beyond those obtainable in the old world conditions. She reared her children through adversities, molded them into good citizenship, and they became a credit to her name and to her sacrifices.

From the farm the Picken brothers finally removed to Tipton, where they engaged in merchandising in the early history of that city. Prosperity came to them, for they were thoroughly honorable and had the thrift that is proverbial with the Scottish people. In 1881 the Picken brothers founded the Union Bank at Tipton. This was continued in successful operation until 1906, when, owing to the death of members of the firm, the bank liquidated all its obligations and went out of business.

While William Picken had no more than an ordinary education he was a close student and observer, knew and appreciated the importance of current events, and came to be recognized as an authority on many matters connected with the conduct of banking and business affairs. In politics he was a republican, but never appeared as a candidate for public office. In

religion he was a strict Presbyterian. He was a man of charity, took broad and liberal views toward his fellow men and in an unostentatious way contributed to worthy benevolent objects. William Picken married Alzena Campbell. She was born in Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Nathaniel Campbell. In 1901 William Picken and his family removed to Indianapolis, where he died April 26, 1907. His widow, Mrs. Picken, is still living.

Their only son is William N. Picken, widely known in business circles at the capital. He was born at Tipton, Indiana, January 28, 1869, was reared and educated in his native city, and from boyhood had a thorough training in the work of a merchant. After coming to Indianapolis in 1901 he became interested in the United States Encaustic Tile Works, and is now vice president of that large and important corporation. He has various other private business interests to which he gives his attention, is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. February 8, 1893, Mr. Picken married Annie G. McColley, daughter of Henry B. McColley, of Tipton. They have one daughter, Agnes.

ULYSSES G. LEEDY is an Indianapolis manufacturer. The point in significance to his career is that he has been content not merely with the manufacture of a standard line of goods, which might be duplicated by other factories, but has gone forward in his specialization until his product is now probably the premier of its kind in the entire world, and the patronage is enough to convince and demonstrate this unique standing.

Mr. Leedy, who is president of the Leedy Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of "everything for the band and orchestra drummer," was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1867, a son of Isaac B. and Mary (Struble) Leedy. When he was four years old his parents removed to Fostoria, Ohio, where he grew up and received his education.

The beginning of his career as a drum manufacturer was not by the simple process of following an ambition to become a manufacturer of some article and deliberately choosing to manufacture drums. The making of drums was in fact a gradual development from a previous experi-

ence as a drummer, and he was called one of the most expert professional drummers long before his name was thought of in connection with manufacturing. Probably every drummer is a boy drummer, since the art does not lend itself readily to mastery after the period of boyhood is past. His first regular engagement as a drummer was with the Great Western Band at Cedar Point, Ohio, and he was with that organization for three years. For several years he also traveled on the road with theatrical organizations. These wanderings brought him to Indianapolis, and for ten years he was trap drummer of the English Opera House Orchestra.

His father was a proficient mechanic, and probably from him he inherited mechanical traits. Thus while traveling about the road he made drums for himself and other performers, and it was his success as an amateur drum maker that brought him into the manufacturing field in earnest.

His present industry began in 1898, when he established a small shop in the old Cyclorama Building at Indianapolis. There was a gradual but steady growth to the business. In 1903 this was incorporated as the Leedy Manufacturing Company. Altogether twenty years of experience have gone into this industry, and the organization today represents and reflects the experience, the study, personal skill and organizing ability of Mr. U. G. Leedy. The company has had several locations and plants, but the greatest period of expansion has come within the last decade. At present the Leedy plant on Palmer Street comprises several large modern factories and warehouses and offices, and the literature of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce mentions it as one of the largest musical instrument factories in the world. About sixty people are employed, most of them skilled specialists, who received their training directly from Mr. Leedy himself, who is accorded the position by competent authorities of being a master drum maker. The principal product is the drum, though numerous accessories for the band and orchestra are manufactured, chiefly those belonging to the trap drummer's extensive equipment. It is of necessity a highly specialized industry, and is from first to last the product of the genius and industry of Mr. Leedy.

Mr. Leedy married Miss Zoa I. Hachet.

Her father was a native of Alsace Lorraine. They are the parents of four children, Eugene Bradford, Mary Isabel, Edwin Hollis and Dorothy May.

MARK STOREN is a lawyer by profession, with about thirty-five years of membership in the Indiana bar. He has filled many places of trust and honor in local and state politics, and in recent years is most widely known through his incumbency of the office of United States marshal of Indiana.

Mr. Storen has spent most of his life in Indiana, but was born in Columbia County, New York, April 12, 1857. His parents, Michael and Mrs. (Whalen) Storen, were both natives of Ireland. His father came to the United States when about thirty years of age and married in New York. A farmer by occupation, he lived in Scott County, Indiana, from 1865 until his death.

Mark Storen was eight years old when his parents came to Scott County, Indiana, and he grew up on the home farm near Lexington. He was educated in the common schools, and also spent two years in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. To pay his tuition in the State Normal he taught, and continued that work for a time after leaving school. Mr. Storen took up the study of law in the office of Judge Jephtha D. New at Vernon, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. For a year before beginning active law practice he served as a railway mail clerk between Indianapolis and Louisville.

Mr. Storen was a practicing lawyer of Scottsburg, Indiana, until July, 1914. However, he had in the meantime many other responsibilities. In December, 1884, with Charles C. Foster he founded the Scott County Journal, a democratic organ. This paper is still in existence. In 1889 Mr. Storen relinquished his newspaper, having been elected county clerk of Scott County. He served in that position eight years, having been reelected in 1892. In 1912 Mr. Storen was elected to represent his home county in the State Legislature, and during the following session was chairman of the judiciary committee, a member of the committee of ways and means, railroads committee and others. He has the distinction of being author of the first registration law in Indiana and also was author of the law compelling interurban

railways to carry freight, and introduced a number of other well advised measures.

In July, 1914, Mr. Storen was appointed by President Wilson United States marshal of the State of Indiana, and in the discharge of those duties has had his home at the capital city. As the executive officer of the United States courts in Indiana it has been Mr. Storen's disagreeable duty to carry out the orders of those courts during the recent election fraud cases of the state. As a result of these trials there followed a wholesale arrest of many prominent men of the state involved in the election frauds, and it has been stated that Mr. Storen as United States marshal was called upon to arrest more individuals than any other previous incumbent of that office.

He is a loyal democrat, is active in Masonry, in the Lodge, Chapter and Council of the York Rite and in the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, also belongs to the Mystic Shrine, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. In 1888 Mr. Storen married Minerva E. Cravens, of Scottsburg. They have one daughter, Merle, now Mrs. Lawrence E. Reeves, of Indianapolis.

OLIVER T. BYRAM, president of the Byram Foundry and also president of the Byram Estate, both institutions that have solid standing among Indianapolis business men, has doubtless found one of his greatest satisfaction in his ability to continue the business and in some important respects the influences that emanated from the character of his honored father, the late Norman S. Byram.

Norman S. Byram, a resident of Indianapolis from 1842 until his death in 1902, was born in New York State and was a small child when his parents came to Indiana and located at Brookville. There he attended school for a brief time, but at the age of twelve came to Indianapolis. His own exertions gave him his education, and he had to look to the same source for his success in business. His first employer was Oliver Tousey, a pioneer merchant of Indianapolis, who found in young Byram an assistant whose value was not measured by his salary alone. In time the firm of Oliver Tousey became the Tousey-Byram Company, later was conducted as Byram, Cor-

ing Bv  
t meas  
ie firm  
-Bv  
Bv



*D. F. Green*

nelius & Company, and the great business of this firm was finally sold to D. P. Irwin & Company. Norman S. Byram among other important financial interests was president of the Capital National Bank.

His contemporaries say he was always seeking some opportunity to better conditions in the city. Once he frankly sought the office of councilman, was elected and became president of the board, and in that capacity personally conducted raids on the vice and gambling places, and probably cleaned up the city as effectually for the time as ever in its history. He was also a member of the county council one term. His contributions to charity were many, but given quietly. During one of the worst floods in the Ohio Valley he was a member of the committee representing the local board of trade and worked unremittingly for days until hundreds of cases of real distress were provided for. He was a Mason and in politics a republican.

He was seventy-two when he died in 1902. He married Isabel Pursel, from Harrison, Ohio. They were the parents of four children: Henry G., who for a number of years was connected with the Byram Foundry, died in 1909; Mrs. William Gates, of Indianapolis; Oliver T.; and Norman S.

Oliver T. Byram was born at Indianapolis in 1869. The business and civic position of his father naturally lent favorable auspices to his own youth. He finished his education in the city high school, and acquired his business training in his father's store. In 1892 he went to work for the Cleveland Fence Company, which after a few years was changed to the Byram Foundry. This is one of the industries that give character to the city. Its plant covers nearly two acres, located at the intersection of Biddle Street with the railroad tracks. The principal output is grey-iron castings, and at this writing fully 90% of the work is directly or indirectly for the United States or the Allies.

A very active business man, Mr. Byram is also secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Warehouse Company, is treasurer of the Grocers Coffee Company, and is executive head of the Byram Estate. He is a republican, member of the University Club, Marion Club, Country Club, Canoe Club, German House and Turnverein, and has Masonic connections with Mystic Tie Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. Religiously he is a member of All Souls Unitarian Church.

Mr. Byram married Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of N. S. Driggs of Indianapolis. Mrs. Byram died in 1915, leaving one daughter, Betsy.

**F. G. HELLER.** The spirit of initiative and enterprise has been moving in the career of F. G. Heller from early boyhood, and accounts for his various rapid promotions and his achievements in business affairs. He is now widely known in amusement circles in Indiana and is secretary and managing director of the Meridian Amusement Company of Anderson, where he resides.

He was born at Washburn, Illinois, in 1885, and when he was two years of age his parents, George F. and Emma (Beyer) Heller, moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where they still reside. His father has been a traveling salesman and has represented different houses in his day. The ancestry is a mixture of French and German, and Mr. F. G. Heller's grandfather, George Heller, came from Alsace-Lorraine when a young man and settled in Henry County, Indiana, where he cleared up a fine farm of 260 acres. He lived there until his death at the age of ninety-two. It was on that farm that George F. Heller was born, the second in a family of eight children.

At Fort Wayne F. G. Heller attended the public schools and for three months was in high school. He left school to begin work as rate clerk and inspector with the Fort Wayne Electric Company, now a branch of the General Electric Company of America. While he was working there he was improving his advantages by attending a night commercial college, and he paid his tuition in that school by soliciting pupils for the college. Thus Mr. Heller devised a practical system of vocational education himself, making his education fit into the needs of his growing experience. After his work in the Fort Wayne Commercial School he took correspondence courses with the International Correspondence School. In the meantime he was advanced to the position of time and cost clerk in the Electric Company, and was given those responsibilities when only twenty years of age. From that he was

promoted to stock clerk and assistant to the purchasing agent and continued with the company until 1913.

In the meantime his energies had sought other outlets. In such spare time as he had from his main employment he constructed a moving picture house, seating a hundred twenty-five people. He did the actual work, even to putting in the seats and making his own screens. He operated this little theater at a profit and sold the business in September, 1912. During those years in business at Fort Wayne Mr. Heller had his home at Monroeville, traveling back and forth every day.

Coming to Anderson, Mr. Heller went to work for G. H. Heine in the Meridian Amusement Company, a Fort Wayne concern. This company built the present Meridian Theater at 1035 Meridian Street, and under the management of Mr. Heller this has proved one of the most profitable amusement houses in Madison County. He is an equal stockholder in the company. Later he bought the Starland Theater, the largest in Anderson, and has put this on a paying basis. He is also managing director of the Fischer Theater at Danville, Illinois, the largest amusement house in that city, and in March, 1918, he bought the Washington Theater at Richmond, Indiana. He is a stockholder in the Madison Motor Company of Anderson.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Heller married Miss Maud Lackey, daughter of Aloysius and Martha (Westover) Lackey of Fort Wayne. Her father was a contractor and builder. The Westovers are an old English family, and on coming to this country first settled in Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Heller have one child, Milton Frank, born in 1913.

Outside of his business Mr. Heller has many interests. He is a member of the National Organization of the Advertising Club, is active as a democrat, member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to the American Exhibitors' Association, and in Masonry is affiliated with S. B. Bayless Lodge No. 359, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Fort Wayne, and with the Anderson Grotto of Master Masons. He also belongs to Anderson Lodge of Elks, Anderson Lodge No. 747, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa of Anderson.

JOHN JAMES PIATT, famous as an author, poet and editor, was born at James Mills in Dearborn County, Indiana, March 1, 1835, a son of John Bear and Emily (Scott) Piatt. His early connections with industrial life were as a clerk in the United States treasury department, later as librarian in the United States House of Representatives, and as a United States Consul at Cork, Ireland, and later at Dublin. His many contributions of prose and poetry have won him renown.

Mr. Piatt on the 18th of June, 1861, was married to Sarah Morgan Bryan. They reside at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio.

CHARITY DYE is an Indianan who by reason of her long and valuable service could not be denied a place among the notable women of the state. The service by which her name is now best known to the people of Indiana is as a member of the Indiana Historical Commission, to which she was appointed in 1915 and reappointed in 1917.

She was born of Huguenot-Dutch and English ancestry in Mason County, Kentucky, October 15, 1849, was educated in country schools, in Mayslick Academy and in McClain Institute at Indianapolis. She is also a graduate of the Normal School of Indianapolis, has taken advanced work in the summer schools of Cleveland and of Harvard University, and in 1900 received her degree Ph. B. from the University of Chicago.

For over thirty-seven years Charity Dye was a teacher in the graded and high schools of Indianapolis, and when all is said doubtless that is the work for which she will longest deserve the gratitude of the people of that city. She has always been prominent in suffrage and club work, and as an author she is known by the following titles: "The Story Tellers Art," "Letters and Letter Writing," "Once Upon a Time in Indiana," and "Some Torch Bearers in Indiana." She also wrote "The Word Book" of the New Harmony Pageant for the Centennial in 1914. She resides at 1134 Broadway, Indianapolis.

ANTHONY PRANGE. One of the substantial business men and highly respected citizens of Indianapolis, with the interests of which city he has been honorably identified



for many years, was born February 24, 1841, in Cammaer, Westphalia, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany. His parents were Henry and Christiana (Meier) Prange.

Henry Prange spent his entire life in Germany and died there in 1861, when aged fifty-eight years. He was a farmer and also a public official, for a number of years being the revenue collector in his district. He married Christiana Meier, who was born in the same neighborhood, and died in Germany in 1865, at the age of sixty-five years. Both were lifelong members of the Lutheran Church. To their marriage one daughter and five sons were born, and of the latter three came to the United States: William, Charles and Anthony.

William Prange, the eldest, left Germany in early manhood and after reaching the United States located first in Rhode Island, where he found employment in the woollen mills, and from there went to Brooklyn, New York, and finally died there. Charles Prange came to the United States in 1854 and embarked in the grocery business at Cumberland, Indiana, which is not far distant from Indianapolis, and afterward came to this city and entered the employ of Henry and Gus Schnull, and continued with them during the period of the Civil war and so engaged their confidence that he frequently was entrusted with the shipment and delivery of poultry even as far south as New Orleans. Afterward he was in partnership with Frederick Ostermeyer in a grocery business on East Washington Street, Indianapolis.

Anthony Prange was given the usual educational advantages of his class in Germany, and afterward during the summer seasons worked at the carpenter trade and in the winters in the sugar mills. In 1864, when twenty-three years old, he followed his two brothers, William and Charles, to the United States. His first work here was done as an employe of the Big Four Railroad, as a carpenter. Later on, when Mr. Ostermeyer and his brother, Charles Prange, dissolved partnership, the former going into the wholesale business, Charles Prange continued in the retail line and employed Anthony in his store for one year as a clerk and later admitted him to a partnership. The brothers continued together on Washington Street for ten years and then Anthony sold his interest to his

brother Charles and moved to Massachusetts Avenue and St. Clair Street, where he opened a general store. Three years later he erected the commodious and convenient store building at No. 812 Massachusetts Avenue.

Mr. Prange continued active in business in this city for forty-five years. He came with but little capital but has accumulated a comfortable fortune through persistent industry and honorable business methods. Very soon after reaching the United States Mr. Prange indicated his intention of making this land his permanent home and in 1865 took out his first citizenship papers and in 1870 received his final papers. He is a loyal and patriotic citizen and is honored and respected wherever known.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 10, 1865, Mr. Prange was married to Miss Caroline Schwier, who is a daughter of August Schwier. She was born July 13, 1845, in Todhenhausen, Prussia, about ten miles distant from the birthplace of Mr. Prange. She was a passenger on the same ship that brought Mr. Prange to the United States in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Prange have had nine children, the survivors being: Edward, who is secretary of the Indiana Dry Goods Company of Indianapolis; Caroline M., who resides at home; Bertha, who is the wife of Oscar Theobald, of Peru, Indiana; and Walter C. Those deceased were Anthony, Mary, Theodore, Frank and John.

On coming to Indianapolis Mr. Prange identified himself with St. Paul's Lutheran Church. In 1875 he became one of eighty-one charter members of Trinity Lutheran Church and for five years served as treasurer of the organization and for twelve years was a member of the board of trustees. He has been earnest and consistent in his religious activities and has given substantial assistance to the building of four churches in this city and has been very helpful in the matter of Lutheran schools and the maintenance of the Lutheran Orphans' Home. In summing up the men who have contributed to the upbuilding of Indianapolis as a great trade center and a prosperous city the name of Anthony Prange must be included in the list.

GEORGE A. WEIDELY. This is a name that probably stands for as much in the

modern industrial Indianapolis as any that might be spoken. Weidely motors now lend efficiency to both national and international industry, and it is his achievement in developing one of the highest types of motors that probably will give Mr. Weidely his permanent fame.

All the real experiences and achievements of his life have identified him with America. However, he was born in Switzerland, December 19, 1870, and his parents were also natives of that Republic. His work at high school in Switzerland was of such grade that he was given a scholarship in one of the national technical schools, where he spent two years. That scholarship is equivalent in this country to an appointment to West Point, since the technical training thus afforded was in lieu of a more formal military discipline. At the end of two years of hard study the spirit of adventure which could no longer be repressed brought Mr. Weidely at the age of seventeen to America. He reached this country in 1887 and was soon working at the machinist's trade at Akron, Ohio. He also acquired in that city a practical knowledge of the rubber industry, and for a time was with the B. F. Goodrich Company. Mr. Weidely came to Indianapolis in October, 1897, and for a time was master mechanic and later superintendent of the G. & J. Tire Company. He was associated with H. O. Smith in giving the G. & J. tire its wonderful success.

Recently the Horseless Age, the oldest automobile journal in the world, published a brief sketch of Mr. Weidely, two paragraphs from which will serve to describe his later achievements:

"On the day before Christmas, 1902, these two men (Mr. Smith and Mr. Weidely) were instrumental in organizing the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Weidely in charge of engineering, and the splendid, sterling worth of that car in the hands of the public, in Glidden tours and record runs demonstrated that George Weidely was not only a successful tire manufacturer but an automobile designer above the ordinary.

"Finally, after fourteen years, the disintegration of the old Premier Company paved the way for the realization of a long cherished dream—the exclusive manufacture of a 'Weidely' motor. And though the Weidely Motors Company, with George A.

Weidely as vice president and general manager, was organized late in the spring of 1915, twice in this short time has it had to seek more commodious quarters, and the busy hum of machines in its present modern factory building, covering 128,000 feet of floor space devoted exclusively to the manufacture of motors, tell its own story of a dream materialized."

As this quotation indicates Mr. Weidely really made the Premier Motor car famous, but the motor designed by him and which bears his name has overshadowed his earlier accomplishments as an automobile designer. Mr. Weidely has various mechanical devices which he has patented. He had the first patent on the Q. D. rim now universally used. All his inventions are applied to the automobile industry.

Mr. Weidely is justly proud of his American citizenship and America is justly proud of him as a citizen. His work is really one of the chapters in the history of American industrialism.

Mr. Weidely is a Protestant in religion, is a member of the Masonic Order, belongs to the Columbia and other social and benevolent organizations and has affiliations with many automobile societies and clubs. In 1893 he married Miss Jennie Long. They have one son, in whom they take a great deal of pride, Walter A. Weidely, service manager of the Stutz Motor Company of Indianapolis. He married Miss Helen Link.

HON. WILLIAM D. WOODS, a member of the State Legislature from Marion County, and for the past seven years practicing law in the capital city, belongs to a family that has been in Indiana for a full century.

John Woods, his great-grandfather, came from Pennsylvania and settled on a virgin tract of land in what was then Dearborn, now Ohio County in 1817. John Woods spent the rest of his days reclaiming his share of the wilderness and was one of the men who bore the hardships and burdens of pioneer life in the southern part of the state. William Woods, one of his children, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816 and was just a year old when the family came to Indiana. He married Lydia Downey of a family long prominent in the affairs of the nation. One of the children born to

this union was Robert E. Woods, father of the Indianapolis lawyer.

The Woods family for the most part has not attained to nor sought the distinctions which are out of the ordinary. As a rule they have followed agricultural pursuits, have lived clean, upright lives, paid their honest debts, worshiped as Methodists and voted the democratic ticket. That to a large degree was the experience of Robert E. Woods, who grew up as a farmer boy and during his early manhood taught school about ten years. Later he was elected and served a term as county superintendent of schools. He married Ruth A. Armstrong, and they now reside at Indianapolis.

Mr. William D. Woods was born February 5, 1883. He had only the usual experiences of an Indiana boy, and acquired his education beyond the common schools as a result of his own earnings and ambition. In 1904 he went to work as a clerk for the Big Four Railroad Company. In 1907 he was made freight claim investigator for the Illinois Central Railway Company, with headquarters in Chicago, and had his home in that city until 1910. In the meantime he was employing all the time he could get for the study of law, and in June, 1910, was graduated from the Chicago Law School. Since that date he has followed his chosen calling in Indianapolis, where he is now looked upon as one of the abler members of the younger contingent in the local bar.

He has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and during the administration of Mayor Shank was a member of the Board of Safety. Mr. Woods has departed from the political customs and precedence of his forefathers and is a republican. In 1916 he was elected to represent Marion County in the State Legislature, and took an active part in the seventieth session. In that session he was chairman of the committee on corporations, and he introduced three bills which became laws. One of these is for simplifying appellate court procedure, another defines and relates to second degree arson, and a third is a law affecting the jurisdiction of the Probate Court.

Mr. Woods is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and is a past master of Logan Lodge No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons, is present high priest of Indianapolis Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, is mas-

ter of Indianapolis Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masons, and is a member of Indiana Consistory, Valley of Indianapolis, of the Scottish Rite and of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. October 10, 1916, Mr. Woods married Miss Lillian Clinger.

HERVEY BATES. Ninety-five years ago every person then living within the limits of Marion County knew Hervey Bates, most of them personally. If the same name is not known so universally in the county at the present time it is merely due to the physical impossibility of any one man to have a personal acquaintance with several hundred thousand people. At the present time there are living in Indianapolis three men named Hervey Bates, grandfather, father and son.

The original Hervey Bates was appointed the first sheriff of Marion County by Governor Jennings in 1822. His appointment came before he had taken up his residence in Marion County. Hervey Bates was born at old Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1795. He was given his father's name, so that the name Hervey has persisted through at least five successive generations of the family. Hervey Bates, Sr., served under Generals Wayne and Harmer as "Master of Transportation" during the Indian wars in the Northwest. His duties were to forward provisions and munitions of war from the frontier posts to the soldiers at the front. Sheriff Bates through the early death of his mother and the remarriage of his father went to Warren, Ohio, where he grew up and received his early education. At the age of twenty-one he went to Brookville, Indiana, and there met and fell in love with Miss Sidney Sedgwick, a cousin of Gen. James Noble, one of the most conspicuous early characters in Indiana history. Owing to parental objections the young couple ran away and were married.

In 1816, at Brookville, Hervey Bates cast his first vote. This was for a delegate to form a constitution for the new state of Indiana. A short time later he removed with his young wife to Connersville, and from there in 1822 came to Indianapolis, which was then a mere site in the wilderness, deriving its importance from the fact that it had been established as the future capital of Indiana. The town consisted of only a small collection

of log cabins. As the first sheriff of Marion County Hervey Bates issued a proclamation calling for an election on April 1, 1822. This was the first election in the county. Hervey Bates was not so much of a politician as he was a business man, and for many years he was prominent as a pioneer merchant of Indianapolis, a business which gave him a substantial fortune.

His name is associated with many of the first undertakings and institutions of Indianapolis. He was the first president of the "Branch of the State Bank" at Indianapolis and filled that office ten years. He was also instrumental in the formation of the earliest insurance company, was a stockholder in the first hotel corporation, and in the first railroad finished to the capital. He was identified with the first Gas, Light & Coke Company and in many other enterprises having for their object the public welfare. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Indianapolis. In 1852 Hervey Bates began the erection of what became known far and wide as the Bates House, one of the foremost hotels of its day. Hervey Bates possessed a vast amount of energy, mental and physical, and with it came the rugged honesty that made his name as long as he lived a synonym of integrity. His death occurred July 6, 1876, at the age of eighty-one. He and his wife had three children, their only son being Hervey Bates.

Hervey Bates, the second of the name to have lived in Indianapolis, was born in this city in 1834. He inherited many of the characteristics that made his father a man of note. He grew up in Indianapolis and it has always been his home. For many years he was connected with one of the first wholesale grocery houses and was also an active banker. He was one of the originators of the American Hominy Company. Of late years he has been retired and has attained the age of eighty-three. As a matter of personal recollection he has practically witnessed every phase in the growth and development of his native city. He married Charlotte Cathcart, and they were the parents of a son and a daughter.

Harvey Bates III was born at Indianapolis in October, 1858. He was educated in the city public schools, in the Phillips Exeter Academy and in Harvard Univer-

sity. He began his career through experience as an apprentice at the machinist's trade and for a number of years was connected with the Atlas Engine Works. Mr. Bates has served almost from the beginning as president of the American Hominy Company, one of the large and important industries of Indianapolis. In 1884 he married Susan Martingale. Of their two children the only survivor is Hervey Bates, representing the fourth generation of the name in Indiana.

AUGUST TAMM. As an old time disciple of the printer's art August Tamm found his sphere of usefulness by which he is best known in Indianapolis, and for many years he has been a printer and publisher of some of the oldest and most influential newspapers of Indiana published in the German language. Mr. Tamm has also been a figure in public affairs at Indianapolis.

Most of his life since early childhood has been spent in Indianapolis. He was born at Essen in the Rhine valley of Germany July 2, 1857, one of the ten children of August and Caroline (Michel) Tamm. Of their children seven are still living. August Tamm, Sr., was a blacksmith and for eleven years worked in some of the great factories at Essen. Having a large family to provide for he sought improvement of the conditions of life and prospects for them by coming to the United States on board a sailing vessel in 1868. He left his family behind, and as opportunity offered he worked at his trade in Pittsburg, Logansport and Chicago, and in 1869 located permanently at Indianapolis. Soon afterward his wife and children joined him in this country. At Indianapolis August Tamm, Sr., had his first employment at the old Washington foundry, subsequently known as the Eagle foundry and also as the Hasselman foundry. He was one of the industrial workmen of Indianapolis for many years, but his later years were spent in dairying. He took little active part in public affairs, was a lover of home and domestic environment, and there spent his happiest hours. He died in 1899.

August Tamm, Jr., grew to manhood at Indianapolis and was educated both in the parochial and the business schools of the city. On coming of age he began the process which as soon as possible made him





*L. E. Norstrups*

a naturalized American citizen. Largely due to a fault in American public opinion and education naturalization has been thought of lightly and consequently has been entered into by the foreign born with little more consideration than would be given to the most trivial routine. Mr. Tamm is an honorable exception to the rule and from the first assumed the responsibilities of citizenship seriously. Then and ever since he has entertained lofty ideals as to what constitutes American citizenship and has lived up to those ideals himself and in many ways has wielded a wide influence in promoting them through his writings and through the medium of his newspapers.

His life career began as a printer on the Daily Telegraph, a German paper. He completed a thorough apprenticeship at the printer's trade, and with the exception of nine months while a grocery clerk and during the period he was in public office has always been connected with the printing or publishing business. From a position as apprentice on the Daily Telegraph, one of the German papers published at Indianapolis, he was advanced to foreman in the office. For six years during Taggart's administration Mr. Tamm was chief deputy clerk. The democratic party also honored him by making him its candidate for city clerk and once for state representative.

While in the city clerk's office Mr. Tamm bought from Philip Rappaport in 1900 the Daily Indiana Tribune, a German daily paper. In 1902 this paper was consolidated with the Daily Telegraph, the latter being issued as a morning and the Tribune as an evening paper. The two were consolidated as one paper in 1907 and conducted as the Telegraph Tribune until June 3, 1918, when for patriotic reasons Mr. Tamm suspended publication. Mr. Tamm was best known as the owner and publisher of the Telegraph-Tribune and of the Sunday Spottvogel. He had really made these papers what they were, a medium of news and an instrument of wholesome citizenship.

Mr. Tamm is of the Protestant faith. He married in 1879 Miss Minnie Schmidt. They had two sons, August Carl and Otto E., who were associated with their father in business. August Carl died April 27,

1918, leaving a wife, who before marriage was Clara Youngman, of Indianapolis.

**DR. LEONARD E. NORTHRUP.** Indiana in line with its normal progressiveness among the states has recently established a Reorganized State Veterinary Department, of which the head is Dr. Leonard E. Northrup, a prominent veterinarian who has given most of his time for the past ten or twelve years to veterinary work under the Indiana state government auspices.

Indianans are justly proud of the work that is being accomplished by Doctor Northrup in his department. It is a department vitally connected with the welfare and prosperity of the state. In order to meet the increasing demand for more livestock and better livestock one of the first essentials is to eliminate as far as possible disease, and consequently healthy livestock is a prerequisite to more and better livestock. Since the creation of this department it has been the means of greatly increasing the production of pork and beef in Indiana, and for that reason Indiana has increased its quota of food supplies for the great war. In fact the war has influenced the State Veterinary Department in so many ways that its service and its personnel are four times what they were before the war. The state has been divided into seventeen districts, each in charge of a veterinarian working under the direction of the State Department, and giving help to the local practitioners of his district when it becomes apparent that such help is needed. There are also special men located at the great stockyards centers of Evansville, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and other places. The State Department also has the co-operation of a large force of trained Federal veterinarians from the Bureau of Animal Industry. A recent booklet sent out by the State Veterinary Department gives statistics showing that livestock valuation in Indiana is second to real estate only, and from this fact it is obvious that next to the safeguarding of human health there is nothing that calls for more scientific and expert care than the safeguarding of livestock interests from disease and consequent loss.

Leonard E. Northrup is a native of New York State. He was born in Schuyler County in 1872. His parents, F. W. and

Josephine (Seaman) Northrup, are still living at the old home at Beaver Dams in Schuyler County. His father is of English lineage. The first ancestors came to America early in the sixteen hundreds and settled on the Hudson River. Doctor Northrup's direct ancestor came over with a brother who many years previously had gone to Normandy, France, with King George II, and remained there until coming with his English brothers to America, and reared a family. Doctor Northrup's great-grandfather, John Northrup, joined Lafayette's army upon the latter's landing in America and fought in the Revolution. Doctor Northrup's mother on her maternal side was a member of the famous Holland Dutch Van Wagner family. Her great - great - grandmother, Annaka Jans Van Wagner, who lived in New York City when it was called New Amsterdam, owned the land on which Trinity Church now stands. F. W. Northrup was formerly a merchant but has always been a farmer and stockman.

Doctor Northrup grew up at Beaver Dams in Schuyler County and attended the Cook Academy at Montour Falls. His first ambition was to become a physician, and he studied in New York City. Perhaps due to early associations on his father's farm he subsequently abandoned this in favor of becoming a veterinarian. He therefore entered the Toronto Veterinary College in Ontario, graduated, and after that for several years was in the government veterinarian service in New Mexico and Arizona. Doctor Northrup came to Indianapolis in 1908, and resumed veterinary work under Dr. W. E. Coover, who at that time held a position in the state government corresponding to the present head of the State Veterinary Department.

The office was reorganized by Doctor Northrup and March 23, 1917, Governor Goodrich appointed him to the office of state veterinarian. He entered upon the enlarged scope and program of his department with great enthusiasm, and, as already noted, has thoroughly organized the department all over the state until today there is not a stockman in any section who cannot obtain the expert services offered by the department within a few hours.

Doctor Northrup is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He married Miss Margaret Couden, a native of Colum-

bus, Georgia, and a very accomplished woman formerly prominent in educational affairs. She was educated in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and for several years was a teacher in the city schools of Indianapolis.

**TIMOTHY EDWARD HOWARD.** Soldier, lawyer, judge and senator, these are some of the distinctions which entitle Timothy Edward Howard to rank with the prominent Indianans. He was born on a farm near Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 27, 1837, and after a military service in the Civil war, in which he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and after a thorough literary and professional training, he was admitted to the bar in 1883. He subsequently served as a member of the South Bend Common Council and in other official positions, and was made a member of the Indiana Senate in 1886-92, and elevated to justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1893. In addition to his many distinctions in the line of his profession Judge Howard is also a writer of both prose and poetry.

He married Julia A. Redmond, of Detroit.

**ALFRED B. GATES**, who died at his home in Indianapolis in 1901, was for many years one of the men of distinction in the commercial and civic life of that city. A great many people entertain most kindly memory of this Indianapolis merchant, and the worthy place he enjoyed in business and civic life is now being filled by his sons.

A period of almost eight decades separated his death from his birth. He was born in Fayette County, Indiana, in 1822, a son of Avery Gates and a grandson of Joshua Gates. Joshua Gates spent the greater part of his life in the State of New York. Avery Gates, who was born in that state May 22, 1780, married Polly Toby. Together they came West, traveling by flatboats down the Ohio river and locating near Connersville in Fayette County, Indiana. The date of their settlement was about 1807. Those familiar with the history of Indiana need not be reminded of the wilderness and desolate conditions which then prevailed over practically all of Indiana from the Ohio river to the Great Lakes. Indiana had been a territory but a few years, and nearly ten years passed before it was admitted to the Union. Fay-



ette County was sparsely settled and much of it unexplored, and its dense woods had been broken only here and there by the work of the axe man, and was filled with Indians and wild game. Avery Gates lived the life of a typical pioneer, and died honored and respected January 4, 1865. His widow passed away September 9, 1873.

It was in the stimulating period of pioneer things in Indiana that Alfred B. Gates spent his early youth and manhood. Though country born and country bred he made his abilities count in a larger business way. He was a resident of Indiana practically all his life except four years from 1864 to 1868, during which time he was engaged in business in Philadelphia. In the latter year he took up the grocery business at Indianapolis, and now for fully half a century the name Gates has been identified with that department of commerce. His retail establishment he built up and broadened out into a wholesale concern, and remained active in its management until he retired in 1894. Alfred B. Gates was a staunch republican and was a Scottish Rite Mason.

Aside from the success he won in business he is remembered and deserves to be remembered especially for his predominant characteristic of an unflinching good humor. He had a pleasant smile and word for everyone, was generous to a fault, was always helpful to the needy and believed in and practiced the Golden Rule. Throughout a long and busy life he never lost his faith in humanity.

Alfred B. Gates married Elizabeth M. Murdock, who was born in Kentucky in 1838. She survived her husband. They were the parents of five children: Charles M., who was born at Connersville, was educated at Butler College at Indianapolis, and after graduation became associated with his father in business. He married Maria Frazee and died at the age of twenty-eight, when success was coming rapidly to him. The next two in age are Harry B., who died October 10, 1916, and William N. Gates. The daughter, Mary Alice, born at Philadelphia, is Mrs. William H. Lee, of Minneapolis. The youngest son is Edward E. Gates.

**HARRY B. GATES**, a son of the late Alfred B. Gates, was an active business man at Indianapolis thirty-five years and had

many associations with the larger life and affairs of this city.

He was born in Fayette County, Indiana, September 5, 1858, and when he was six years of age his parents moved to Philadelphia, where he received his early instruction in the public schools. After 1868 he attended school at Indianapolis and in 1871, at the age of thirteen, went to work in his father's grocery and coffee store. He was admitted to a partnership in 1882 under the name A. B. Gates & Company. He continued to be associated with his father until 1894, when the latter retired. Mr. Harry Gates then organized the Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Company. As its president he built up the manufacturing and wholesale branches of this business to extensive proportions and made it one of the largest concerns of its kind in Indiana. Harry B. Gates was also largely responsible for organizing the New Telephone Company and the New Long Distance Telephone Company of Indianapolis in 1897. He was secretary of both companies until 1893, and before selling his interests he had the satisfaction of seeing the plants thoroughly organized and modernized and the business firmly established. Among other business interests he was president of the American Color Company, manufacturing dyes, was a director of the Columbia National Bank and other corporations. He promoted, owned and operated before his death the Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, and the Hotel Miami, of Dayton, Ohio. He was succeeded upon his death, by his son, A. Bennett Gates, who is now president of both these well known hotels.

As a republican Mr. Harry B. Gates was quite active in local affairs, and was a delegate to the National Convention of 1900. He was a member of the Columbia, Commercial, Marion and Country Clubs, the German House, and was affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Harry B. Gates died at Indianapolis October 10, 1916, at the age of fifty-eight and when still in the high tide of his powers and usefulness. November 6, 1881, he married Miss Carrie E. Patrick, daughter of E. W. Patrick of Evansville, Indiana. Mrs. Gates died in 1901, leaving one son. This son, A. Bennett Gates, was associated with his father in the coffee and baking

powder business. He married Lena Hemmingway, daughter of James A. Hemmingway, United States Senator from Indiana.

WILLIAM N. GATES, one of the prominent wholesale merchants of Indianapolis, has been a resident of that city half a century, and his own career has served to make a well known family still better known and honored in this state.

He was born October 31, 1862, and at the age of six years came to Indianapolis with his parents. Here he attended the public schools and also Butler University. At the age of sixteen he went to work in his father's wholesale grocery house, and his entire career has been identified with the activities and interests of the wholesale business at Indianapolis. In 1895 he embarked in the wholesale coffee and baking powder business, and has built up one of the largest concerns of its kind in Indianapolis.

Mr. Gates is a republican and is a charter member of the Columbia Club. In 1886 he married Miss Alberta Byram. Her father, N. S. Byram, was in his day one of the prominent men of Indianapolis. Three children have been born to their marriage, Isabel, William Byram and Alfred Gerald. The daughter is Mrs. Kelly R. Jacoby. Both sons are actively associated with their father in business.

EDWARD E. GATES is member of the law firm Myers, Gates & Ralston of Indianapolis. The name of this firm is sufficient to indicate his standing as a lawyer apart from several individual achievements in the law which stand to his high credit. He has always been active in Indianapolis citizenship, and also enjoys the distinction of having been an actual campaigner in the brief war with Spain.

Mr. Gates represents one of the earliest families of Indiana pioneers. His grandfather, Avery Gates, located in Fayette County as early as 1807, considerably more than a century ago. This is one of the few families of the state who have more than a century of residence to their credit. Edward E. Gates is a son of the late Alfred B. Gates, whose career is told briefly on other pages.

Edward E. Gates was born at Indianapolis August 23, 1871. He was educated in local schools, graduated Ph. B. in 1891

from Yale College, and in 1894 completed his studies in the New York Law School. In 1895 he also graduated from the Indiana Law School, and his actual career as a lawyer covers a period of over twenty years. During the greater part of this time he has enjoyed a most enviable reputation as a lawyer. Out of his large and varied practice one particular case can be recited as one of public interest and which redounded much to his credit.

Prior to 1906 railroads had generally discriminated against the citizens of Indianapolis, giving to neighboring cities special rates and privileges that constituted a heavy if not prohibitive burden upon this city. Protests and formal procedure seemed unavailing to bring redress. Then Mr. Gates was employed as chief counsel by the Indianapolis Freight Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce to effect an equitable adjustment. He entered the cause with a determination to leave no stone unturned in the accomplishment of the object in view. When he appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission he was fortified with an array of testimony and evidence and facts which were indisputable, and after an extended and bitterly fought trial before that commission the decision was rendered in favor of the complainant in 1907. The result of this decision has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the shippers of Indianapolis and has also acquired the value of a precedent from which equal shipping treatment has since been extended to other cities.

Mr. Gates is widely known in civic and social affairs. While at Yale College he was identified with the Berzelius Society. He is a member of the Columbian and Marion clubs of Indianapolis, the Kiwanis Club, of which he is president, of the Athletic and Canoe clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, the Turnverein, the Maennerchor, the Royal Arcanum, Knights of Pythias, Mystic Shrine, Spanish War Veterans and the Christian Church.

During the war between our country and Spain Mr. Gates volunteered and became a member of the famous Indianapolis Field Artillery, known as the Twenty-Seventh Light Battery, Indiana Volunteers. This battery was called into actual service and was assigned to duties in the Porto Rican campaign. Its service closed

with a rather dramatic incident. The battery had been unlimbered and was on the point of firing upon Spanish posts when hostilities were halted by a truce pending the final conclusion of the war.

As a republican in politics Mr. Gates has been quite active in his party and for two terms served as president of the Lincoln League. His wife was formerly Miss Dorothy Fay Odoms. He has three children, Virginia, Edward and Elizabeth.

FRED PRANGE came to Indianapolis from Germany over thirty years ago, poor and all but friendless in this new world, and has achieved a degree of definite success which makes him one of the honored business men and citizens of Indianapolis today. He is member of the well known business firm of Prange Brothers, his active associate now and for many years being his brother Anton.

Mr. Prange was born at Minden, Westphalia, Germany, August 6, 1863, son of Fred and Christinia (Roesener) Prange. His father was a man of considerable property and of substantial position in his native country, owned land, did an extensive business as a contracting carpenter, and was also revenue collector for his district. Fred Prange and wife spent all their lives in Germany, and were active members of the German Lutheran Church. A brother of Fred Prange, Sr., is Anthony Prange, a prominent old time resident of Indianapolis elsewhere referred to. Fred Prange, Sr., and wife had a large family, and five of them came to the United States. Christinia is the wife of Mr. Fred Stahlhut, of Indianapolis. The second among those that came to this country is Mr. Fred Prange. His brother Anton H. was born February 19, 1870. Mary was the first wife of Mr. Fred Stahlhut. They were married in Germany, and she died soon after they came to this country, and Mr. Stahlhut then married her sister Christina. The other member of the family in America is Louis, a machinist with the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

Fred Prange attended the schools of his native town and district, and as a boy served an apprenticeship which gave him a practical knowledge of the carpenter's trade and also of the butcher trade. In 1883, when he was twenty years of age, he came to the United States. Having rela-

tives in Indianapolis, he sought this city as his first destination and there secured the opportunities which gradually by the exercise of his industry and independent judgment brought him a secure business position. For a time he worked at the carpenter trade, was in the employ of Charles Nuerge, and for five years was in the grocery store of his uncle, Anthony Prange. Having during this time gained experience and some small means of his own he bought a meat market where the Idle Hour Theater is now located. This he sold in 1893 and for the next twelve years managed a store on Michigan Street for H. E. Shortemeyer. In 1908 Mr. Prange became associated with his brother Anton H. in the purchase of a stock of goods on Massachusetts Avenue belonging to their uncle Anthony. They conducted a very satisfactory business as grocery merchants for ten years, selling out their grocery stock in 1918 and now giving most of their time and attention to the operation of a meat market in the City Market.

Anton Prange was an employe in the grocery business for William Peak for eleven years after coming to this country.

Fred Prange married in 1886 Mary Meusing, daughter of Charles Muesing. They have one daughter, Clara, wife of William F. Rathert, a well known grocery merchant on South Meridian Street in Indianapolis.

Anton H. Prange was married in 1897, and he and his wife have a daughter, Emma, and a son, Frank. Both families are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM A. UMPHREY is one of the prominent factors in the development of the Indianapolis modern industrial program, a program which is rapidly bringing this city to a place ranking with the other large manufacturing centers of the Middle West. Most of the men who furnish the spirit and enterprise to this movement are comparatively young men, and Mr. Umphrey is no exception to that rule.

He was born at Indianapolis December 26, 1877, forty years ago, a son of Louis and Emma Umphrey. His parents still live in Indianapolis, having come here many years ago from Cincinnati, Ohio. The father was born June 8, 1842, and spent three years and three months of his

early manhood as an enlisted soldier in the Union army. Seven months of that time he endured the frightful hardships of Andersonville prison. Until he retired Louis Umphrey was for a long period of years superintendent of the Piel Starch Works at Indianapolis. His wife is now seventy-one years of age. William A. Umphrey finished his early education in the Manual Training High School of Indianapolis. Then, while still a boy, he began working in a seed store and then followed another line of experience with an insurance agency at Indianapolis.

But the work which has taken his chief time and attention for many years has been furniture manufacturing. He is now at the head of two companies, one with a plant at Morgantown, Indiana, and the other located at Crawfordsville. He is president of one and secretary and treasurer of the other. The plant at Morgantown makes a specialty of chairs, while the Umphrey Manufacturing Company of Crawfordsville concentrates its output upon library tables. Mr. Umphrey is also secretary and treasurer of the Glover Equipment Company at 412 Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis. His business association which is of most interest at this particular time is as secretary and treasurer of The Weidley Motor Company. He is one of the three active men in this business, the other two being the inventor, Mr. Weidley, and Mr. W. E. Showers. The Weidley motor is an American invention with a performance which has astonished the entire world. The Weidley motor is a four-, six- and twelve-cylinder motor, designed and manufactured for strictly high class cars, but in the last year or so the four-cylinder has been used extensively on the caterpillar tractors of the Cleveland Tractor Company. The motors are manufactured in the company's plant at Georgia and Shelby streets, where the concern now occupies an entire block. Three years ago the company employed less than ten men, but now 650 contribute their labors in the different departments and offices, and the industry is rapidly becoming one of the largest and most important of its kind in America. The company now has a three year contract to supply motors to the value of \$20,000,000. Hardly a month passes that some addition and extension is not made to the company's plant and busi-

ness, and the men connected with it comprise such a group of organizing and original genius that they are never satisfied for a moment with present achievement, however great it may be, and are constantly experimenting toward a future goal of perfection.

Mr. Umphrey therefore has a decidedly active executive part in several different organizations, and finds his time and energies so completely engaged by them that he has never felt justified in accepting directorship with various other organizations offered to him. He is a member of the Columbia Club, the Turnverein, is a Knight Templar Mason and also belongs to the Scottish Rite of that order and the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Umphrey has one son, Lawrence Louis.

HARRY T. HEARSEY, of Indianapolis, is a man who has participated in and has made history in one of the greatest industries of the age. Forty years ago he was doing practical mechanics in the limited and meager bicycle industry. He has never relaxed his attention to the bicycle, and knows probably more about that business than any other man in America. He was the pioneer in the industry at Indianapolis, and at a later date had a similar relationship to the automobile business. He is president of the H. T. Hearsey Company at 408 Capitol Avenue.

Mr. Hearsey is a native Englishman, born in London February 11, 1863, son of H. T. and Flora Hearsey. His mother is still living. Both parents were born in London, and when he was a boy they came to America and located at Boston. Harry T. Hearsey grew up and attended school at Boston, and had a training in the mechanical trades in several shops of that city.

The facts of his early experience of greatest interest here is found in the year 1878, when he became connected with the bicycle industry as a bicycle mechanic and repair man. There has been no interruption to his connection with the bicycle business since that day. He was first employed by the Cunningham-Heath Company of Boston, manufacturers and importers of bicycles. He was with them seven years as a machinist and was a rac-



*H. J. Kearney*



ing expert. Mr. Hearsey could ride a bicycle as well as make one, and when it is recalled that thirty or forty years ago the only type of bicycle was the high wheel or ordinary, the riding was a matter of much more expert performance than what is required today.

As a rider Mr. Hearsey gave exhibitions for his company in various cities of the United States. In 1885 he came to Indianapolis, the city that has been his home now for over thirty years. After coming here he was for a time connected with the business of Charles Finley Smith of Waverly bicycle fame. In 1886 he established a shop of his own in a little room at New York and Delaware streets. Here he sold and repaired bicycles of the old type, having the shop at one end of the room and operating a coal office at the other. A year or two later he moved to a somewhat larger building on Pennsylvania Street near Ohio, occupying a site that is now taken up by the east portion of the new Federal Building. Here he conducted besides a repair shop a salesroom and riding academy. This was probably the first salesroom and riding academy in the middle west, and certainly the first in Indianapolis. It was about 1890 that the first form of the "safety" bicycle was introduced, and in two or three years its development rendered the old "ordinary" practically obsolete, and for a number of years no one has seen the high wheel except in museums and circuses. The safety bicycle grew in popularity, especially after the introduction of pneumatic tires, and Mr. Hearsey was in a position to become the central figure around which the bicycle activities of Indianapolis revolved. His shop was headquarters for all the famous racing men of fifteen or twenty years ago, and he was a leading spirit in the great meet which were as much events in the '90s as automobile races have been since.

With the advent of the automobile and the decline in popularity of the bicycle Mr. Hearsey naturally gravitated into the automobile business. Thus he became the first automobile dealer in Indianapolis. In a historical article on the bicycle and kindred industries in a recent number of the *Bicycle News* of New York, this paper credits Mr. Hearsey with being the oldest dealer and jobber of bicycles in the United States; while his record for being the pio-

neer dealer in automobiles at Indianapolis is well known to all. Carl Fisher, Indianapolis' widely known automobile magnate, worked as a youth in Mr. Hearsey's plant. Mr. Fisher calls Mr. Hearsey "daddy" and freely gives him credit for his start in the automobile industry. The history of Mr. Hearsey's connection with the automobile business is in fact the history of the beginning and early years of the industry in Indianapolis, a city that now ranks second in automobile trade and manufacture in the United States.

Mr. Hearsey has done his part as an originator and inventor. He devised and put on the market the famous Hearsey bicycle tires, known from coast to coast. He was also the originator of the interchangeable tire tube for Ford cars, a tube that has come into universal use. Mr. Hearsey discontinued the automobile end of his business in 1915, but has never discontinued handling bicycles, even during the slackest years. He is now jobbing bicycles, bicycle parts and automobile accessories, and in August, 1918, moved his plant to its splendid modern building at 408-410 Capitol Avenue. There he has spacious and well arranged quarters, constituting an ideal location. Mr. Hearsey's continuance in the business has been well justified, since, as he foresaw, the bicycle in recent years has again found favor and place in the world of trade and industry, fulfilling a need that cannot be filled in any other way. This has been well recognized by its classification as an essential war industry. Mr. Hearsey is president of the H. T. Hearsey Company, and also active manager of the business.

Mr. Hearsey was also very active in Indianapolis civic life, a member of the Board of Trade, and having served eleven years as a governor; a member of the Marion Club, having served as director and treasurer; a member of the Academy of Music; a member of the Automobile Trade Association and Hoosier Motor Club; prominent in Masonic life, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, also a Knight Templar and a Shriner and a member of Centre Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; also a member of Christ Episcopal Church. In politics he is a republican. He served four years as a member of the Advisory Board of Centre Township, Marion County, and while he

always took an active part in politics as a republican he never aspired to any other office, preferring his business career.

He married Miss Nellie Kirk, of Muncie, Indiana, where she was born and reared. They have four daughters: Nellie, wife of R. H. Colburn, and they have two children, Harry Hearsey and Mariadna; Vivian; Edith, wife of Herbert Jose, and they have one child, Joanna Jose; and Kathryn, wife of Robert R. Adams.

IDA HUSTED HARPER, a well known writer and lecturer, was born near Brookville, Indiana, a daughter of John Arthur and Cassandra (Stoddard) Husted. Her early literary training was secured in the high school of Muncie, Indiana, of which she is a graduate. She was also a student in the Indiana University two years, spent two years in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and afterward became principal of the high school of Peru, Indiana. She also spent a number of years in literary work in Terre Haute, and since her writings and work have identified her with the principal cities of this country and Europe. Among her many contributions may be mentioned the "History of Woman Suffrage to Close of Nineteenth Century" (with Susan B. Anthony). Her home is in New York City.

WILLIAM BUTTLER was for many years until his death prominently identified with the glass manufacturing industry of Indiana, and the City of Indianapolis today has as one of its important industries a business which he established and built up from small beginnings.

He was a native of Pennsylvania. His father, Christopher F. Buttler, was a native of Germany, coming to America after his marriage and living for many years at Pittsburg. Late in life he removed to Indianapolis, and is still living there at an advanced age.

One of a family of seven children, William Buttler grew up in a home marked by great simplicity of comforts and living conditions. His parents were quite poor, and from the age of nine years he had no scholastic advantages and had to get out and make his own living. He became a boy worker in the glass industry. By the slow and arduous apprenticeship then in vogue he learned every detail of glass making,

and in time was promoted to the responsibilities of manager for Dithridge & Company. He was an apt student, and possessing an original mind he invented when still not more than a boy a machine for putting a "crimp" in the top of lamp chimneys. The sale of this invention brought him enough money to embark in business for himself.

At Fostoria, Ohio, he began the manufacture of what is known as Cathedral glass, but after about a year his plant burned. About that time the natural gas discoveries in Eastern Indiana had made that field an attractive one for glass manufacturers, and Mr. Buttler removing to Redkey built a plant which he continued to operate for some thirteen or fourteen years, until the natural gas supply failed. In 1903 he removed his plant to Indianapolis, and there continued the Marietta Glass Company which was founded at Redkey. At first the Indianapolis business was a small one, but it prospered under William Buttler, and at one time he owned some four or five factories. These factories turned out Cathedral glass, lamp chimneys, tumblers, fruit jars, window glass, and he also operated the old Eureka Refrigerator Company.

William Buttler was a keen business man, an indomitable worker, clean in his relations with his fellow man and a credit in the community in which he lived. He built up the Marietta Glass Works until it now gives employment to nearly a hundred people. While a Protestant in belief, he was not a church member, and in politics was a republican. Socially he was identified with the Columbia and Marion clubs and was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

William Buttler died at his home in Indianapolis February 14, 1916. He married Mary Russner, who passed away in March, 1904. They had seven children: William, who died in early childhood; Clara, Mrs. George Greenwood; Edna, Mrs. Zedock Atkinson; Arthur, now president of the Marietta Glass Company; Mamie, Mrs. Charles Ertle; Howard, who died in infancy; and Stella.

Arthur Buttler, the only living male representative of his father's family, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1887. He received his education at Redkey, Indiana, and from boyhood has been identi-



fied with the glass business, working through all the different departments and was well qualified to assume the responsibilities devolving upon him at his father's death as president of the company. June 9, 1909, he married Miss Essie H. Greenwood. They have one son, John David. Mr. Buttler is a member of the Masonic Order and in politics a republican.

HON. AARON WOLFSON has been a successful Indianapolis business man since 1903, and is widely known and his services appreciated as a factor in civic affairs. He is now serving his first term as state senator.

He has come to be valued as one of the most useful members of the Senate, and besides his routine duties has used his practical good sense many times in helping shape wise legislation and also to defeat the many bills introduced every session which eventually encumber the statute books of the state. Mr. Wolfson above everything else is an American citizen, proud of his native country, and there is nothing he leaves undone which will contribute in any way to the betterment and welfare of his country.

Mr. Wolfson was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 24, 1871, son of Leopold and Emily (Tentler) Wolfson. His father was born in the free city of Hamburg, Germany, while his mother was a native of New England. Leopold Wolfson came to America when a small lad, and for many years was in business at Boston, where he died. The mother is still living in that city.

Aaron Wolfson attended the public schools of Boston, including the English High School, and had prepared for entrance to Harvard University. He was dissuaded from a college career by opportunities that enabled him to engage in business, and for some years was associated with his father in the manufacture of athletic garments. He became quite well known in Massachusetts and in Boston, being secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Division of League of American Wheelmen. About 1897 he was an assessor of the City of Boston. While there he was an officer in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the oldest military organization in America.

On coming to Indianapolis in 1903 Mr.

Wolfson engaged in business and is now treasurer of the Kahn Tailoring Company at the southwest corner of Capitol and St. Clair streets, and is also president of the Kahn Realty Company and vice president of Washington Meridian Realty Company, also vice president of the Horner McKee Company.

In 1916 he was nominated and elected as a republican to the State Senate. During the first session he was chairman of the committees on insurance and natural resources and was member of the committees on railroads, reformatories and manufactures. Senator Wolfson is also a member of the staff of Governor Goodrich with the rank of colonel. He has always been active in republican circles, but his election to the State Senate was his first political office.

Senator Wolfson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the various civic, social and charitable organizations. He has served as vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, former president of the Indianapolis Association of Credit Men, president of the Jovian League, vice president of the Optimists Club, is a former member of the Salesmanship Club, and a member of the Columbia, Marion, Indianapolis Canoe and Independence Turnverein.

December 16, 1908, Mr. Wolfson married Florence Swope, of Dallas, Texas. They have one daughter, Emily.

ALLEN W. CONDUITT. The name Conduitt has been a familiar one in commercial and civic affairs of Indianapolis for more than half a century. For about thirty years the interests of the Conduitts were chiefly centered in the wholesale district, and several of the old and substantial houses today owe some of their original spirit and enterprise to this family.

To the business of wholesale and retail merchandising Allen W. Conduitt gave many years of his energies, but in later years has been chiefly known as a contractor, and with the leisure achieved by successful business has also been a prominent figure in Indianapolis public affairs. He was born at Mooresville in Morgan County, Indiana, August 28, 1849, son of Alexander B. and Melissa R. (Hardwick) Conduitt. His parents were both natives

of Kentucky and of English descent. The Conduitts and Hardwicks came from Kentucky to Indiana in pioneer times.

The late Alexander B. Conduitt grew up in Morgan County, attended the primitive schools and gained his first knowledge of business as clerk in the general store of Samuel Moore, founder of Mooresville. He and his brothers later bought this business, and he continued a participant in it until failing health obliged him to retire to a farm in Morgan County. Having recovered his physical vigor, he removed with his family in 1864 to Indianapolis, and here entered the wholesale dry goods business. His associates were Willis S. Webb, Capt. W. H. Tarkington and Frank Landers. The business was known as Webb, Tarkington & Company. Later it became Webb, Conduitt & Company, and finally Mr. Conduitt retired. A later generation of Indianapolis people know the old firm chiefly through the title of Hibben, Hollweg & Company. From the wholesale dry goods business Alexander B. Conduitt entered the wholesale grocery trade in 1870 as senior member of Conduitt, Daugherty & Company. In 1875 his son Allen entered the partnership and the title was changed to Conduitt & Son. This business was conducted on a prosperous scale until 1893, when it was sold to Schnull & Company. After that Alexander B. Conduitt lived retired until his death in July, 1903, when nearly eighty-five years old. In the middle years of the last century, he was a prominent leader in the democratic party of Indiana. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1852, represented Morgan County two terms in the Legislature, and in 1862 was democratic nominee for Congress and made a most creditable race in a heavily republican district. He is remembered as a business man of the highest principles, and through his business he gave an important service to his state and never held himself aloof from those public spirited movements which are vital to the progress of any community. Both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist Church. His wife died in 1898, at the age of eighty. They had nine children, seven of whom reached maturity.

Allen W. Conduitt grew up in Morgan County and was sixteen years old when the family removed to Indianapolis. In addi-

tion to the common schools he attended old Northwestern Christian, now Butler, College for two years. He learned business in the wholesale dry goods establishment in which his father was a partner and in the latter part of 1868 became associated with his brother Henry in a general merchandise store at Switz City, Indiana. Later they moved their store to Mooresville, their native town. Then, in 1875, Allen W. Conduitt returned to Indianapolis and became junior member of the wholesale grocery house of Conduitt & Son. When this business was sold in 1893 Mr. Conduitt spent some years contracting for street improvement work. In 1903 he entered the wholesale coal business, and has since been a member of the Cochrane Coal Company. He was also one of the organizers and incorporators of the Conduitt Automobile Company, one of the leading automobile sales agencies of Indianapolis.

Politically Mr. Conduitt has given allegiance to the same principles as his father. He has the distinction of being chosen the first president of the Indianapolis Board of Public Works. He filled that office during the administration of Mayor Thomas L. Sullivan, and the responsibility largely devolved upon him of instituting and formulating the early policies of the department. He is a prominent Mason, both in York and Scottish Rite, is affiliated with Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars, with Indianapolis Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Conduitt is a charter member of the Commercial Club, and was its first vice president. He and his wife are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. January 11, 1870, he married Miss Elizabeth Thornburg, who was born and reared in Morgan County. Her father, John H. Thornburg, was a substantial Morgan County farmer. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conduitt: Mabel, wife of John A. Boyd, and Harold A., a real estate dealer in Los Angeles, California.

JOHN F. WALLICK, who still observes with unclouded mind the current life of his home city of Indianapolis and the events of a great world, serves as a reminder to the people of the State of Indiana of the marvelous achievements in the span of one man's life.

What gives special significance to Mr. Wallick's career is that he is a pioneer telegrapher, having entered that profession or art only about six years after the first triumph of telegraphy and its first application as a practical form of communication. Mr. Wallick has been identified with and could recite from personal memory the history of the telegraph in Indianapolis since 1852. For a long period of years he was manager of the Western Union Company in Indianapolis, but is now retired. When Mr. Wallick was a youth Europe was six weeks removed from Indianapolis. Today the space of a breath serves to bring this city into touch with remote continents. With the crude and uncertain instruments of sixty-five years ago he helped establish verbal communication between the towns and cities of the Middle West, and since then has been a factor in and has lived to see transportation communication developed from steam railroad trains to electric motors of land, the joining of continents by telegraph wires under the sea, and the electric spark which he often had so much difficulty in controlling when a youth now flashes incontinently through all the elements of air, land and water and brings the news of a war 3,000 miles away in the space of a few hours.

Mr. Wallick was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1830, a son of Samuel and Mary (Glenn) Wallick. His maternal grandfather, William Glenn, spent his life in Pennsylvania as a farmer and was the father of twelve children. The paternal grandfather, John W. Wallick, was born in Germany, but came to America in early youth and was one of the rugged and prosperous farmers of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, where he died when past three score and ten years of age. Samuel Wallick was a farmer and merchant in Tuscarora Valley of Pennsylvania, and died there in 1841 at the age of fifty years. His widow survived him more than half a century, and died in 1891 at Seville, Ohio, aged eighty-four. She and her husband were members of the Presbyterian Church. Of their children to reach maturity there were six: Margaret, who married Stewart McCulloch; John F.; Mary, widow of James Stokes; Samuel; Amanda; and Alfred R.

John F. Wallick during his youth in Pennsylvania had a common school educa-

tion, taught one winter term, and at the age of nineteen moved to Fredericksburg, Ohio, and worked in a dry goods store and in the local postoffice at Wooster. In the meantime the practical success of the pioneer telegraph instrument was being reflected in the rapid extension of wires across the Middle West and was calling into being a new profession of operators. In 1851 Mr. Wallick did his first work in handling a telegraph key with the Wade Telegraph Company at Wooster, Ohio. His principal instructor in the art was General Eckert, who later was chairman of the board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1852 the Wade Telegraph Company sent Mr. Wallick to its office at Indianapolis. This old telegraph company was later merged with the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Telegraph Company, and that in turn in 1856 became a part of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Wallick was manager at Indianapolis until 1864, and then became superintendent of the Indianapolis office, and was a faithful and efficient incumbent of that post for nearly half a century until he retired, serving from April 1, 1864, until November, 1911.

His ambition might well have been satisfied by his business and professional work and service, and it constitutes for him a most honorable record. In politics he has been affiliated with the republican party, is an Odd Fellow and Scottish Rite Mason, and has been especially interested in Odd Fellowship and has sat in the Grand Lodge of the state and the United States. He has long been a faithful member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and his wife was equally devoted with him in attending to their religious duties.

June 10, 1862, Mr. Wallick married Miss Mary A. Martin, who was born and reared at Rahway, New Jersey, daughter of Dr. John and Mary A. (Brockfield) Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Wallick had a most happy home life, and their companionship not only endured so as to allow them the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding anniversary, but for six years longer, until it was terminated by the death of Mrs. Wallick June 15, 1918, at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Wallick was a home woman, devoted to her intimate friends and family, but during a residence of more than half a century in Indianapolis had

also gained a wide acquaintance in the social circles of the city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wallick were: Martin Henry, Edward, Mary A., Adele, Catherine P., John G., Edith, Frederick W., and Edwin E. Martin and Frederick are both residents of Indianapolis. Edward died in infancy. Edwin E. is now in the Red Cross service in France. John G. is a resident of New York City. Mary A., the wife of John A. Butler, and Mrs. Fred I. Tone also live in Indianapolis, while the other surviving daughter, Mrs. Winfield Dean Loudon, resides at Scarsdale, New York. Catherine, deceased, was the wife of Louis E. Lathrop.

HARVEY COONSE in the early '90s was performing a useful though not distinctive service as conductor on one of the lines of street railway in Indianapolis. It is the purpose of this article to tell briefly the successive steps by which he has found success and prominence in the life of the state's capital. Mr. Coonse is now president of the East Tenth Street State Bank, secretary-treasurer of the Coonse-Caylor Ice Company and has other business and civic relations by which he is well known.

He was born on a farm in Scott County, Indiana, March 24, 1870. His father, Taylor Coonse, was for a number of years a farmer in that county, but for more than twenty years was manager for Gentry Brothers Dog and Pony Shows. The mother, now deceased, was Mary Ridge. Her father was killed while a Union soldier in the Civil war.

The early boyhood of Harvey Coonse was spent near Lexington in Scott County. He attended the country school there and had such discipline and environment as the average farm boy of that time. He left the farm for a time and worked in car shops at Jeffersonville, later did farming, and in 1889, at the age of nineteen, arrived in Indianapolis. Here for seven years he was an employe of the street railway service. For six months he drove a mule team that in those antiquated days hauled a clumsy street car back and forth over the tracks from downtown to the outskirts. Later he was promoted to conductor, and he continued to ring up fares for nearly seven years. He had only a few dollars when he came to Indianapolis, and it was as a result of a purposeful campaign of

thrift that brought him his first real capital. In 1896 he invested his slender means in a dairy business. Incident to the conduct of this business he began handling ice to the retail trade, and as the opportunities of the ice business seemed greater than dairying he finally disposed of his herd and gave all his attention to the ice industry, a work which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Coonse also operates a small truck farm nine miles east of Monument Circle.

Soon after the organization of the East Tenth Street State Bank in 1913 Mr. Coonse became one of its stockholders, and by increase of his holdings was elected a director, then vice president, and in January, 1918, became president of an institution which is one of the substantial smaller banks of Indianapolis, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Mr. Coonse is also president of the Crescent Packing Company, a small independent meat packing concern.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, a republican voter, is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner. He is identified by membership with the Chamber of Commerce and the Marion Club. In 1896 Mr. Coonse married Miss Mary B. Caylor. Their only daughter, June, is the wife of James M. Breeding, and Mr. Coonse's only grandson is Harvey James Breeding.

HARRY D. KRAMM is treasurer and manager of the Kramm Foundry Company at Indianapolis. This is a highly distinctive industry and one which has brought not a little fame to Indianapolis as the center of modern progressiveness in the line of manufactures.

The special output of this foundry is aluminum castings, which largely supply the automobile industry. It is probably the only concern in the State of Indiana that has complete facilities for the manufacture of aluminum castings of different types, sizes and other specifications. But the unique honor of this business is that it is the only establishment in the world making casting of maluminum. This word, like the product it describes, is of recent coinage but among metal manufacturers it has excited much interest and the product itself is regarded as one of the most important of new creations. Maluminum is,





*Wm. R. Jungdau*

as the name indicates, derived from the two words, malleable and aluminum, and it is a combination or an alloy which is chiefly distinguished by its great tensile strength and malleability, a quality which natural forms of aluminum do not present. The creator of maluminum is Mr. Harry D. Kramm, who for a long time carried on experimental work in the cellar of his Indianapolis home, until he had satisfied himself of the thoroughly practical value of the product which bears the name maluminum. Maluminum is gaining special favor as one of the materials that enter into the construction of automobiles, and the product is now shipped to all parts of the country.

The Kramm Foundry Company is located at 1116-1130 East Georgia Street. While Mr. Kramm is the builder and the active head of the business, the other officers of the company are W. S. Wilson, president, and B. F. Kelley, secretary.

Mr. Kramm was born at Peoria, Illinois, May 22, 1871, son of Erhart and Emily (Caquelin) Kramm. The father was born in Germany and was fifteen years old when he sought the opportunities of the New World. His wife was born in France and was about seven or eight years old when her people came to this country and located in Ohio. Erhart Kramm and wife married in Ohio, moved from there to Illinois; the latter is still living, being about eighty years of age. The father died aged about eighty-five. The following incident possesses significance and much interest at the present time. In 1875 Erhart Kramm and wife, having gained a considerable measure of material success, went back to Europe to visit the lands of their birth. This was only a few years after the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and in Germany Erhart Kramm's friends and relatives several times asked him how it was that he could marry a French woman. His simple reply, which spoke a volume in three words, was: "We are Americans." He had in fact come to America to become an American, and in all the years remained truly and sincerely devoted to the land of his adoption.

Erhart Kramm early in life became interested in coal mining in Illinois, was an operator and later built up a large business as a real estate man at Peoria. He has always been a republican. Of the five

sons born to him and his wife four are still living, Charles B., Harry D., E. and William.

Harry D. Kramm grew up in his native city, attended the local schools there and gained a technical education in the University of Illinois and the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana. Having taken a course in mining engineering and having considerable experience in that line, he spent some time operating coal mines in the vicinity of Peoria, and afterward was in Colorado, superintendent of the Humboldt and Hudson 'gold mines in Boulder County. Returning to Illinois, he was for a time a merchant selling dry goods and shoes at London Mills, Illinois.

Mr. Kramm came to Indianapolis twenty years ago and at first was an employe of the Pioneer Brass Works. He remained with that firm until he organized the company which now bears his name and of which he is the active head. This is a rapidly growing business, and during the great European war the company filled some extensive and important orders for war material for the Government.

Mr. Kramm married at Terre Haute, Indiana, Ada Shewmaker, daughter of Abraham and Annie S. Shewmaker, of Marion County, Indiana. The old Shewmaker farm is now a part of the City of Indianapolis, at Forty-Second and Central Avenues. Mr. and Mrs. Kramm have one son, H. Wayne, who is a graduate of a college at Manassas, Virginia, and is now giving a measure of his patriotism as an American by training in the aviation camp at Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. Kramm is well known both in social and technical organization in Indianapolis. He is a member of the Association of Auto Motive Engineers, is a member of the Rotary Club, Columbia Club and the Independent Athletic Club, the Canoe Club and the Motor Club. Politically he votes as a republican.

WILLIAM P. JUNGCLAUS has been a resident of Indianapolis more than forty years and during that time has built up a business widely known as a contractor and builder. With a big business organization to his credit, and enjoying the universal esteem of all who know him, Mr. Jungclaus is one of the prominent Indianans of the present time.

However, comparatively few people know that this substantial business man is one of the most widely traveled and world experienced residents of the state. His early life reads like romance or a tale of travel. He roamed over all the seven seas, went to nearly every civilized port on the globe, and, oddly enough, when he left seafaring he came to a remote inland city and only occasionally during the last forty years has smelled or tasted salt water.

Mr. Junglaus was born near Hamburg, Germany, February 22, 1849. His father, Peter Henry Junglaus, was a sea captain and for thirty-five years took his ships out of the port of Hamburg. He was a veteran mariner of long and arduous experience, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-seven.

At fourteen, after completing his common school education, William P. Junglaus started out to see the world and taste of adventure, perhaps hoping to emulate the example of his father. For seven years he was a sailor, visiting every foreign land, and during that time acquired a fluent knowledge of English, French and German and also of other languages sufficiently for business purposes. Beginning as a deck boy he was acting second mate when he quit the sea. Mr. Junglaus was not only an efficient sailor but had an appreciation of all that he saw and experienced, and penetrated through the romance and wonder of the countries and lands which he visited on his many voyages. He was twice around the world, rounded Cape Horn four times, was in all the principal seaports of southern countries, and north 72° to the north cape of Sweden and Norway in the Arctic ocean, was up and down both east and west coast of South America, and also coasted the shores of Africa. He was in South Africa when the great diamond fields were discovered, and he knew Capetown in its palmiest days. Mr. Junglaus visited Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena in 1868. In 1867 he was at Hongkong and Nagasaki and saw both of these great oriental ports about the time China and Japan were awakening to touch with the western world. In 1867 he also visited the Sandwich Islands, and altogether he made two trips to Australia. He had perhaps an inherited talent for keen observation, and

wherever he went scenes impressed themselves indelibly upon his memory, and to-day he knows more about many foreign countries than most of the tourists who travel primarily to see and observe.

In 1870 Mr. Junglaus came with a load of whale oil from Oakland, New Zealand, to Bedford, Massachusetts. That was the end of his experience as a sailor. Quitting the sea, he met his father at New York, and together they came west to Indianapolis. The father later returned to Germany.

William P. Junglaus began his career in Indianapolis in a sufficiently humble and inconspicuous manner. He worked as a laborer in construction, but being a sailor born and trained and naturally handy with tools, he was in a few days pronounced a master workman. About 1875 he began contracting on his own account, and has been steadily in that line now for more than forty years. He has handled not only small but many large and important contracts. To mention only a few there should be noted the Masonic Temple of Indianapolis, several of the theaters, the New York Store, and Merchants National Bank Building. His business grew and prospered and for the last twenty-two years has been conducted as an incorporated company.

Mr. Junglaus is a Lutheran and in politics votes for the man rather than the party. He has long been active in Masonry and in 1889 attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1872 he married Miss Marie Schumacher. They have four living children: Fred W.; Dorothea, wife of Dr. Clarence Ihle, of Dayton, Ohio; Henry P.; and Marie S., Mrs. Samuel L. Patterson. Both the sons are associated with their father in business.

STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN, journalist, was born in Jackson, Ohio, and began his newspaper work on the Jackson Herald. He subsequently became city editor of the Daily Telegram of Richmond, Indiana, 1892-95; city editor of the Richmond Daily Palladium, 1895-1901; reporter and editor of the Marion, Indiana, Daily Tribune, 1901; and on leaving Indiana was identified with newspaper work in a number of the principal cities of this country.



Mr. Gillilan was first married to Alice Hendricks, of Springfield, Ohio, who died in 1901. He was subsequently married to Harriet Nettleton, of Baltimore.

Mr. Gillilan is also a well known writer of humorous stories and verse.

**MICHAEL O'CONNOR.** A noble old-time citizen and business man of Indianapolis was the late Michael O'Connor. He had been a resident of the capital city nearly half a century, and in that time his works and character had given his name many substantial associations, not least among them being the M. O'Connor Company, which during his lifetime and since has been one of the larger wholesale organizations in the state.

Nearly fourscore years were allotted him for his life and achievements. He was born in Ireland May 18, 1838, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. J. Ready, in Indianapolis, November 1, 1916. In 1850, when he was eleven years old, his parents came to America and settled in Pendleton County, Kentucky. The voyage was made in a three-masted vessel, and for that type of ship the trip was executed in the rather brief time of twenty-three days. The life of a Kentucky farm was not congenial to Michael O'Connor. At thirteen he went to Madison, Indiana, where he found a place as clerk at \$15 a month in the wholesale grocery house of Connell & Johnson. Part of what he made he sent back home to sustain and encourage the O'Connors in their difficult struggles to get a living in the new world. Later he worked as shipping and bill clerk in Francis Prenatt's wholesale grocery house, and remained with him three years, until 1859, when he went into business for himself as head of the wholesale grocery firm O'Connor, Clark & Company. From this he retired in 1862, and was again with Francis Prenatt & Company until 1867.

After the Civil war, in which Mr. O'Connor had done his part as a home guard to protect the Town of Madison from threatened incursions from the rebels south of the river, it seemed that Indianapolis offered better business opportunities than any other town in the state. Therefore, in March, 1867, Mr. O'Connor and family arrived at the capital, and for several years he was in the employ of Thomas F. Ryan,

a wholesale liquor merchant. Then Francis Prenatt, Jr., a son of his old employer in Madison, came to Indianapolis, and together they took up the wholesale liquor trade under the name Prenatt and O'Connor.

Retiring from this business in 1875, Mr. O'Connor in February, 1876, bought the interest of John Caldwell in Landis, Caldwell & Company, wholesale grocers. After another year Mr. O'Connor bought the other parties, and the name, then changed to M. O'Connor & Company, has been retained to the present time, with offices and warerooms at 47-49 South Meridian Street. Forty years ago when it was established only two or three salesmen were evangelists of the firm and its goods over the state. Now a staff of fifteen or more distribute the goods of this old house over a large section of the Middle West.

Michael O'Connor, though at his offices nearly every day, had been only nominally at the head of the business for some twelve years or more before his death. He had been well satisfied to turn the business over to his competent sons, five in number, who continue the business institution founded by their honored father.

The late Michael O'Connor was a man of importance to Indianapolis for more reasons than one. For a time he served as president of the Capital National Bank and of the Marion Trust Company, and was a stockholder in the Fletcher American National Bank and in various other corporations. Church and charity had long learned to depend upon his generous gifts and support. When the SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral was built he contributed the three marble altars, and gave even more to the general building fund of the church, his total contributions being estimated at more than \$25,000. His funeral was preached in the cathedral where he had worshiped so many years, and he was laid to rest in the Holy Cross Cemetery.

On September 1, 1859, Mr. O'Connor married Miss Caroline Pfau, of Madison. Her father, Sylvester Pfau, was a retail grocer. The family of seven children who survived them are Charles M., William L., Joseph S., Maurice, Bernard E., Mrs. M. J. Ready and Teresa. Their mother died in September, 1913.

William L. O'Connor, president of the M. O'Connor & Company, was born at

Madison, Indiana, July 26, 1866, and was educated in Indianapolis and went to work for his father in the wholesale grocery business in 1881. He has been president of the company since 1903. Politically he is a democrat, and is a faithful Catholic. In 1904 he married Miss Nellie Carr, who came from Ireland. Their children, seven in number, are named Eileen, William S., Thomas J., Patricia, Michael, John and Richard.

OLIVER J. DELLETT, M. D. For a quarter of a century, Doctor Dellett has been a member of the medical profession in Indianapolis. He enjoys a large practice, an honorable station in the profession, and by training and experience has worthily filled his niche in the world.

Doctor Dellett was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30, 1851, and is the only survivor of the two children of Jacob and Ann Jane (Kincannon) Dellett. His father, a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in early life learned the butcher's trade. At the age of twenty-five he located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and established a retail meat business in that city, conducting it until his death in 1855. He was a good business man, and was widely known and esteemed because of his strict integrity, his thorough honesty and his genial personality. He had many prominent friends in Cincinnati, one of them being his neighbor Nicholas Longworth, father of the present Ohio congressman. He conducted a model place of business, and made it a point to supply his patrons not only with the standard qualities of meat but also game of all kinds in season. It was perhaps the only place in Cincinnati in those early days where customers could secure supplies of venison, buffalo steak, and various kinds of small game. He made his market a medium of service and it was correspondingly appreciated and patronized. He was also a member of the Masonic order and lived and practiced the Golden Rule.

Doctor Dellett was four years old when his father died and he grew up in the home of his mother in Jefferson and Switzerland counties in Indiana. He acquired a district school education there and in 1873 came to Indianapolis. He read medicine in the office of Dr. T. M. Culver, one of the notable physicians and surgeons of the city

at that time. Later he pursued a course of studies in the Indiana Eclectic School of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated M. D. with the class of 1893. For twenty years Doctor Dellett had his offices in the Commercial Block, and his professional headquarters are now in the Saks Building.

Doctor Dellett is a charter member of Monument Lodge No. 657, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Miss Laura Tilford, of Madison, Indiana, and they became the parents of two daughters and one son. The daughters, Edna and Etella, are both married. Etella married Howard E. Wagner, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and lives in New York City. They have no children. Edna married Bert Ward and has five children, Lois V., Charlotte, Howard, Gaine and Deborah. The son, Bruce J., was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and was formerly publicity manager of the West Coast Florida Association in New York City. He left this responsible position to qualify for army service. He attended a training camp, and was the only member of his class without previous attendance at military school who received the commission of lieutenant. As an army officer he has been assigned to the commissary department, and is now in active service.

GUSTAV A. RECKER is a member of a family that has been prominent in furniture manufacture and a wholesale and retail dealers for two generations in Indianapolis.

He is a son of the late Gottfried Recker, who came from Germany in 1849, landing at New Orleans and coming to Indianapolis by way of Cincinnati and Madison, Indiana. At Indianapolis he married Lina Kuntz, of Madison, Indiana. She was born at Karlsruhe, Germany. For many years Gottfried Recker was in the employ of H. Lieber & Company of Indianapolis, and subsequently became associated with Theodore Sander in the Western Furniture Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer and Mr. Sander, president. This company was one of the pioneer firms of Indianapolis manufacturing furniture, and also conducted a retail store. Later the firm dissolved and Sander & Recker took over complete control of the retail store, which has existed at its present location

in Indianapolis for forty years, including five years under the old regime.

In 1901 the Sander & Recker Furniture Company was incorporated, the leading spirit in that corporation being Gustav A. Recker, who became president and treasurer of the corporation. Carl Sander, son of Theodore Sander, is vice president, and Carlos Recker is secretary.

Gottfried Recker died in 1900 and his wife in 1914. He was the organizer and for many years president of the Indianapolis Academy of Music, and was musically talented himself and interested in the promotion of good music in this city.

Gustave A. Recker was born at Indianapolis July 19, 1866. He attended the grammar and high schools and from his studies went into his father's business as a salesman and collector. Long and thorough experience qualified him to take charge of the business at the time of his father's death. The Sander & Recker Furniture Company now occupies the building constructed for and formerly occupied by the Dan Stewart Drug Company.

Mr. Recker is a member of the Merchants Association, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia Club and has always been active on various committees of these organizations. He is a member of the Kiwanis, and one of the organizers of the Better Business Bureau. To these institutions and movements he has always given freely of his time, and his entire career has been an asset in Indianapolis citizenship.

June 30, 1893, Mr. Recker married Miss Estelle Rogers, of Indianapolis. Her father, J. N. Rogers, is a well known figure in the wholesale lumber business at Indianapolis. Her mother, Florence Walingford Rogers, died in 1914. Mrs. Recker is a graduate of Mrs. Sewall's Classical School of Indianapolis. She takes an active part in Red Cross work. They have a daughter and a son. The daughter, Margaret Recker, is an art student, but is now giving most of her time to the Red Cross work and is stationed at Washington, D. C. The son, Max Rogers Recker, was a student in a military institute for a commission in the army, and was honorably discharged December 2, 1918.

FREDERICK J. MEYER is a veteran business man of Indianapolis, having come here

nearly half a century ago, and for over forty years has been a merchant at one stand, 802 South East Street. He is founder of the well known firm of F. J. Meyer & Company.

Mr. Meyer was born in Minden, Germany, January 2, 1847, a son of Henry and Mary (Schakel) Meyer. His father was a well-to-do citizen of the old country, had a large farm and was the leading man of his community, serving at one time as burgomaster or mayor. He died two months before his son Frederick was born. The widowed mother lived to be eighty-one. Frederick J. Meyer was one of a family of five sons and three daughters.

His older brother, Christian, came to America when Frederick was still a school boy in Germany. Christian during the American Civil war served as a Union soldier and was quartermaster at Fort Laramie at the close of the war. Afterward he was a leading citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri, and for many years was financial reporter and was prominent in Masonic circles.

Frederick J. Meyer attended the Lutheran schools of Germany, also a high school, and continued his education quite regularly until he was seventeen years old. In 1867, at the age of twenty, he came to America. The presence of a friend, Andrew Prange, at Indianapolis caused him to locate in that city, and he made his home with Mr. Prange for some time. His first employment was with Doctor Funkhouser, with whom he remained a year, and for another year was employed in the wholesale house of Holland & Austemeyer. Later he took a contract to sprinkle Washington Street west of Meridian. In October, 1875, Mr. Meyer started in business at his present location. At first he had a general store, selling all kinds of merchandise to meet the demands of his patronage. For a number of years now Mr. Meyer has confined his business to the grocery and meat trade.

During his long residence in Indianapolis he has been identified with both public and private interests. He served as the democratic member of the Board of Public Works during Mayor Denny's administration, and his work in that capacity was highly creditable. For many years he has had a helpful part in church maintenance and extension, and helped to build the Trinity Lutheran Church in Indianapolis.

For eighteen years he has been president of St. Paul's Congregation, and for thirty-two years trustee of the Orphans Home. Mr. Meyer has been an honored member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade since 1893, practically throughout its entire existence.

October 31, 1871, Mr. Meyer married Mary Buddenbaum. She was born in Germany August 12, 1847. Their only child died in infancy, but their home has been a haven and refuge for many children who have spent part of their boyhood or girlhood under the kindly care of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer. One daughter they adopted, Addie, who is now the wife of H. E. Buddenbaum, a partner in business with Mr. Meyer.

**SOL H. ESAREY.** There are few law firms in Indianapolis that enjoy as good a prestige and more select practice than that of Watson & Esarey, whose offices are in the Pythian Building. The members of this firm are Ward H. Watson, James E. Watson and Sol H. Esarey.

The junior member of the firm was for a number of years assistant reporter for the Supreme Court of Indiana, and is a man of wide legal training and experience. He was born in Perry County, Indiana, May 17, 1866. No other family has been known so long or so prominently in Perry County as the Esareys. It is said that his great-great-grandfather, John Esarey was either the first or the second permanent white settler in that part of the state. The grandfather, Jesse Esarey, lived his entire life in Perry County. Associated with his name are a long list of pioneer activities. He was a miller, owning and operating the first grist mill in Perry County, the machinery of which was operated by horse power. He also had the first lumber and saw mill in the county, and was the first to introduce steam power in the operation of such a mill. He was also a man of affairs viewed from a public standpoint. He was a whig and later a republican, a strong temperance man when temperance advocates were few, and served as captain of the Home Guards of Perry County. He reared a large family of twelve children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. One of them was John C. Esarey, father of the Indianapolis lawyer. John C. was born in Perry County in 1842 and

made his life occupation farming. He is still living, at the age of seventy-five, and enjoying the best of health. He has done much to develop Perry County's life in religious and educational affairs. As a republican he served two terms as township trustee and one term as county commissioner and has been deeply interested in the Methodist Church. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G of the Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, and joined his regiment at Atlanta, Georgia, participating in Sherman's March to the sea and thence through the Carolinas until the surrender of Johnston's army after the battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. At the close of the war he received his honorable discharge at Indianapolis, and going back to Perry County took up the vocation which has busied him to the present time. He married Barbara Ewing, and they had nine children, eight of whom are still living.

The second oldest of the family, Sol H. Esarey was born in Perry County May 17, 1866, and largely through his own exertions acquired a liberal education. He attended the Academy at Rome, Indiana, the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville, where he was graduated with the class of 1890, and had his legal education in Boston University Law School, graduating LL. B. in 1902. Mr. Esarey practiced law at Cannelton, Indiana, and was one of the leading lawyers of that locality until 1905. In the latter year he removed to Indianapolis to take up his duties as assistant reporter of the Supreme Court, and was chiefly known to the local profession of the capital city in that capacity until 1913. Mr. Esarey is a staunch republican, and during his residence at Cannelton he served as a member of the School Board and was a leader in establishing and building the Cannelton Public Library, the first institution of that kind between Evansville and New Albany. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America and other orders. For a number of years he has been a member of the Methodist Church at Indianapolis, and for the last two years has taught a large Bible class of young ladies. During his practice at Cannelton Mr. Esarey established the principle affirmed by decision of the Supreme Court of the right of a tax payer to compel a public official to return money unlawfully obtained.





*Stanley Wyckoff*

April 8, 1893, at Cannelton, he married Miss Emma L. Clark.

SIDNEY L. AUGHINBAUGH is secretary and treasurer of the Spencer Aughinbaugh Company, an incorporated firm that has handled a number of the most important transactions in Indianapolis suburban real estate in recent years, and also covers a large field as dealers and brokers in farm lands.

Mr. Aughinbaugh is a real estate expert largely through self training and experience. He was born in Marion County June 29, 1882, a son of Edward L. and Mary (Lewis) Aughinbaugh. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, came west about the close of the Civil war and located in Indianapolis. He is now one of the capital city's oldest and best known merchants. His first experience here was as a clerk in the old Browning & Sloan wholesale drug house. He has now been in business for himself as retail druggist for fully half a century, and is owner of one of the best known drug stores in the city, at the corner of Michigan Street and Emmerson Avenue. Probably no druggist in the city has a larger acquaintance with the medical profession of Indianapolis, and a number of the oldest and most prominent physicians have regularly for many years had most of their prescriptions filled at the Aughinbaugh store. Edward L. Aughinbaugh is an independent in politics and has always thrown the weight of his influence to assist any worthy movement in the city.

Sidney L. Aughinbaugh is the second in a family of three children, all of whom are living. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis, and began his career as clerk in a grocery store. After two years he took up the real estate business, and with no special capital he worked alone for eight years, and showed the value of his service to a number of clients and thus opened the way for the larger success which has come to his company. He then became associated with Mr. Spencer and organized the Spencer-Aughinbaugh Company, of which Mr. Spencer is president and Mr. Aughinbaugh secretary and treasurer. While their work has especially featured suburban tracts around Indianapolis in recent years, they are now more and more pinning their re-

sources to the handling of Indiana farm property.

Mr. Aughinbaugh married, June 3, 1911, Miss Sue E. Hare. They have two children, Susan and Sidney, Jr. Mr. Aughinbaugh is a member of Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Indianapolis Real Estate Board.

STANLEY WYCKOFF is a specialist in business. During twenty years of residence in Indianapolis he has both as a matter of business routine and by personal inclination kept his energies and his studies largely directed along the line of food supply and distribution. The fact that he knows all the ins and outs of food supply, its principal local sources, the manner of its handling, its conservation, and the problems affecting its distribution was the reason he was appointed in the fall of 1917 as Federal Food Administrator for Marion County. It was also his varied knowledge and experience that has made his administration of that difficult public service so strikingly successful. Mr. Wyckoff himself, ascribes his measure of accomplishment in this position merely to the application of good business methods.

Mr. Wyckoff was born at Oxford in Butler County, Ohio, November 22, 1874. He is of Dutch ancestry. His ancestors located at New Amsterdam or New York City about 1700 and some later members of the family took part in the Revolutionary war as patriot soldiers. His grandfather, Peter C. Wyckoff, moved to Ohio in 1837 and was a pioneer in the southwestern part of the state. At Darrtown, on the stage route to Cincinnati, he was proprietor of a hotel. Alfred G. Wyckoff, father of Stanley, is still living at Oxford, Ohio. He is an honored old soldier of the Civil war, having gone through all that struggle with the 47th Ohio Infantry. He was present at Pittsburgh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the hundred days Atlanta campaign, on the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas, and hardly had the climax of fighting been ended between the North and South when with his comrades he was hurried to the Mexican border to check the threatened uprising on the part of Maximilian. In business affairs he has been a farmer and stock raiser and has always kept blooded stock, particularly the

Poland China hogs. Alfred G. Wyckoff married Elizabeth Hancock, and they were the parents of three children, two of whom are living.

Stanley Wyckoff grew up on his father's Ohio farm and had a public school education. In 1895 he arrived in Indianapolis. Having only fifteen cents in his pocket, he necessarily connected himself with employment at the earliest possible moment and was enrolled in the commission house of Arthur Jordan at a wage of six dollars a week. That was his apprenticeship in the commission business, and from the first he thoroughly studied every detail and promising opportunity in addition to the performance of his routine tasks. Subsequently he became interested in the firm of the Glossbrenner-Dodge Company. In 1910 Mr. Wyckoff bought the Indianapolis Poultry Company, of which he has since been president and manager. As head of this concern his first day's business brought him fifty-four dollars. As an indication of the business today the receipts for January 24, 1918, may be cited as over eight thousand dollars. It is a business that employs about thirty people.

As already noted, Mr. Wyckoff has made a study of food products for years, not alone from the business standpoint but from a scientific view as well. He was instrumental in having established at Indianapolis a field experiment station of the United States Department of the Agriculture Bureau of Chemistry. Conservative estimates are that this station in 1917 saved to Indiana alone more than a million dollars, and has also been an important source of education and information to thousands of people.

Mr. Wyckoff was appointed federal food administrator of Marion County November 22, 1917. He is well known in Indianapolis life, is identified with various clubs and social organizations, and is a republican in politics. May 29, 1893, he married Gertrude Pottinger. Three children were born to their marriage: Mildred, Rees and Elizabeth. Mildred is deceased.

ALBERT EUGENE STERNE, M. D. The annals of the Indiana medical profession during the past twenty years indicate a number of distinguished honors paid to

the Indianapolis specialist, Doctor Sterne, and any one of these special marks of honor would be ordinarily deemed a sufficient reward in itself for almost a lifetime of conscientious effort and attainment in the profession. His is undoubtedly one of the big outstanding names of American medicine and surgery.

He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 28, 1866, son of Charles F. and Eugenia (Fries) Sterne, the former a native of Wuerttemberg and the latter of Furth, Bavaria. His maternal grandfather was a great scientist and scholar, was professor of physiology in a German University, and a member of the Legion of Honor. Both he and his son were knighted by the King of Spain for certain discoveries in chemistry.

Charles F. Sterne, father of Doctor Sterne, came to Indiana about 1842 and became one of the wealthy and influential business men of Peru. He founded and owned the Peru Woolen Mills, which at one time manufactured all the woolen blankets used by the Pullman Car Company. He also established a gas plant at Peru, and his investments in business interests were widely diversified. At one time he was an Indian trader. He died at Peru August 28, 1880, at the age of fifty-two, and his wife passed away six months later, in 1881.

Son of a wealthy father, Doctor Sterne was fortunate in the possession of ample means to prepare himself adequately for his chosen career, and was even more fortunate in the possession of energy and ambition to strive for the highest attainments and the complete use of his talents and opportunities. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Peru, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. At the age of eleven he was placed in the Cornell School under Professor Kinney at Ithaca, New York. After a year he entered Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York, where he studied five years, and in 1883, at the age of seventeen, entered Harvard University. He graduated in 1887 with the degree A. B. cum laude.

The six years following his graduation from Harvard College he spent abroad, studying medicine at Strassburg, Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, and also at Dublin, Edinburgh and London. In 1891 the University of Berlin awarded him the degree Doctor of Medicine magna cum



laude. He also had extensive clinical experience, and was the assistant in such institutions as the Charity Hospital in Berlin, the Salpetriere in Paris, the Rotunda in Dublin and the Queen's Square London. He helped promote and found a Society of American Physicians in Berlin.

Returning to America in 1893, Doctor Sterne soon established himself in practice at Indianapolis. For a number of years his work was in the general field of medicine and surgery, but more and more his talents have been concentrated upon the special field in which his attainments rank highest, nervous and mental diseases and brain surgery. Indiana is indebted to Doctor Sterne's initiative for one of the highest class sanatoriums for the treatment of mental and nervous disorders in the Middle West. This is "Norways" Sanatorium, the original building of which was the old Fletcher homestead opposite Woodruff Park. The buildings have been extensively enlarged and remodeled, and occupy a beautiful location in the midst of four and a half acres of ground. From year to year the staff has been increased by associated consultants in every department of medicine and surgery, though the requirements of the war have seriously depleted the staff organization, as has been true of practically every other big hospital in the country. The Norways Sanatorium is normally devoted to research diagnosis and intensive study.

In 1894 Doctor Sterne was appointed to the chair of mental and nervous diseases in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and subsequently was given a similar chair in the Indiana University School of Medicine. Nearly all of his individual work at present is in consultation on nervous diseases and diagnosis. He is connected unofficially with clinics at Central Hospital and has held clinics on mental diseases there continuously every year since they were inaugurated. His connection with the City Hospital and University has also been unbroken from the beginning, and he is one of the few men whose official record has been so continuous. Doctor Sterne has witnessed all the changes in amalgamation of state medical schools in Indiana. He has served as consulting neurologist to the City Hospital and dis-

pensary, to the Deaconess Hospital, Flower Mission and other local institutions. He was at one time associate editor of the Journal of Mental Nervous Diseases at New York City and also of the Medical Monitor.

Some of his most valuable work has been in the educational side of the profession. Many able physicians all over the country speak of him as their authority, and many of the results of his personal experience and observation have been co-ordinated and reduced to writing in the form of monographs on nervous diseases and diagnosis. These monographs have been published and extensively incorporated in various text books.

Doctor Sterne is a member of the medical section of the National Council of Defense, and is chairman of the Medical Defense Committee of the State Medical Association, and prepared the by-laws of that committee. He was honored with the presidency of the Ohio Valley Medical Association in 1911 and in 1913 was president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He is also a member of the various local medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Medico-Legal Society of New York.

In a business way Doctor Sterne is president of the Indiana Oaxaca Mining Company, of which he was organizer. This company controls gold mining properties in Mexico. He is interested in other industrial concerns in Indianapolis. He is a member of the University, Columbia, Highland, German House, and Independent Athletic Clubs at Indianapolis, and takes his recreation chiefly in golf and hunting. In politics he is republican.

March 4, 1905, Doctor Sterne married Miss Laura Mercy Laughlin, daughter of James A. and Mary (Carty) Laughlin of Cincinnati. Mrs. Sterne was an accomplished musician. She died May 25, 1909, at the age of thirty-five. October 18, 1913, Doctor Sterne married Stella Gallup, daughter of John Gallup of Evanston, Illinois. Doctor Sterne is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and from 1901 to 1905 served as assistant surgeon general on the staff of Governor W. T. Durbin, and holds the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Indiana National Guards.

**LOUIS KOSS.** A genius for machinery and mechanical enterprise has been the actuating principle in the life and career of Louis Koss, president of the Capital Machine Company of Indianapolis. This business has grown and developed almost entirely upon the basis of the inventive originality and energy supplied by Mr. Koss, and is now one of the important companies in the United States manufacturing veneer machinery. It is one of Indianapolis' most distinguished industries.

As a boy Louis Koss entered the old Eagle machine shops. These shops were then located where the Union Station now stands. Here for five years he accepted every opportunity to cultivate his natural aptitude for machinery and inventions, and in that time he also became a finished workman. With this experience though with limited capital he opened a shop of his own on Biddle Street. At that time he began manufacturing machinery for the making of veneer. It was about that period that Indianapolis became one of the large centers of the veneer industry in the Middle West, and there was much local demand for machines capable of making materials used in nail kegs and barrels. His business grew and prospered, and he next moved to a better location on Alabama Street, opposite the Marion County Jail. When these quarters were outgrown he moved the plant to 502 South Pennsylvania Street, where the Coil Heating Plant is now located. The final move was made in 1908 to the present extensive plant of the Capital Manufacturing Company at 2801 Roosevelt Avenue. Mr. Koss has from the first been the guiding spirit in the development of this industry. The firm now manufactures all kinds of machines and appliances for making veneer. This machinery has three distinct classifications, depending upon the general method used in manufacture, and comprises what may be described as rotary cutting machines, slicing machines and saws. The Koss veneer making machines have been distributed to all parts of the world and are now being more extensively used than ever.

**HON. FRED A. SIMS.** While essentially a business man and banker, no man has done more in recent years to infuse vitality and strength into the republican party of

Indiana than Hon. Fred A. Sims of Indianapolis. He is president of the Bankers Investment Company of that city, and during the Goodrich administration has also served as a member of the Indiana State Board of Tax Commissioners.

From pioneer times the Sims family has been a prominent one in Clinton County, Indiana. Fred A. Sims was born at Frankfort, county seat of that county, October 8, 1867, son of James N. and Margaret (Allen) Sims. He was reared and educated at Frankfort, and with the exception of a year in 1887-88 spent in Chicago, was a resident of Frankfort until he removed to Indianapolis. He served four years as mayor of that city and his growing strength in the republican party of that section gradually brought him a statewide leadership. For eleven years, beginning in 1896, he was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee from the Ninth District. In 1904 he was secretary of the State Executive Committee.

Mr. Sims came to Indianapolis in March, 1906, to become secretary of state of Indiana by appointment from the governor. He filled that office five years lacking three months. In December, 1910, the democratic governor, Marshall, appointed him a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane. Early in 1911 Governor Marshall also appointed him a member of the Board of Tax Commissioners of Indiana, but he resigned after serving a year.

Mr. Sims was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1912, and led his party in a campaign that was strenuous even in the annals of Indiana politics. He continued as state chairman until 1914. In that year Mr. Sims reorganized and became president of the company, which is now his principal business connection.

September 1, 1917, Governor Goodrich appointed him a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. This honor was fittingly bestowed since Mr. Sims was one of the originators of the present tax commission law and was largely instrumental in having it enacted. Because of his wide business and financial experience he is able to give the state useful and exceedingly valuable services. June 6, 1918, Mr. Sims married Miss Elsa A. Dickson. She was born and reared in Indianapolis,

and is a member of the city's most prominent families.

**HENRY LANE WILSON.** In the last quarter of a century probably no Indianan has played a larger and more important role in the complexities of modern diplomacy and the adjustment of international relations than Henry Lane Wilson, who for nearly a score of years had front rank among American diplomats abroad. For several years he was United States minister to Belgium, but the work which brought him his chief fame was as minister to Chile and later to Mexico, where he remained at his post of duty until the disruption of that republic through revolution. His long residence in Latin America has brought him a knowledge of the people and the economic and political affairs of those countries such as probably no other living American possesses.

His diplomatic services constitute only one phase of a notable family record in Indiana, and through several generations the Wilsons of Indiana have been men of prominence in their own state and in the nation.

The founder of the family in Indiana was John Wilson, who was born November 29, 1796, at Lancaster, Lincoln County, Kentucky. His father, Rev. James Wilson, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, with his wife Agnes (McKee) Wilson, came from Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, to Lincoln County, Kentucky, when the latter commonwealth was on the frontier and the scene of active conflict between advancing civilization and the barbarous red men and forest conditions. The family ancestry goes back to County Down, Ireland. One of the name, James Wilson, attained the rank of colonel in the colonial armies of the Revolution. Another served in Congress for a number of years from Virginia. Agnes (McKee) Wilson was a daughter of Col. William McKee, a prominent figure in the early history of the United States. He was a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to America as a colonel in the British army, taking part in the war in Canada against the French. Later he settled in Virginia, married, and when the Revolutionary war came on espoused the cause of the colonies and attained the rank of colonel. He was also on the border during the Indian wars.

He commanded the fort at Point Pleasant, and that place today is known as McKeesport, Pennsylvania, named in his honor. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, and for valiant services in war was awarded 4,000 acres of land in Kentucky, and moved west to occupy these possessions.

Such ancestry constituted John Wilson a man of sturdiest mold, of keen intellect, and of unusual force of character. On account of his dislike of slavery he left Kentucky, spent a year in Illinois and in 1822 settled at Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1823 he married Margaret Cochran. John Wilson was Crawfordsville's first postmaster, keeping the office in a log cabin. In 1823 he was elected the first Circuit Court clerk of Montgomery County, a position he held continuously for fourteen years. At this election the total voting population of the county was only sixty. In 1825, with two others, he laid out the town of Lafayette. In 1840 he was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. John Wilson became a wealthy man for those days, his possessions comprising farms, stores and other properties. In 1857 he retired from the more active cares of life, and moving to a large tract of land he had bought in Tippecanoe County lived there until 1863, when he returned to Crawfordsville and died in that city the following year.

Among his large and interesting family probably the best known was James Wilson. He was born at Crawfordsville, April 9, 1825. In 1842, at the age of seventeen, he graduated from Wabash College. He read law with Gen. Tilghman H. Howard at Rockville, but though qualified was not admitted to the bar on account of his youth. He volunteered his services in the war against Mexico, and was in all the engagements of the campaign under General Scott. Thus as a boy Henry Lane Wilson heard from his father's lips many facts concerning the people of the republic to which years afterward he was sent as a minister. After the war James Wilson practiced law in Crawfordsville until 1856. In that year he was elected to Congress, defeating the "Sycamore of the Wabash" Dan Voorhees. He was re-elected, but declined a third nomination. His congressional career fell in the stormiest pe-

riod of national destiny, and he went to Congress as an ardent republican and stood consistently on the platform of his party and was an avowed enemy of slavery. Both in Congress and at home he helped to bring those forces together which were gaining momentum and eventually saved the Union from destruction. At the close of his Congressional career and the beginning of the war he was made post quartermaster by President Lincoln. Later he rendered active service in the ranks as major and lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of the war was honorably mustered out as colonel A. D. C.

Again he resumed his legal practice at Crawfordsville, but in a short time was induced to become minister to Venezuela at a time when gravely important matters were pending between that country and the United States. He was suddenly stricken with a fatal illness and died at Caracas in 1867, at the age of forty-two. While fully ten years of his brief active life had been given to public affairs, he attained rank as one of the ablest members of the Indiana bar, and was a splendid type of the unselfish, high-minded and energetic citizen. James Wilson married Emma Ingersoll. Their three sons were John Lockwood, Tilghman Howard, and Henry Lane. Tilghman H. died in early manhood.

Space should be given here for a brief record of the career of John Lockwood Wilson, oldest brother of Henry L. Wilson. He was born August 7, 1850, graduated in the classical course from Wabash College in 1874, and for a time was employed in a department at Washington. Later he practiced law at Crawfordsville. In 1880 he was elected to the State Legislature from his native county. President Harrison appointed him land agent at Colfax in Washington Territory, and while there he became actively interested in territorial affairs. He was sent as a delegate to Congress from the territory, and when Washington was admitted to the Union was one of the first congressmen elected from the state. For four years he represented Washington State in the United States Senate. Senator Wilson died November 6, 1912. He married Edna Hartman Sweet, of Crawfordsville, and their only child is Mrs. H. Clay Goodloe, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Henry Lane Wilson, only surviving member of his father's family, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, November 3, 1856. He graduated from Wabash College A. B. in 1879, and subsequently was honored with the degree Master of Arts from the same institution. Mr. Wilson studied law with the firm of McDonald & Butler at Indianapolis. But after a brief experience as a practicing lawyer he took up journalism as owner and editor of the Lafayette Daily Journal. He was a citizen of Lafayette from 1882 to 1885, and on selling the newspaper went west to Spokane, Washington, where he built up a highly successful and remunerative law practice and also engaged in banking. Washington Territory was then rapidly developing and Mr. Wilson gradually abandoned law for the more profitable business of real estate. He organized several trust companies, banks and other corporations, and acquired a considerable private fortune, most of which, however, was lost in the panic of 1893. Mr. Wilson remained a resident of Washington until 1896. In the meantime he had become identified with politics not as a candidate for office but as a man interested in good government. Upon the election of Benjamin Harrison as president he was offered the post of minister to Venezuela in 1899, but declined. In 1896 he took a prominent part in the campaign through Washington, Idaho and Montana in the election of William McKinley as president. Mr. McKinley tendered him the post of minister to Chile and he remained in that South American country in that mission for eight years, from 1897 to 1905.

Mr. Wilson never regarded any of his diplomatic honors as a sinecure. He was an indefatigable worker, and during his ministry to Chile he succeeded in establishing cordial relations between that government and that of the United States, and gained the unlimited confidence of the Chilean people. He was credited on two occasions with being chiefly responsible for preventing the outbreak of war between Chile and the Argentine Republic. An unusual mark of regard and appreciation of his valued services was paid in 1911 when the National University of Chile conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Philosophy, Philology and Fine Arts. This distinction

comes from the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere, and is an honor that was never before conferred upon a North American.

While Mr. Wilson was at Chile he was twice transferred to other posts, to Portugal and Greece, but at his own request he was permitted to retain the Chilean post. In 1903, in recognition of his important work in preventing war between Chile and Argentine, President Roosevelt appointed him minister to Greece, but at his own request he was permitted to remain in Chile.

In 1904 President Roosevelt appointed him minister to Belgium. In announcing this appointment to the Associated Press Mr. Roosevelt said: "This appointment is not made for political consideration, but solely for meritorious service performed." As Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Mr. Wilson remained in that now unhappy and stricken country of Belgium from 1905 to 1910. When President Taft came into the White House he was offered first the Russian and then the Austrian ambassadorship, but declined each. He was appointed ambassador to Turkey, but before he qualified this appointment was changed to ambassador to Mexico. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate within one hour after his name had been submitted.

During the period from 1909 to 1913 no American ambassadorship involved more complexing and delicate responsibilities than that of minister to Mexico. Mr. Wilson was head of the American embassy in Mexico during the various successive waves of revolution which eventually plunged that country into anarchy and brought about the first steps of intervention on the part of the armed forces of the United States. Mr. Wilson continued his work as ambassador until July, 1913, when he was summoned to Washington by President Wilson and resigned the post, his resignation taking effect in October, 1913. That closed a diplomatic career of seventeen years, the longest consecutive service by an American as chief of foreign missions.

Since that time Mr. Wilson has remained a resident of Indianapolis, and has spent much of his time on the lecture platform. In the presidential campaign of 1916 he was one of the leading speakers in pro-

moting the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. Among other honors he was special ambassador from the United States at the crowning of King Albert of Belgium, and was American delegate to the Brussels Conference on Collisions at Sea and also to a conference to regulate the use of arms in Africa. Mr. Wilson has served as vice president of the World Court League, of the Security League and the League to Enforce Peace. He has written extensively for magazines and periodicals on political, scientific, and fictional themes, his work as a fiction writer being under a *nom de plume*. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, of the Columbia Club at Indianapolis, of the Masonic Order, and the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity.

In October, 1885, he married Miss Alice Vajen, daughter of John H. Vajen, a citizen of wide prominence in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children. John Vajen, the oldest, is a graduate of Wabash College and a practicing lawyer at Indianapolis. Warden McKee, the second son, is a graduate of Cornell University, was formerly attache of the Foreign Department of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York City, and is now a lieutenant in the Interpreters Corps of the General Staff of the United States Army. The youngest son, Stewart C., also a graduate of Cornell University, is serving with the rank of lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirteenth United States Engineers in France.

MEDFORD B. WILSON, more than forty years active in banking circles in Indiana, is an honored figure in the business life of this state, and though he has been nominally retired since attaining the age of three score and ten, is still an executive officer in one or two business institutions and still occupies a place of usefulness and influence in his home city.

Though a resident of Indiana since early manhood Mr. Wilson was born at Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, in December, 1845. He was the seventh among nine sons and one daughter born to Isaac N. and Hannah Harness (Decker) Wilson. This branch of the Wilson family is Scotch-Irish, and was founded in America by a Presbyterian clergyman who came from

Belfast before the Revolutionary war. In the maternal line the Deckers were Holland Dutch. Mrs. Isaac Wilson had some uncles by the name of Decker, who were very prominent, one of them serving on the first Grand Jury ever held in the Territory of Indiana, and two others by the name of Mullady being founders of the Catholic University in Washington. Isaac N. Wilson and wife were both born in the same section of what is now West Virginia, the former at Moorefield and the latter at Romney. Isaac Wilson when a young man went to Illinois in 1816 with his parents, and Miss Decker went to that state with her parents the following year. Isaac Wilson was a successful business man and honored citizen of Crawford County, Illinois, until his death.

Reared in a home of substantial character, Medford B. Wilson received an education to those of most boys and girls of his day. He attended the public schools and an academy in his native town, spent two years in Vincennes University at Vincennes, Indiana, and then went abroad and completed a four years' course in commercial law and other subjects at the University of Marburg, Hesse Cassel, Germany. Mr. Wilson was one of the few young men of the Middle West of his generation who went abroad to finish their education.

On returning to the United States in 1870 he established the first bank at Sullivan, Indiana, known as the Sullivan County Bank, incorporated under the state banking laws. This was subsequently reorganized as the First National Bank, and Mr. Wilson continued its president for more than twenty years. His experience and success as a country banker opened up a still larger field for him at Indianapolis, of which city he has been a resident since 1889. Here he brought about the organization of the Capital National Bank, which was incorporated in December, 1889, with a capital stock of \$300,000. He was president of the Capital National until January, 1904, when he resigned and disposed of his stock to become president of the Columbia National Bank. At the time of the consolidation of the Columbia National and the Union National banks Mr. Wilson retired from direct participation in banking, and has since devoted him-

self to his private business interests. He is now vice president of the American Buncher Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis and is treasurer of the Crown Potteries Company of Evansville.

It is as a successful financier and business man that Mr. Wilson is best known throughout the state, and through these lines he has contributed his chief services. He has always been a democrat but without political ambition, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has been a working member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, of the Commercial Club, the University and Country clubs, and he and his wife are active in the Presbyterian Church.

In 1872 he married Miss Nettie A. Ames. She was born at Geneva, Ohio, but was reared in Detroit and Cleveland, being a resident of the latter city at the time of her marriage. The five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are: Daisey, who married Frank F. Churchman, of Indianapolis, and they have two sons, Wilson and Frank L.; Sarah, wife of James L. Floyd, of Indianapolis; Ruth, who married George M. B. Hawley; Edith, wife of William H. Stafford, and their four children are: Edith Ann, William H., Sybil, and Barbara; and Clare, who married Capt. Reginald W. Hughes, of the Eighty-Ninth Division U. S. A., and now in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

GEORGE S. SCHAUER. For a quarter of a century George S. Schauer has been one of the quiet, hard working, successful business men of Indianapolis, an expert machinist by trade, gradually promoting himself to successful business as a contractor.

Mr. Schauer was born in Germany, though for years an American citizen. His birth occurred at Roettingen on the Tauber, Bavaria, January 20, 1869. He is thus of the South German people, which more than any other class has distinguished itself as followers of the flame of liberty and furnished perhaps a bulk of the patriots to the German revolution of 1848. His own father was a participant in that revolution, and after it failed fled to Switzerland. Later he was allowed to return to his native Bavaria.

George S. Schauer was educated in the common school system of his native city, and was apprenticed to and learned the trade of machinist. That has been his lifelong occupation. His apprenticeship over, he traveled as a journeyman through various cities of Germany, and on reaching the prescribed age also answered the call to military service. On account of a physical disability he served only a year and a half, instead of the required three years.

Early in his vigorous young manhood Mr. Schauer came to America and arrived at Indianapolis May 5, 1893. This city has since been his home, and here he married and brought up a family. For a number of years he was employed at his trade of machinist, but finally took up contracting and built up a good and substantial business. He is a democrat in politics, and for years has been identified with those various movements which have sought the welfare and advancement of people and institutions of his home city and state. Mr. Schauer married Miss Margreth Kunkel. She is of German ancestry, a native of Franklin County, Indiana. Twelve children were born to their marriage, and the seven now living are: Harry G., Helena, Marguerite, Amelia, Marie, Paul and Francis.

While this record constitutes Mr. Schauer a representative and useful citizen of his home state, and as such entitled to special recognition, it is his part in the larger program of national affairs that makes his name of special interest at the present. He followed with the keenest interest and appreciation the early phases of the great World war, and after America was drawn into the vortex he felt that he had an individual part to play above the normal and routine sacrifices of an American citizen. He is a man of education, and his long practice of reading and observation has given him a more than ordinary knowledge of German history and American institutions. He knows the German character thoroughly, and offered some interesting commentaries that serve to explain to the American some of the apparent anomalies existing between the German people and its military and governmental system. Mr. Schauer says that the Prussian military caste, as represented

by the Kaiser, plays upon two of the most noble of human traits—obedience and loyalty—which are thoroughly grounded in German character, in order to further its terrible ambitions. This German military system, in the opinion of Mr. Schauer, serves to debase and brutalize the soldier and make him a ready tool to do any act of atrocity, no matter how inhuman. In America the average German's love and reverence for the Fatherland is directed not toward the peculiar military institutions, but is based on happy memories and traditions and the beauties of home life. Many Germans in their own country as well as in America have been brought to believe that these institutions are at stake in the war, and not the military system. This view has, of course, been carefully cultivated by the German ruling class, who have in effect exploited the German masses and deluded them into believing that their very life and existence were threatened, carefully concealing the head and front of offense, German militarism.

Realizing these distinctions himself, Mr. Schauer has felt it his duty to educate others of German birth and descent and convince them of the actual condition of affairs in Germany of today. Therefore, at a great sacrifice of his own business, he has taken up work that deserves to be better known by the nation at large. Without realizing that an organization had been perfected in New York known as the Friends of German Democracy, Mr. Schauer in February, 1918, called a meeting of German people in Indianapolis, for which he prepared resolutions setting forth his principles and his ideas of an organization. About that time he received some literature from the national headquarters from the Friends of German Democracy at New York, and at once allied himself with this organization, giving it his enthusiastic support. The expressed purpose of the national organization is "to further democracy by aiding the people of Germany to establish in Germany a government responsible to the people," in line with President Wilson's oft repeated distinctions between the German people and their rulers, and to require of all society members that they "favor a vigorous prosecution of the war until the aims of the

United States Government shall be attained."

Mr. Schauer was one of the organizers of the Indiana branch of this society and was made its secretary. Since then he has been appointed to his present position as state organizer for Indiana of the Friends of German Democracy, and as such he is constantly busy lecturing through the state, distributing literature, writing letters, etc. Before he was appointed to this position he gave up his own business and devoted several weeks at his own expense to teaching and spreading the principles of the society. He lectured to the German people in their own language, and his work is converting thousands of them from their former views. Thus he is one of the individuals whose influence is of the greatest value to our government in these times. The object and activities of the Friends of German Democracy have received the sanction and encouragement of the authorities at Washington. The president of the National Society is Franz Sigel, a son of Gen. Franz Sigel, who was one of the famous Union commanders in our Civil war.

**FRED J. SCHLEGEL.** From an apprenticeship in a furniture factory at wages of two dollars and a half a week Fred J. Schlegel has laboriously improved his abilities and his opportunities, and is now one of the leading building contractors of Indianapolis.

Born in Germany April 4, 1876, son of Frederick and Margaret (Rieder) Schlegel, he was only six years old when his father died in Germany in 1882. In 1891, at the age of fifteen he accompanied his widowed mother to America and located at Indianapolis. Mr. Schlegel is an American citizen, and since early youth has been devoted to the institutions and ideals of this country.

It was soon after he came to Indianapolis that he went to work in a furniture factory at the small compensation named. Though it hardly provided him with a bare living, he determined to serve out his time in order to have a mechanical trade upon which he could depend in the future. He worked as an apprentice five years, and later for eight months was in the employ of Brown & Ketcham, but is indebted for his best training as a carpen-

ter and general contractor to William P. Jungelaus of the William P. Jungelaus Company. He was in his service for eighteen years, and during that time was made familiar with every detail of the building business. For eight years he was the firm's superintendent, and for three years was estimator of contracts.

In 1914 Mr. Schlegel utilized and capitalized his long experience and training by engaging in business for himself in partnership with Frank E. Roehm under the name Schlegel & Roehm. They are general contractors of buildings, with offices in the Lombard Building, and have a complete organization and service especially adapted to the construction of large buildings, many examples of their work being in evidence in Indianapolis.

Mr. Schlegel is affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge No. 564, Free and Accepted Masons, with Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, with Scottish Rite Consistory, thirty-second degree, and with Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Odd Fellow and Red Man and votes as a republican.

In December, 1901, Mr. Schlegel married at Indianapolis Miss Margaret Staendel. They have one son, Frederick G., born December 16, 1909.

**JANET SCUDDER.** Terre Haute claims the well known sculptor, Janet Scudder, among her native daughters. She was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, and afterward attended some of the most celebrated art institutes of this country and Europe. She was awarded the Bronze Medal in the Chicago Exposition in 1893, the prize medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, received honorary mention in the Salon, Paris, and her works are now exhibited in this country and abroad. She resides in New York City.

**IRA A. MINNICK.** Twenty years ago Ira A. Minnick selected Indianapolis as the center of his business activities. For several years he occupied a very inconspicuous role, quietly and industriously performing his duties, but he has made a steady climb to the heights of achievement and is now widely known as president of the National Dry Kiln Company of that city.





*Fred. J. Schlegel*



He belongs to a pioneer Indiana family. His great-grandfather was born in Germany and founded the family in this country. The first two generations retained the old spelling of the family name as Minnich. The grandfather of Ira A. Minnick, William Minnick, a native of Virginia, moved from that state to Pennsylvania and then brought his family to Wayne County, Indiana, when this was one vast wilderness inhabited mostly by Indians and wild animals. William Minnick finally located near Somerset in Wabash County, where he had his home the rest of his life. He was the father of seven children.

Jacob Minnick, father of Ira, was born in Pennsylvania, but grew up in Indiana in close touch with pioneer scenes. As a boy he helped denude the land of its heavy growth of timber, to grub stumps, to plant the grain by hand, to reap and thresh in the old fashioned way, and thus had a part in making Indiana what it is today. He was a man highly esteemed for his upright life and sterling qualities. In the latter part of 1840 he located in Richland Township of Grant County, and on his farm there pursued its quiet vocation until his death in May, 1900. He reared his children to useful lives and to good American citizenship. Jacob Minnick married Sarah G. Lawshe, a daughter of Peter Lawshe, who was a pioneer Dunkard of Northeastern Indiana. She died in May, 1909. Jacob Minnick was well known in Grant County in a public way, served as county commissioner and in other positions. He and his wife had eight children, and the six to reach mature years were: Horace R., Charles S., Henry F., Cary F., who married Rev. Henry Neff, Amanda, wife of Oscar E. Haynes, and Ira A.

Ira A. Minnick is an example of what a young American can accomplish through his own unaided efforts. He was born on his father's farm in Grant County, October 23, 1878, and there grew to man's estate. While he had no particular liking for school work, he managed to secure the foundation of a practical education in spelling and mathematics. In 1897, at the age of nineteen, he came to Indianapolis as a student in a business college. In the fall of 1898 soon after leaving college, he became a bookkeeper for the Standard Dry Kiln Company. While connected with that corporation in the above capac-

ity, he gained much valuable knowledge of general business routine and a thoroughly practical and detailed acquaintance with the dry kiln industry. Then, in 1905, he became a salesman for the National Dry Kiln Company, and with that business his connection has since been continuous. He soon acquired a stock interest in the company and since 1914 has been its president and active head.

Mr. Minnick is essentially a progressive business man with modern ideas and characteristic American push. He is a Mason, being a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection of Indianapolis, Indiana, has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

June 22, 1904, he married Miss Clara C. McLaughlin, daughter of Thomas McLaughlin, of Indianapolis. They have one daughter, Mary Louise.

ALIC J. LUPEAR. One of the most impressive and at the same time simplest ceremonies that ever marked an Independence Day celebration in America occurred July 4, 1918, when at Mount Vernon before President Wilson and a host of visitors the representatives of thirty-three different nations of the world, but all Americans in citizenship, filed before the tomb of the immortal Washington and quietly laid their tribute of flowers and pledged their loyalty and allegiance to America and the principles and ideals for which this country and its government have stood.

Of the thirty-three representatives in that delegation perhaps none emphasized more perfectly the forces and influences which mold the emigrant received from foreign lands than the man who stood for the race of the Roumanian people. This Roumanian representative was Alic J. Lupear, a well known Indianapolis lawyer who had come to America from Roumania about fifteen years ago, poor and friendless, without knowledge of the English language, but has achieved a place of success and dignity as an American citizen, and upon selection and request of the Committee on Public Information, of which Mr. George Creel is chairman, was chosen to represent his entire race at the historic

occasion above noted. The dignity and honor were especially appreciated by Mr. Lupear since it is estimated that about 300,000 Americans are of Roumanian race and ancestry, about 25,000 of whom are in Indiana.

Mr. Lupear was born in 1886 in the town of Lucia, Roumania, son of John and Anna (Buhoi) Lupear. When he was a small child his parents moved to the town of Mercurea, Transylvania, which is the Roumanian section of Austria-Hungary, and there Mr. Lupear grew up and attended school. Papers which he still preserves, issued by his professors, show that he made excellent grades in school. His parents were communicants of the Greek Orthodox Church and the son was baptized in that faith.

At the age of seventeen, in 1903, he came to America, first going to Youngstown, Ohio, whither an older brother had preceded him. For about six months he worked in a rolling mill in that city. He was later employed in the Ohio coal mines. Since 1906 Mr. Lupear has had his home in Indianapolis. The first day of his arrival he found employment as a laborer on the construction of the New York Store. Later for a time he was in the sausage department of Kingan & Company, meat packers.

Even without the influences which have been recently set in motion for the education and training of foreign born residents for utilization of the opportunities of American citizenship, this young Roumanian set himself seriously to work to adapt himself to American life and traditions, and put himself upon the plane of equal opportunity with those of native birth and parentage. It was largely an individual process, one of the instruments of which was the night schools of Indianapolis, which he attended altogether for eight years, including his course in the Benjamin Harrison Law School. He attended a business college for six months. Through those schools and his work he acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language, so that when he was graduated from the law school in the class of 1916 he was enabled to enter at once into practice. He is a graceful and accomplished speaker and writer. He carries on a general practice of law in the County, State, and Federal Courts.

Mr. Lupear in addition to the signal honor recently paid him was also one of the six delegates who drew up the resolutions and eloquent address which was delivered by Felix J. Streyckmans of Chicago, a native Belgium, at the time of the Mount Vernen gathering. Mr. Lupear is a prominent leader among his people for the union of Roumanian beneficial societies. He is one of the leaders active in marshalling the forces of Roumanians in America to aid in the prosecution of the present war for democracy.

At Chicago October 23, 1914, Mr. Lupear married Miss Ellen Hanes, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Lupear was born at Vincennes, Indiana, and is a young woman of the highest attainments. She is a graduate of the Teachers College of Indianapolis and was at one time a kindergarten teacher in the city schools, and then took up educational work in connection with the Foreigners' House at 617 Pearl Street. She became prominent in settlement work in the foreign colony of Indianapolis, and her quiet and unostentatious manner and the vital service which she rendered among the Roumanians, Servians, and Hungarians brought her the title in that quarter of the city of "The Little Angel." Mr. and Mrs. Lupear have two little daughters, Elana Marie and Jannette Frosina Lupear.

Mr. Lupear is a member of the Masonic Order having joined Oriental Lodge, No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, Oriental Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Indianapolis Council Royal and Select Masons, and Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar and also member of Murat Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

LEWIS MEIER. Indianapolis has known two men by the name Lewis Meier, father and son, and both of them have contributed in notable measure to the business upbuilding of the city.

The senior Lewis Meier was one of the pioneer manufacturers of garments in Indianapolis. During the Civil war he was in the dry goods business with William Buschman. His store was located just north of where the Thornburg drug store now is. About thirty-two years ago, Mr. Meier began the manufacture of overalls and various other garments, and gradually built up a business and extended the plant

until its present successor is one of the large institutions of the city, located at Central and Fort Wayne avenue. The products of this plant now go all over the world. Its most familiar output is the Auto brand of overalls.

Lewis Meier, Sr., was born in Germany in 1841 and died in February, 1901. He came to Indianapolis when a youth of eighteen and his first work here was in the shipping room of Schnull & Company. At the same time he attended night school in order to perfect his knowledge of English. He is remembered as a very strong and resourceful man, one who was, nevertheless, slow to anger, but when thoroughly aroused was a match for several men of ordinary size. During Civil war times there were many tough characters who threatened peace and order. Mr. Meier had considerable money about his premises, concealed there rather than entrust it to the banks, which were not so reliable in those days as now. Some drunken pests attempted to break into the store, and Mr. Meier met them on their own ground and after a brief but severe conflict routed the entire lot. His business character was that of a sturdy, honest and upright man, who had no great desire for wealth or its accumulation, valuing money merely for the benefit it would bring his family.

He married Caroline Finke, who was born in Germany and came with her parents to America, first locating at Muscatine, Iowa. She died in September, 1916, at the age of sixty-seven. She was a member of the Zion Evangelical Church. Lewis Meier, Sr., was affiliated with the Maennerchor, the Turn Verein and other German societies. He and his wife had four children, Lewis, Charlotte, Elsie and Anna.

Lewis Meier, Jr., has been conspicuous in Indianapolis business affairs as a meat packer. Some years ago he organized the Meier Packing Company, of which he is the active manager. This plant was formerly conducted as the Reiffel Packing and Provision Company. It has become the instrument of a large and extensive business, and its products are sold all over Indianapolis and surrounding territory. He is active in the Board of Trade. Mr. Meier is a member of Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Indianapolis, and the Scottish Rite bodies.

HENRY ZWICK. Some of the finest characters in American life are often hidden and fail to receive the attention and the tributes which they deserve because they never sought nor attained to the honors of politics and those positions which are popularly considered the distinctions of life. One of these unassuming men whose work nevertheless contributed to the well being of humanity and whose worth is appreciated by his many friends as well as by his family and descendants, was the late Henry Zwick of Indianapolis, who died in that city April 7, 1916.

He was born December 23, 1836, in Westphalia, Germany, and had lived to be almost fourscore. He was one of the five children of Henry and Carlotta (Myer) Zwick. His mother died in Germany about the time he had completed his education in the common schools. Then in 1851 Henry Zwick, Sr., emigrated alone to the United States, and locating at Fort Wayne, Indiana, established himself in his trade as a tailor. In those years it was customary for a tailor to go from house to house cutting and fitting garments for his patrons instead of having a shop at which his customers sought him. After thus getting established in business his two sons, including Henry, joined him in 1852.

The late Henry Zwick rapidly took up American ways and proved himself reliant and sturdy, and became skilled and well versed in the carpenter's trade. Before reaching his majority he came to Indianapolis, and many houses and barns still in use in this city were erected by him.

When the Civil war came on he displayed his patriotism by offering his services to the government, and on June 22, 1861, was enrolled in the Bracken Rangers, a cavalry organization. He was in the army three years. He was in the early West Virginia campaigns, participating in the battles of Beverly, Blue Ridge and Cheat Mountain. Later he was captured and spent five months in Libby Prison at Richmond. At the end of his military career after receiving his honorable discharge he participated in the Grand Review at Washington.

After the Civil war Henry Zwick came to Indianapolis and for thirty-five consecutive years was employed as a carpenter by the Pennsylvania Railway Company. These long continued services finally re-

ceived recognition and he was granted a life pension and given an honorable retirement.

Thus Henry Zwick attained no distinction in letters or politics, and yet in the everyday sphere of life he was a part of all that stood for good citizenship, as measured by skillful performance of duty and the bearing of all obligations imposed upon him. He lived unostentatiously, and when his day's work was done he found his greatest happiness in the quietude of his home surrounded by those who knew and loved him best. His counsel and advice are cherished in the hearts of his descendants.

He married Caroline Vogt, and they became parents of five children: Henry F., Charles F., Fred C., Caroline, now Mrs. Luther W. Yancey, and Emma. All are living except Emma who died at the age of five years.

Charles F. Zwick, son of the late Henry Zwick, is one of Indianapolis' prominent manufacturers, and, in fact, as head of the Indianapolis Glove Company is directing one of the important industries of the middle west.

He was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 7, 1869, but from early childhood has lived in Indianapolis. He was educated here in the local schools and learned the machinist's trade with Nordyke & Marmon, and subsequently was employed by C. F. Smith, a pioneer manufacturer of "Safety" bicycles. For eight years he was also in the employ of the United States Playing Card Company, at first at Indianapolis and later at Cincinnati.

For about a year Mr. Zwick conducted a hat store in Indianapolis, and then, associated with Brodehurst Elsey and M. E. Reagan, he founded the Indianapolis Glove Company. For a year or so the industry was not sufficient to attract much attention and it was one of the smallest concerns of its kind. However, it had within it the possibilities of growth and it did grow under the efficient direction of Mr. Zwick and his associates until it is today one of the largest commercial establishments of Indianapolis. In 1907 a branch factory was established at Eaton, Ohio, one at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1912, and in 1914 another branch was opened at Richmond, Indiana. Today the corporation in these

various cities furnishes employment to about a thousand individuals. Charles F. Zwick is president of the company, M. E. Reagan is vice president, and Brodehurst Elsey is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Zwick is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner, and is a member of the Rotary Club and the Hoosier Motor Club. He also belongs to the Athenaeum and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Zwick has been especially fortunate in his life companion. Her maiden name was Corinne Freeman, and they were married in 1896.

EDMUND ROBERT STILSON is a lawyer by profession, but left a successful practice in Ohio a number of years ago to engage in a special line of manufacturing, making costumes and other paraphernalia used in fraternal organizations. A few years ago Mr. Stilson moved the business to Anderson, Indiana, and is now president of the Ward-Stilson Company, probably the largest concern of its kind in the state of Indiana.

Mr. Stilson was born in Ruggles, Ashland County, Ohio, October 5, 1866, son of Frederick H. and Anna (Potter) Stilson. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, and the first of his family located in Connecticut many generations ago. Mr. Stilson while a boy lived on a farm and attended district schools, and afterward graduated from the high school of New London, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he went to work to earn his living and followed different occupations, for two terms teaching school in Ruggles Township. During the summer he worked at wages of seventy-five cents a day in a butter tub factory, and walked night and morning two and three quarters of a mile between his home and the factory.

For two years he diligently applied himself to the study of law in the offices of Dirlaw & Leyman at Mansfield, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in 1890. During the next five years he built up a good business as a lawyer at New London. The cause of his leaving the legal profession was an opportunity which he and his brother-in-law, C. E. Ward, accepted at New London to buy a previously established regalia business. They acquired this in 1895, and continued it under the name Ward & Stilson. At that time they manu-





*James H. Taylor*



factured robes, collars and other regalia used by the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In 1905 Mr. Stilson acquired the other interest of the business at New London and incorporated as the Ward-Stilson Company, with himself as president. Business was conducted with a satisfying degree of prosperity at New London until 1913, when it was moved to Anderson.

Here the industry has assumed much wider proportions and is a general costume regalia and uniform manufacturing establishment, employing 250 work people and now handling some large and important contracts from the government for uniforms. The company still puts out a large line of regular and costume work in the line of regalia, paraphernalia and costumes for secret societies and ceremonial purposes. Three or four buildings are occupied by the various branches of the business at Anderson.

In 1893 Mr. Stilson married Rose C. Ward, daughter of Jacob Ward of New London, Ohio. She died in 1905 leaving one child, Ward K. Stilson, who was born in 1896. In 1907 Mr. Stilson married Victoria Sackett, daughter of Justice H. and Irene (Beach) Sackett, of New London. Mr. Stilson is a republican in politics.

FRANKLIN R. CARSON, present mayor of South Bend, is one of the veteran members of the dental profession, and has been an interested student and practitioner of his calling for thirty-five years.

He was born at Kewanee, Henry County, Illinois, in 1861, son of Hugh G. and Emily (Doty) Carson. His father was one of the very successful citizens of central Illinois, a farmer and stock raiser and also a banker. He died at Kewanee at the age of eighty-five and his wife at eighty.

Franklin R. Carson, one of their seven children, attended the public schools of Kewanee and in 1884 took his degree from the dental school of the University of Michigan. For a short time he practiced at Shenandoah, Iowa, one year in Kewanee and then joined the ranks of his profession in LaPorte, Indiana. In 1898 Doctor Carson moved to South Bend, and for the past twenty years has had a busy practice in that city.

So far as professional responsibilities would permit he has always been interested

in city affairs. While in LaPorte he served four years as mayor, and he was elected mayor of South Bend for the term of four years beginning January 1, 1918. Since college days he has been interested in athletics. For ten years he was a member of the National Board of Arbitration, a member of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce, of the Kiwanis Club, of the South Bend Country Club and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1882 Doctor Carson married Carrie Belle Rogers, a native of LaPorte and a daughter of Joshua R. and Louisa A. Rogers. The only son of Doctor Carson is Capt. Clark R. Carson, who was captain of Battery A in the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Field Artillery in the World War. Since leaving the army he has been engaged in the dental supplies business.

JAMES H. TAYLOR, M. D. For nearly forty years a resident physician and surgeon at Indianapolis, Doctor Taylor's position as a citizen of the state rests upon a long and successful professional career and also through notable humanitarian services rendered partly through his profession and partly as a citizen and well wisher of mankind. It is indicative of the general esteem that he enjoys in his home city that he is now serving as president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, an office to which he was chosen at the last annual election.

Doctor Taylor has been identified as a founder of and one of the most constant workers in the noted summer missions for sick children. His prominence in that work makes this an appropriate place in which to consider the history of the mission and its work, than which nothing is more worthy of a place in this publication.

The Indianapolis Summer Mission for Sick Children, of which Doctor Taylor is now president, began its work in 1890. For over a quarter of a century this mission has fulfilled its purpose of affording an ideal summer home and proper care and environment for sick babies, and also has been conducted as a sort of intensive training school for mothers, who have frequently needed care as much as their babies. This mission was one of the first to put into concrete practice the fact long known to the medical profession of the

close relationship and mutual dependence between the welfare of the mother and her child. Thus besides furnishing fresh air, sunshine, careful nursing, regulated diet for the infant, the mission has furnished similar facilities to the mother, and has instructed her in methods of how to care for her baby, and this instruction of itself has doubtless borne a continually accumulating fruit in the better education of mothers as to their responsibilities.

The first suggestion as to such an institution as the Summer Mission is said to have been given by John H. Holliday in an editorial he wrote for the *Indianapolis News*, of which he was then editor. It was a suggestion originating from his own experience in watching his sick child toss about in illness in his own comfortable and liberally provided home, a condition which contrasted in his fertile mind with what he knew sick babies must be suffering in the restricted environment of poorer districts. The editorial was put to good use and served as an inspiration to Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, then pastor of Plymouth Church and president of the Charity Organization Society. After conferring with Mr. Holliday Rev. Mr. McCulloch brought about an organization, and a committee was appointed to make investigation and report. In an address which he made some time ago before a charitable organization of Indianapolis, Doctor Taylor described what this committee did and how the first summer mission was opened on July 14, 1890: "Twenty-five years ago in company with the Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch I made my first visit to this place now known as the Summer Mission. It was filled with tall grass, weeds, rocks, limbs from dead trees, dead leaves, all of which reminded one of the wild and woolly west. We were in search of a summer home for the child of the tenement. 'This is ideal,' said Dr. McCulloch 'and I wish it were possible to leave these dead limbs, their snapping noise under our feet is a song of nature.' Our recommendation of this site was approved and for a quarter of a century the Summer Mission has sheltered and cared for thousands of sick babies and tired and worn out mothers. The fresh air, the restful environment among the trees, the well selected diet, the tender care of a trained nurse, the daily medical observation, the whole-

some advice, sympathetic aid and maternal influence so carefully bestowed by the visiting committees—all combined—have made thousands comfortable and happy and have saved the lives of many."

The first season of its work proved so beneficial that it was decided to continue the camp through succeeding summers. Mr. McCulloch died a few years later and then Charles S. Grout, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, conceived the plan of erecting permanent buildings on the grounds. The first building was erected during the summer following the founder's death and was named "The McCulloch Cottage" in his memory. Other permanent buildings sprang up, some built by clubs and societies and some erected as memorials to departed loved ones. A generous bequest by A. Burdsal made possible the erection of a modern dispensary. Thomas H. Spann erected a day nursery in memory of his little granddaughter.

The work of the Mission is dependent upon the generosity of the citizens of Indianapolis, but there has never been a year when its friends have failed to respond loyally to its needs and keep the work going. Even the panic of 1907-08 proved a real boon to the Summer Mission. Work was needed for hundreds of unemployed men, many of whom were mechanics, and employment was given in making concrete blocks and building Mission homes. The large dining room, laundry, bath house, and a number of other buildings are monuments to the unemployed of that winter.

Dr. James H. Taylor comes of an old and patriotic American family. His great-grandfather, Col. David Taylor, commanded a regiment in the war of the Revolution and was a personal friend of General Washington. Doctor Taylor's father was James Taylor, who was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, January 14, 1822, and at the age of nineteen accompanied his parents to Washington County, Indiana, where as he grew up on a farm he learned the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty-one he located at Salem, Indiana, and subsequently became manager of a dry goods store of Bryantville in Lawrence County. There he married, December 20, 1849, Miss Susan Mahala Williamson. She was a native of Indiana, daughter of Tucker Woodson Williamson

and Mrs. (Martin) Williamson. The latter was a granddaughter of one of the Earls of Warwick, England, one of the most celebrated lines of nobility in Great Britain. A brother of James Taylor, Washington Taylor, was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the war between the states, and practiced his profession in the South for forty years.

In 1851 James Taylor and wife removed to Greencastle, Indiana, where he continued in business as a dry goods merchant until 1885, and remained in that city retired the rest of his years. He and his wife were active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and were liberal contributors to church and charity and also to the support of Asbury, now DePauw, University.

Dr. James Henry Taylor was born at Greencastle November 15, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, under private tutors, and for a year in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He graduated A. B. from DePauw University and in 1881 received the degree Master of Arts from that institution. Beginning the study of medicine under Doctors Ellis and Smythe at Greencastle, he finished his course in 1878 at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis and at once began practice in the capital city. The Indiana Medical College is now the Indiana University School of Medicine.

Always enjoying a large private practice, Doctor Taylor has at the same time been one of the most devoted workers in behalf of medical organizations and as a medical teacher. Many capable medical men remember him kindly for his active connections with the Medical College of Indiana. He served as demonstrator of anatomy from 1884 to 1889, was elected to the chair of diseases of children in 1889, and that position he now holds in the Indiana University School of Medicine. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Indiana from 1880 to 1884. He has presided over many dispensary and hospital clinics and is active in the Indiana Medical Society, and the Indiana and American Medical associations. In 1880, the year the office was created, he was appointed medical examiner in chief of Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias of the World. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason,

and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

During 1888-89 Doctor Taylor was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Indianapolis, and is a member of the National Council of the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, representing the Indianapolis Board of Trade. He was one of the organizers and president of the Arsenal Building and Loan Association—a million dollar concern. While not a veteran himself, Doctor Taylor has always had a warm spot in his heart for the old soldiers of the Civil war, and on numberless occasions has sacrificed his personal interests for their welfare and in order to preserve the memory of their deeds and hardships. During the Great World War Doctor Taylor was appointed medical examiner for Trial Board for Division 4, and examined nearly 1,000 conscripts.

Doctor Taylor married September 13, 1880, Miss Lelia E. Kern. Her father, the late David G. Kern, was for many years in the drug business at Milton, Wayne County, Indiana. The two children of Doctor and Mrs. Taylor are Margaret Ann and John Moore, the former a teacher, who resigned her position in the profession at Tutor Hall to accept the office of manager of Jumble Inn at 13 West 39th Street, New York City. This is a war relief for stage women. She has done much in a philanthropic way and is very patriotic. The son is a student of medicine.

HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY, the celebrated chemist, is identified with Indiana through ties of birth and early associations, and the work which he has so splendidly carried forward was begun in the State of Indiana. He was born at Kent, Indiana, October 18, 1844, a son of Preston P. and Lucinda Weir (Maxwell) Wiley. In 1867 he received the degree A. B. from Hanover, Indiana, College, and that of A. M. in 1870, received his M. D. degree from the Indiana Medical College in 1871, B. S. from Harvard in 1873, also the honorary Ph. D. from Hanover, 1876, LL. D. in 1898, LL. D. from the University of Vermont, 1911, D. SC., Lafayette, 1912.

Doctor Wiley since entering upon the active work of his profession has won renown as a chemist in both America and

Europe. His name is also prominent before the public as an author.

FELIX T. MCWHIRTER, PH. D. (Written by Susan McWhirter Ostrom.) Dr. Felix T. McWhirter, of Indianapolis, gave his best efforts to the national prohibition movement. The breadth of his vision concerning the needs of humanity, especially as affected by the liquor traffic, led him early to espouse the then very unpopular prohibition party, of which he was a leading figure and staunch supporter until death. He bore the ridicule, ostracism, and even in a few instances the insulting remarks from the pulpit which were occasioned by his prohibition principles with the same fortitude and patience and faith in victory of the cause which his ancestors had manifested in the various persecutions which they had suffered for the cause of religious freedom and for the cause of abolition of slavery.

Felix T. McWhorter was born at Lynchburg, Tennessee, July 17, 1853, and died at his home in Indianapolis June 5, 1915, at the age of sixty-two. He was a son of Dr. Samuel H. and Nancy C. (Tyree) McWhirter. He received his early education from his mother who tutored him until he was ready to enter the academy. He received his A. B. degree from the East Tennessee Wesleyan University (now Grant Memorial) in 1873 and in 1876 took his Master's degree. From 1872-76 he was editor of the "Athens News" and from 1877-78 he was mayor of Athens, Tennessee. In the year 1885-86 he took his post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins University, and after subsequent work in DePauw University he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter institution. From 1886-87 he was instructor in rhetoric and English literature in DePauw University and from 1887-88 he was associate professor of English literature. Resigning from the faculty of DePauw University, Doctor McWhirter moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he became the owner and editor of the "Chattanooga Advocate," which paper is now owned and edited by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later, having sold the paper, he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin work in mercantile lines in connection with a large wholesale house. Later he established his own business in

1901 in Indianapolis real estate and related lines. As a real estate man he was well known and he became an expert in appraising property. He was largely responsible for the selection of the site of the Robert W. Long Hospital. His financial success in real estate was sufficient to warrant his founding the Peoples State Bank in Indianapolis in 1900. Of this institution, which is the oldest state bank in Marion County, he was the first and only president until his death, when his son Felix M. McWhirter succeeded him as president. He was also the first treasurer of the Ostrom Realty Company, which office he held at the time of his death.

Dr. McWhirter assisted in founding the Children's Home Finding Society of Indiana and was vice president of the organization. He was a consistent and faithful attendant of Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; a member of the DePauw chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; and he was also a Mason. But it was in the temperance movement and in the prohibition party that Felix T. McWhirter achieved a national reputation. He served the party as Indiana state chairman from 1892-98. At the noted Pittsburg National Prohibition Convention in 1896 out of four hundred representative men he was one of the twelve selected to debate the "Silver Issue." He took the negative and spoke with power. For sixteen years he was a member of the national committee of the prohibition party, serving most of the time as national treasurer. In 1904, as candidate for governor of Indiana on the prohibition ticket, he with others campaigned the state, speaking in every town of any size in Indiana, with the result that his party's vote was trebled.

Mr. McWhirter's ability as an analytical thinker and a forceful public speaker gained for his utterances wide publicity. With his command of the English language, his keen insight into political affairs, his own unassailable integrity, his distinguished bearing, he was both eloquent and convincing. He was one of the first leaders in the prohibition movement to explain and to emphasize the economic side of the liquor question as opposed to the purely moral or sentimental side. Besides using his power as a public speaker

and debater he wielded a big influence with his pen, writing many articles for the public press, periodicals and for leaflets published by various organizations. Among his old associates at the several universities with which he had been connected and among his more intimate friends he was regarded as an authority on literature and rhetoric, and was a member of a close literary coterie containing the most brilliant lights of Indiana literary men and women. Reading was one of his chief delights, and he was author of several unpublished books and commentaries on literary subjects. Like many students of literature, he knew the Bible. To the end of his life he maintained a deep interest in DePauw University and for ten years served as secretary of the board of trustees. He sent his four children, Luella, Ethel, Felix, and Susan, there to be educated.

Of the business career of Felix T. McWhirter much could be said of the many instances where he helped the young man to save his first dollar or to buy his first piece of property; or of the widows whom he assisted in saving their homes or in making wise investments; of the business men he tided over stringent times by loaning them money. In writing of him his associates say: "He measured his every act by the rule of his own conscience, and having the highest of ideals and a fine sense of honor his treatment of those who entrusted their affairs and earnings to his care were sure to profit to the highest degree. He was the embodiment of honor and integrity. To say of him that he was an ideal citizen in every sense that the term implies is to attribute to him the highest compliment we can conceive." In public utterance Dr. John P. D. John paid this tribute to Felix T. McWhirter: "With his vast ability as a scholar, a thinker, a public speaker, both in debate and formal oration, and his unquestioned power as a leader, he could easily have swept into high positions in the political world if he had been willing to stifle his convictions" (referring to his prohibition convictions).

By his marriage November 18, 1878, to Luella Frances Smith, Doctor McWhirter found a noble companion and a wise counsellor in all the activities and tastes which adorned his useful career, for his wife has long been a prominent temperance worker,

serving for many years as president of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union and also as editor of *The Message*, the state official organ. She also is a gifted public speaker. She was president of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, 1911-13, and at the same time a director of the Woman's Council of Indiana Women, of which she was the second president, serving during the 1917 legislature which voted Indiana dry. Mrs. McWhirter is the founder of the Woman's Department Club of Indianapolis and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and many others organizations. She is the director from Indiana on the board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

**LEMUEL ERTUS SLACK.** Just twenty years ago Lemuel Ertus Slack was qualified to practice in Indiana and essayed his first modest efforts at earning a fee from his clients. Two decades have sufficed for the evolution and development of his character, abilities, influence and reputation, and there are none who would dispute the assertion that he is today one of the best qualified lawyers in Indiana and one of the best known of its public men. Mr. Slack is now United States district attorney for Indiana.

He was born on a farm in Johnson County, Indiana, October 8, 1874. He was one of five children. His parents were Elisha O. and Nancy A. (Teeters) Slack. His father, a carpenter by trade, was in moderate circumstances and unable to give his children educational opportunities beyond those of the public schools. This was perhaps fortunate since the present district attorney had to devise means of his own to secure the higher education which he coveted, and the opportunities which he made stepping stones into the legal profession were largely of his own creation. As a boy he learned the blacksmith's trade, and when he was not standing by the anvil he was studying law. His surplus capital grew very slowly, but in 1896 he was able to enter the senior class of the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, and graduated LL. B. in 1897.

Returning to Franklin, he opened his office and in a short time had a good clientele. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed deputy prosecuting at-

torney of Johnson County and eighteen months later became county attorney. He served Johnson County in that capacity for six years. In 1901 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, serving through the session of 1903, when he received the complimentary vote of his party for speaker. He was elected and served as a member of the State Senate in 1905 and 1907. While in the Legislature Mr. Slack attracted wide attention because of his progressiveness and became a leader of that element of his party in the state. His popularity and strength made him a formidable candidate in 1908 for the nomination for governor of Indiana, and he yielded that honor to Hon. Thomas R. Marshall by only thirty votes. In 1909 Mr. Slack extended his acquaintance among the people of the state, and attracted further favorable attention during his campaign for the office of United States senator. The successful candidate that year was the late B. F. Shively of South Bend.

Even before he attained his majority Mr. Slack showed an inclination and a proficiency for politics and public affairs. Thus the foundation of his public career was laid even before he was qualified for admission to the bar. For a time he was a member of the board of control of the Central Insane Asylum. Since 1913 Mr. Slack has lived at Indianapolis, and in 1916 he was appointed United States district attorney for the state.

In religious belief he is a Christian Scientist, and is a democrat in all that name implies. He has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite in Masonry, also the order of Knights Templar in the York Rite, has served as Eminent Commander of Franklin Commandery No. 23, Knights Templars, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. October 31, 1897, he married Miss Mary Shields, of Columbus, Indiana. Their only child died in infancy.

HERMAN LIEBER was born in the famous City of Duesseldorf, Germany, August 23, 1832, came to Indianapolis in 1854, was a resident of the city over half a century, and died March 22, 1908, while on a pleasure journey to California.

In addition to building up a large and successful business the activities and the

influences which made Herman Lieber so greatly esteemed and beloved in Indianapolis were concisely summarized by the Indianapolis News editorially at the time of his death in the following words: "While he never had any desire to serve the city or state in an official capacity he was long recognized as a force in this community in all that tended to build up and strengthen good citizenship. His ideals of civic righteousness were high but always practical, and he was ever ready to give his best efforts in any cause that appealed to him on the score of community interests. Though a quiet man, cool and collected in manner, he had deep sensibilities, and when these were stirred he was at his best. He delighted in a good fight. When the sixty-cent gas movement began he was again at the front, and to no one man was the success of that movement due as much as to Herman Lieber. He was perhaps best known, especially among the German citizens of Indianapolis, by the name that had been lovingly given him by his associates, 'the father of the German House.' " His father was a manufacturer of brushes in the City of Duesseldorf and also an honored citizen of that community. Herman Lieber was well educated, finishing in a typical German Gymnasium or College. The events of the German revolution of 1848 did not pass without making a strong impression upon his youthful mind, and it especially affected him because of the prominence which America assumed soon afterward as a haven of refuge for so many thousands of the high class Germans who left their fatherland at that time. In 1853 Herman Lieber also came to America. He brought with him the knowledge gained by a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of bookbinding. Unable to find work in that line at New York City he answered an advertisement which took him to Cincinnati, and was there employed at \$7 a week as bookbinder and maker of pocket books. It was a time of general business depression, and his earnings were so meager that he was finally obliged to acknowledge his necessities to his uncle. In response his uncle sent him \$600. With this capital he came to Indianapolis in 1854 for the purpose of setting up in business for himself.

Renting a small room 14 by 25 feet on the south side of Washington Street, just

east of Meridian, at \$14 a month, he set up with a stock of stationery, and also set aside one part of the room as a shop for the binding of books.

He once described his business start at Indianapolis in the following words: "I spent \$96 of my capital in tools. Then I bought some shelving and applied the balance to purchasing a stock of stationery. Although I had lived in Cincinnati but a short time, I found I had more credit than money, and I purchased there a stock costing about \$2,000, giving notes due in six months for the principal part of the purchase price. Two months before the notes came due I knew I could not pay them, and when they matured I wrote to my creditors stating that I was unable to pay the notes but would return the goods. They replied that they did not want the goods but that I could have all the time I desired to pay the notes. The receipts in my store were very meager in the early days. If I had from \$1.50 to \$2 of gross receipts in the drawer at night I felt that I wasn't doing badly. My revenue was chiefly from the book binding branch of my business. I slept in my store and took my meals at a boarding house kept by Mrs. Walk, mother of Julius Walk. The board was excellent at \$2.50 a week."

With all his trials and discouragements Mr. Lieber stuck to his business. After a time he introduced a stock of pictures, and was the pioneer in establishing an art business at Indianapolis when its population was only 12,000. But from a financial standpoint he scored his first important success when he began the manufacture of picture frames and moldings. This business, beginning in a small way, developed until it utilized a large plant, and the picture frame factory together with the art store were incorporated in 1892 under the name the H. Lieber Company. Mr. Lieber continued active head of the concern until his death, at which time the business was giving employment to 250 persons in the factory and store. It is said that this company has sold frames and moldings in every large city in the United States, and also has handled a large export trade to the principal European countries.

Though not a wealthy man at the time, Herman Lieber was one of the most enthusiastic in supporting the cause of the Union during the Civil war and did all in

his power to insure the success of the great task which the North had undertaken. He was a republican at the time of the organization of the party in Indiana, and continued in its ranks until the nomination of Cleveland. Later he became dissatisfied with the democratic party on the plank of free silver, and thus in politics as in other things he showed a decided liberality of opinion and an independence quite free from narrow partisanship. Herman Lieber was one of the founders of the noted German-English School at Indianapolis. He was a member of the North American Gymnastic Union, of which he was president from 1900 until his death. In 1882 he was president of the Anti-Prohibition League of Indiana. It was in 1889 that he started the movement which resulted in the erection of the German House, and, as already noted, has been chiefly credited with the success of that Indianapolis institution and especially with the founding of its beautiful home. He was one of the original incorporators of the Crown Hill Cemetery, and helped promote the Consumers Gas Trust Company and later the Citizens Gas Company.

In 1857, three years after coming to Indianapolis, Mr. Lieber married Miss Mary Metzger. She was born at Freusburg, Germany. Her brothers, Alexander, Jacob and Engelbert Metzger, all became prominent citizens of Indianapolis. Herman Lieber and wife had four sons and two daughters: Otto R., Carl H., Robert and Herman P., all of whom became identified with the H. Lieber Company. The daughter Ida is the widow of Henry Kothe, and Anna married Theodore Stempfel, the Indianapolis banker.

OTTO R. LIEBER, a son of the late Herman Lieber, has done much to typify and represent in the modern Indianapolis the spirit and the business ability which characterized his honored father.

He was born in Indianapolis October 1, 1861, was reared in this city, and has always made it his home. Most of his early education was acquired in the German-English School of Indianapolis. Before he was sixteen years old he was working in his father's picture establishment, and nearly every year brought him increased knowledge and new responsibilities in the business until at the death of his father he

was made his successor as president of the corporation, the H. Lieber Company being one of the most widely known of Indianapolis industries.

Mr. Lieber married in 1885 Miss Flora Pfaff, who died in 1901, leaving three children: Otto H.; Marie Hilda, wife of Harry Howe Bentley; and Charlotte. In 1905 he married a sister of his first wife, Matilde Pfaff of Columbus, Ohio. They have one daughter, Flora Elizabeth.

Mr. Lieber has long been recognized as one of Indiana's staunchest citizens and is actively interested and a liberal contributor to all that tends to the betterment of his city, state and nation. He is a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and the Athenaeum.

JOSEPH G. BRANNUM is president of the Brannum-Keene Lumber Company, one of the largest firms of its kind doing business in the State of Indiana. Its plant is at 3506 East Washington Street in Indianapolis.

Mr. Brannum has had a long experience in timber and lumber manufacturing and lumber dealing. He was born in Wells County, Indiana, October 28, 1863, a son of Henry C. and Rebecca Brannum. The father died at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother is now eighty-four years of age. His father was a contractor and builder and for a number of years conducted a lumber business at Montpelier, Indiana. Grandfather Brannum probably built the first saw mill in Union County, Indiana, and another one of the family connections was the first auditor of Union County. Joseph G. Brannum's brother, William S. Brannum, is secretary of the Brannum-Keene Lumber Company and a resident of Chicago.

FREDERIC RICH HENSHAW, D. D. S., Dean of the Indiana Dental College since 1914 and a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense, is through his work as an educator and his long service as a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners one of the best known members of his profession in the state.

Doctor Henshaw was born at Alexandria, Madison County, Indiana, October 8, 1872, a son of Seth B. and Mary Jane (Rich) Henshaw. His parents were also natives of Indiana and represented the fine

old Quaker stock that in such numbers was transplanted to Eastern Indiana from Greensboro, North Carolina, in pioneer days.

Doctor Henshaw was reared and educated at Alexandria and is also a graduate of the high school at Anderson, and during 1889-91 was a student of the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. He was a school teacher for several years, so that his experience as an educator is not confined to the dental profession. In September, 1894, he entered the Indiana Dental College of Indianapolis, from which he graduated April 6, 1897. Doctor Henshaw had located at Middletown, Indiana, in 1895, and an unusual professional success followed his labors there. In 1909 he removed to Indianapolis, and established his offices in the Pythian Building, where he is still located.

As to his work and attainments as a dental practitioner it is best to allow a member of his own profession to speak. Dr. Otto U. King, of Huntington, president of the Indiana State Dental Society, wrote for the Quarterly Bulletin of that society upon the occasion of Doctor Henshaw's election as Dean of the Dental College an appreciation from which the following paragraphs are fitly quoted:

"It is fitting and wise that the life long friend of Doctor Hunt should be selected by the trustees of the Indiana Dental College to serve as its Dean. The Indiana Dental College ranks among the best dental colleges in the country. The growth of this institution and its present efficiency is due largely to the incessant hard work of Doctor Hunt. Dr. Frederic R. Henshaw on July 18, 1914, was selected as Dean of the Indiana Dental College. He is the logical successor to Dr. George E. Hunt and it is predicted by his friends in the dental profession that as Doctor Henshaw possesses all the qualifications necessary for this position to which he has been honored that the Indiana Dental College will not only maintain its high standard but will be a leader in all educational lines pertaining to the advancement of the dental profession.

"Doctor Henshaw has been untiring in his efforts to raise the standard and efficiency of the dental profession ever since he began his practice. He has been held in the highest esteem by the members of



the dental profession as witnessed by the many honors bestowed upon him. He was selected in 1897 vice president of the Eastern Indiana Dental Society. In 1898 he was elected secretary of the Indiana State Dental Association, which position he held for two years.

"He is probably better known in Indiana as a member of the Board of Dental Examiners, having served on this board for thirteen years, ten years of which, 1903-14, he has been its capable and efficient secretary. He was elected vice president of the National Association of Dental Examiners in 1907. He was also elected president of the Indianapolis Dental Society in 1912. He is a member of the Northern Indiana Dental Society, Eastern Indiana Dental Society, Indiana State Dental Society, National Dental Association and a member of the National Association of Dental Examiners.

"Doctor Henshaw has contributed a number of papers to our dental literature on a variety of subjects and always takes a leading part in the review and discussion of papers in our society meetings. Doctor Henshaw has not only the educational qualifications to fill the position of dean-ship in the Indiana Dental College, but he also has the business capacity to maintain and increase the efficiency of the institution. Every dentist in Indiana should feel proud of the promotion of Doctor Henshaw to this high position of honor in our state. He possesses the necessary initiative, enthusiasm and tact to make a successful Dean."

The profession generally throughout the state has come to realize that the predictions made by Doctor King concerning the new dean have been amply fulfilled. Besides the responsibilities of that office he has conducted a very busy practice of his own. It was a special honor when in July, 1918, Governor Goodrich appointed him a member of the Indiana State Council of Defense. In July, 1918, Doctor Henshaw, who had served as special examiner for Indiana for the Surgeon General's office from the outbreak of the war, obtained leave of absence as Dean of the Dental College and accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the Dental Corps, United States Army, and was assigned to duty in the attending surgeon's office at Washington, D. C., being promoted to the grade of

major on September 9, 1918, serving as such until January 1, 1919. While a resident of Middletown Doctor Henshaw served nine years as a member of its school board. He is a member of the John Heron Art Institute of Indianapolis, is a Delta Sigma Delta college fraternity man and a Knight Templar Mason. He is a member of the Independent Turnverein and the Indiana Democratic Club of Indianapolis.

September 1, 1897, Doctor Henshaw married Mary Edith Strickler, of Middletown. They have one son, Frederic R. Henshaw, Jr., of whom his parents are very naturally proud. This young man was a student in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, "the West Point of the South," and was sent from there to the Officers Reserve Corps Training Camp at Plattsburg. After the course of training he returned to Indianapolis and in July, 1918, was recalled to Plattsburg, where he served as instructor in the bayonet until September 16, 1918, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry and assigned as an instructor in the school of this line at the University of Georgia. There he served until February, 1919, when he was discharged. He is now a student in Wabash College. Though only nineteen years old, he is six feet in height, and in brain and in character and high purpose as well as in physical perfection is "every inch a soldier."

HARRY WADE. The exceptional business and financial abilities of Mr. Wade have been exerted chiefly in behalf of the Knights of Pythias Order. The membership of that order throughout the Western Hemisphere is familiar with the work and position of Mr. Wade as president of the Insurance Department of the Supreme Lodge. In that office he has his business headquarters at Indianapolis, where he has also had his home for a number of years.

He represents a pioneer family of Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was born in 1863, son of H. H. and Clara (McCune) Wade. The Indiana pioneer of the family was his grandfather, I. F. Wade. A native of Virginia, I. F. Wade in early life moved to Middletown, Ohio, and from there in 1831 drove an ox team and wagon loaded with a printing press and outfit across the country to Crawfordsville, In-

diana. There he founded the Crawfordsville Record, one of the few newspapers published in Indiana eighty-five years ago. He was its editor and proprietor for a number of years, and some of the early files are still preserved and constitute practically the only original sources of the early history of that part of the state.

When Harry Wade was fourteen years old in 1877 his parents moved from Crawfordsville to Lafayette, where his father and mother still reside. His father served throughout the war with an Indiana regiment in the Union army. Harry Wade attended school both at Crawfordsville and Lafayette. He was still under age when he went into business for himself at Lafayette. His first effort at merchandising was with a bookstore, but gradually he enlarged a small stock of jewelry until it became the dominating feature of his business, and was also one of the leading shops for that merchandise. Mr. Wade gave up the role of merchant to enter the life insurance business. Therein he found the field where his talents as salesman counted for most. He won a quick success. His proved abilities as an insurance man were called into requisition in 1898 in connection with the insurance department of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, the headquarters of which are at Indianapolis. He had many of the responsibilities of the insurance department until 1903, when he was elected grand keeper of records and seals for the Indiana Grand Lodge, and served faithfully in that capacity until July, 1915. At that date he was chosen to his present office as president of the insurance department of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias. His jurisdiction embraces all of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba and the Philippines. There are few of the old line companies that extend the benefits of their organization over a wider territory.

Mr. Wade's official work has been distinguished by more than routine performance. One of the achievements credited to him is the building of the Indiana Pythian Building, a modern office building at Indianapolis. He originated the idea for the building, presented the plan to the Grand Lodge, and personally took upon himself the responsibility of selling the \$450,000 worth of bonds throughout Indiana, the proceeds of which were applied

to the construction of the building. It was begun in 1905 and completed in 1907. It was one of the first modern office buildings of the sky scraper type in Indianapolis, and is an interesting and effective monument to the enterprise, ability and initiative of Mr. Wade. It is also recognized as the finest Pythian building in the United States. Mr. Wade has rendered similar services to other cities in the state in the erection of local Pythian buildings.

He married Miss Anna E. Fullenwider, of Lafayette. They have two sons, Frederick H. and Harry Lee.

WILLIAM L. SANDAGE. The history of Indiana industry contains many noted and honored names, and there is place alongside the greatest of them for the Sandage family. William L. Sandage, one of the prominent manufacturers and inventors of the state, undoubtedly inherits some of his ability at least from his father, the late Joshua Sandage, who though he never achieved the fame that is associated with many of the wagon and plow manufacturers, supplied much of the inventive genius and skill which has brought so much fame to several industrial centers of the Middle West.

Joshua Sandage, now deceased, was born in Indiana and from early youth conducted a country blacksmith shop at his home in Perry County. Even while there he was a recognized mechanical and inventive genius. His invention largely took the direction of the making of plows. During the war in his home county of Perry he organized and was first lieutenant of a company which he hoped to take into the regular service. With that company he joined the troops that drove the Confederate raider Morgan out of Indiana. However, he was never assigned to regular duty, but with his company was stationed at Indianapolis and formed part of the Home Guards organization on duty at Camp Morton. This organization served without pay.

During the early '70s Joshua Sandage took his family to Moline, Illinois, and there became identified with the great plow manufacturing industry which has made the names of Moline and Rock Island synonymous with plow manufacture. At that time plow making was in its infancy. Joshua Sandage was patentee of



*W. L. Sandage.*



the first steel plow made at Moline. He also devised and was the first to use the process of the drop hammer for welding the plow. The patent office also records him as the patentee of the Sandage steel wagon skein. On account of his success and ingenuity in the plow industry he was called to South Bend, Indiana, and a short time afterward organized what was known as the Sandage Brothers Manufacturing Company. He spent the rest of his life in that city. His enthusiasm and ambition were contented with the working out of processes that in his case had their own reward, and apparently he did not have the business ability to capitalize all the fruits of his genius. His widow is still living.

A son of these parents, William L. Sandage was born in Perry County, Indiana, in 1866. He had the advantage of his father's companionship and direction in the mastery of mechanical trades, and was an efficient journeyman from early youth. His education was acquired in the schools of Moline and South Bend. Mr. Sandage developed his ability along the special line of die casting. In 1900 he came to Indianapolis, and that city has been his home for nearly twenty years. In 1905 he established the die casting business that, beginning on a small scale, has developed into the present Modern Die and Tool Company, the largest and most successful plant of its kind in the Middle West.

The plant was a particularly valuable unit in America's history because of its chief product, what is known as the bronze back bearing, invented by Mr. Sandage, and known commercially as the Victor bearing. With a normally large activity and demand for this product, the industry was forced to expand in every department through the exactions of the war, and it was a recognized war industry and supplied the government under contract with large quantities of Victor bearing for military trucks, tractors, aeroplanes, automobiles and other machinery used for war purposes. That the company is not a big manufacturing corporation is due to the unwillingness of Mr. Sandage to accept many tempting offers to use his plant as the basis of an extensive corporate stockholding concern, since he has preferred to continue his individual ownership on the successful basis which he established a number of years ago and which is a credit

to his name. Mr. Sandage is now greatly assisted and relieved of many of the exacting details of the business by his son-in-law H. C. Weist, a young business man of great capability who has brought both skill and enthusiasm into the business.

In the field of invention and other achievements to Mr. Sandage's credit is the National Voting Machine. With the manufacture of this product he is not now connected, however. His business for a number of years has been an important accessory of the great automobile industry of America, and he is himself an enthusiast on the subject of automobiles and understands practically every phase of automobile manufacture and the business in general. The employment of automobiles for pleasure purposes has constituted perhaps his chief recreation. He was one of the pioneer members of the Hoosier Automobile Club and similar organizations in various other cities and states. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and other Indianapolis civic organizations, including the Indianapolis Rotary Club.

At South Bend Mr. Sandage married Miss Laura Klingel, daughter of Jacob Klingel. The Klingel family for over half a century have been identified with the show business in South Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Sandage have a daughter, Katharine, wife of Mr. H. C. Weist, and they have one son, William H. Weist.

In 1917 Mr. Sandage bought a beautiful country home known as Walnut Hill, on the Illinois State Road seven miles north of the center of Indianapolis. There he and Mrs. Sandage and their daughter and her husband have most happy and restful surroundings for their domestic life. The residence is on an estate of several acres. The charm is enhanced by the beautiful floral and arboreal growth surrounding the residence, which is both costly and commodious, possessing every comfort and convenience, and arranged with all that perfect taste and good artistic proportions could demand.

WILLIAM TEMPLE HORNADAY, whose work as a zoologist has brought him renown, was born in Plainfield, Indiana, December 1, 1854. He studied zoology and museology in both the United States and Europe, and his work has taken him to all parts of the world.

Mr. Hornaday married Josephine Chamberlain, of Battle Creek, Michigan. He maintains his offices in Zoological Park, New York.

**DANIEL S. GOBLE, M. D.** A physician and surgeon at Evansville, where he has been in practice since 1906, Doctor Goble is a man of high standing in his profession, and the confidence of the public and his fellow practitioners in his ability is attested to by the fact that he is now serving as president of the Vanderburg County Medical Society.

Doctor Goble was born in Clark Township of Perry County, Indiana. His ancestors were pioneers in Perry County. His great-grandfather was a native of Massachusetts and served in the Revolutionary war; later removing to North Carolina. The grandfather Will Goble came to Indiana from North Carolina possibly the state of his birth.

At that time Ohio was the only state north of the Ohio River, and Indiana was a territory. There was no railroads and Will Goble followed one of the pioneer trails over the Blue Ridge Mountains and across the states of Tennessee and Kentucky to Indiana. He located in what is now Clark Township of Perry County. This was then a wilderness, filled with Indians who claimed it as their hunting ground. He acquired a tract of land and began the tremendous task of making a farm. He was in every way fitted for pioneer life, being of strong athletic build, a tireless worker, yet very fond of sports and hunting. The Indians frequently pitted their fleetest runners against him in foot races. He and his wife spent their last years in Perry County.

Daniel Goble, father of Doctor Goble, was also born in Clark Township and grew up amid pioneer scenes. He attended rural schools when it was the custom for the teacher to board around in the families of the pupils. Reared on a farm he inherited land, and his good judgment and ability enabled to build up one of the best farms in Perry County. He died at the age of eighty-one and was buried in the Lanman cemetery, on the farm where he had lived since his marriage.

Daniel Goble was married to Louisa Lanman, a native of Clark Township, daughter of George Lanman and grand-daughter of John Lanman. John Lanman was one

of the first settlers of that township and owned one of the first horse mills operated for the public in Perry County. Mrs. Louisa Goble died at the age of sixty years, the mother of the following children: George, John, Keith, Daniel S., Susan, Martha and Sarah.

Doctor Goble spent his youth in the environment of his father's farm. He attended district schools, and finished his literary education in the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. He began his life of usefulness as a teacher at the age of seventeen, and taught five terms in Perry County.

In the meantime he was diligently studying medicine under Doctor Lomax of Bristol, Indiana, and subsequently entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, where he graduated with the class of 1892. In 1907 he took a post-graduate course in the same institution. Doctor Goble was in practice at Chrisney, Indiana, until he sought a larger and better field for his skill and experience and removed to Evansville in 1906. Beside his official association with the Vanderburg Medical Society, he is a member of the Indiana State and the Ohio Valley Medical Associations and is for 1919 Vanderburg County's Health Commissioner.

He is affiliated with Evansville Lodge, No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons, and Orion Lodge Knights of Pythias. He and wife are active members of Olivet Presbyterian Church.

He married in 1893 Oma R. Cooper, a native of Perry County. Her father, Gabriel Cooper, for many years was a prominent and successful teacher in that county.

Doctor and Mrs. Goble have two daughters, named Mildred and Marjorie.

**H. R. PORTER**, though one of the younger men in the industrial life of Indiana, has had experiences and connections which are important items in industrial history, especially at Richmond.

He is superintendent of the Simplex Machine Tool Company's Richmond branch. The head offices of the Simplex Machine Tool Company, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the United States, are at Cleveland. It was in February, 1917, that the corporation acquired the Richmond Adding and Listing Machine Company, a plant well adapted for light

manufacturing. It has since been used for the manufacture of light tool machinery, especially 12-inch lathes, and under present operating conditions it employs about 200 persons.

Mr. Porter was born at Springfield, Ohio, in October, 1887, son of James G. and Laura (Moore) Porter. He attended grammar and high schools at Springfield and in 1901, at the age of fourteen, went to work with the Springfield Metallic Casket Company, working two years to learn the machinist's trade. He spent another three years with the Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Company, then was employed one year at Indianapolis by the Atlas Engine Works as a machinist, and in 1907 came to Richmond and spent four years as machinist with Gaar, Scott & Company. For another four years he was machine shop foreman of the Pilot Motor Car Company at Richmond, and another year as tool maker for the Teetor, Hartley Motor Company of Hagerstown, Indiana.

Mr. Porter had been a tool maker with the Adding and Listing Machine Company of Richmond about one year prior to its being taken over by the Simplex Machine Tool Company. On April 15, 1917, under the new ownership, he was made foreman of the assembly department, and since July 18, 1917, has been general superintendent of the entire plant, having especially heavy responsibilities during the rush of war work.

Mr. Porter married April 15, 1913, Miss Lucile Polglase, daughter of Peter and Susan Paxson Polglase of Richmond. Mr. Porter is an independent in politics, is affiliated with Webb Lodge No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the First Lutheran Church.

THOMAS RALPH AUSTIN, M. D., LL. D., was born in the parish of Hackney (originally Hackenaye), London, England, June 16, 1810. He was an uncle of Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate of England. He graduated at Oxford, and in 1832 came to New York, where on May 2d of that year he married Miss Martha Haigh. He went back to England and graduated in medicine, and then returned to America. He came West, and located in Indiana, in Harrison County, where his wife died in 1841. On November 17, 1847, he married Miss Jane McCauley in Harrison County, Indiana.

Mr. Austin entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and served at Jeffersonville, Terre Haute and Vincennes, coming on Easter, 1872, to St. James Church at the last named place—the historic building erected by Rev. B. B. Killikelly (see Sarah Killikelly). He was an enthusiastic Mason, and in May, 1861, was elected Grand Master of Indiana. On July 29, 1861, he enlisted as surgeon in the Twenty-Third Indiana Regiment. He was detached from the regiment in February, and appointed acting medical director, in which capacity he established the army hospitals at Paducah, Kentucky, and Bolivar and Dunlap Springs, Tennessee.

Mr. Austin resumed the ministry after his military service, and died at Vincennes February 5, 1884, highly honored in church and Masonic circles.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRUEBLOOD. Outside of political life no native of Indiana has exercised so great an influence on world conditions as Benjamin F. Trueblood. He was a descendant of John Trueblood, an Englishman, born in 1660, who married Agnes Fisher and emigrated to Carolina, where he died in 1692. His son Amos married Elizabeth Cartwright, a Quakeress, who was disowned by the meeting for marrying outside of the church, but later she and her husband were received into the meeting, and thenceforth the family were Friends.

Abel Trueblood, grandfather of Benjamin F., was born in North Carolina December 8, 1771. He married Mary Symons, and removed in 1816 to Washington County, Indiana, where he died in 1840. His son, Joshua Abel Trueblood, who was born March 25, 1815, and died November 7, 1887, at El Modena, California, was married in 1841 to Esther Parker, daughter of William and Elizabeth Parker, who died in Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1884. Their second son, Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, was born at Salem, Indiana, November 25, 1847.

There was no lack of good schools at Salem, and Benjamin prepared for college at the Blue River Academy, the Friends' school near Salem, and entered Earlham College, from which he graduated in 1869. He then studied theology, entered the ministry, and became professor of Greek and Latin at Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

In the fall of 1871 he returned to Earlham as governor, remaining for two winters. In 1874 he was made president of Wilmington College, Ohio, continuing until 1879, when he went to Penn College, Iowa, as president, and remained until 1890.

By this time Professor Trueblood had become an accomplished linguist, familiar with a dozen modern languages, and he was sent to Europe as representative of the Christian Arbitration Society of Philadelphia to lecture in European cities. In May, 1892, he was elected general secretary of the American Peace Society. He held this position until May, 1915, when he retired on account of failing health, and was elected honorary secretary of the society.

He was practically "the publicity department" of the American Peace Society. He edited *The Advocate of Peace*, its official organ, and *The Angel of Peace*, a periodical for children, and in addition delivered lectures and addresses throughout the country, wrote for newspapers and magazines, published a book and numerous pamphlets, attended and took part in all the international peace conferences from that of London in 1890 to that of Geneva in 1912, excepting the Budapest conference of 1896 and the Monaco conference of 1902, from which he was kept by health considerations; he also attended and addressed the dozen or more peace congresses held in this country.

An early member of the International Law Association, and of its executive council from 1905, he was a recognized authority on international law and a prominent member of the American Society of International Law. He was accorded private interviews with President McKinley concerning the Spanish-American war, with President Roosevelt concerning the Russo-Japanese war, with President Taft concerning the arbitration treaties, and with President Wilson concerning the army and navy program. Not even excepting his fellow-townsmen, Secretary John Hay, no other American did so much to promote the world peace doctrine as Benjamin Trueblood.

"Federation of the World," the book mentioned, was published in 1899, with a later edition in 1907. Among his pamphlets were "A Stated International Congress," "Washington's Anti-Militarism," "The

Christ of the Andes," "International Arbitration at the Opening of the Twentieth Century," "The Historic Development of the Peace Idea," "History of the American Peace Society and Its Work," "A Periodic Congress of the Nations," "The Cost of War," "How the Sunday Schools May Aid the Peace Movement," "Women and the Peace Movement," and accounts of the two Hague conferences.

On July 17, 1872, Mr. Trueblood married Sarah Huff Terrell, of New Vienna, Ohio, whom he had known as a student at Earlham. They had two daughters, Lyra Dale (Mrs. George Gregerson Wolkins), and Florence Esther (Mrs. Jonathan Mowry Steere), and a son, Irvin Cuyler, who died in 1877. After giving up the work as active secretary, Mr. Trueblood retired with his family to his home at Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, where he died October 26, 1916.

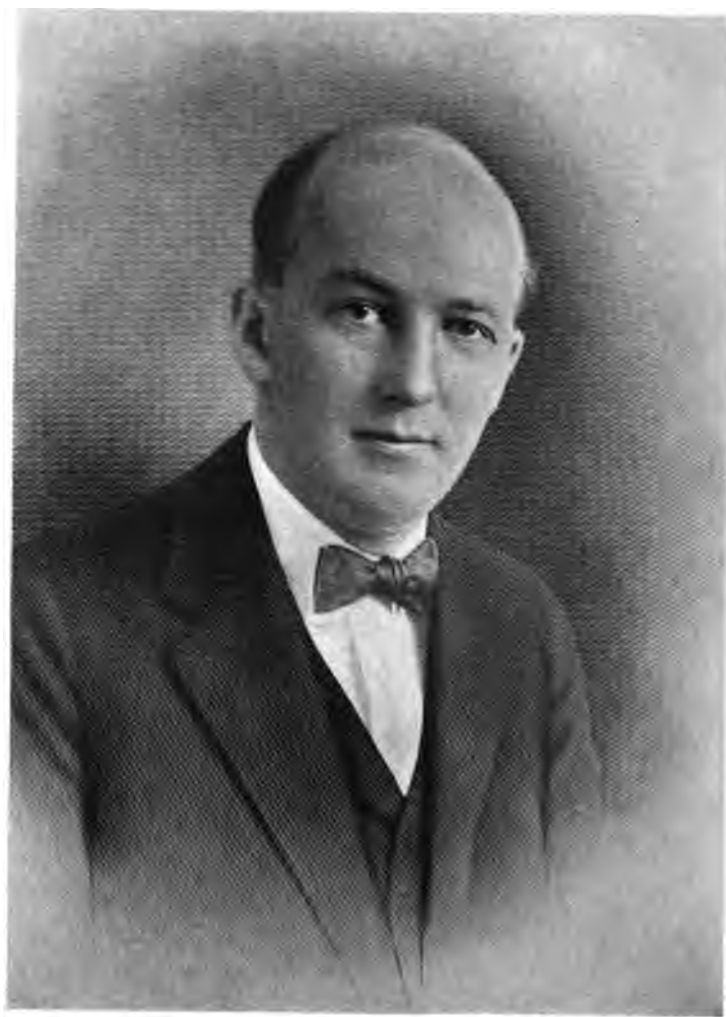
DAVID H. TEEPLE. While not one of the oldest David H. Teeple is one of the most widely experienced merchants and business men of Richmond, and is now senior partner of Teeple & Wessel, shoe merchants. Since boyhood he has come to know nearly every line of merchandising, but is an especial authority on the shoe trade, and has not only sold shoes at retail but was a traveling salesman for a number of years.

He was born on a farm in St. Mary's Township of Adams County, Indiana, in 1879, son of Isaac Teeple and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He lived on his father's farm for a number of years, attended school in winter, also spent three terms in the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, and at the age of eighteen was given a certificate and entrusted with the management of a country school in Wabash Township of his native county. He also taught the Bunker Hill School, the Fravel school and the Mount Zion school, all in Adams County.

Beginning in 1901 Mr. Teeple was for five years associated with the clothing and shoe business of his uncle, S. H. Teeple & Company, at Geneva, Indiana. His uncle then sold to Samuel S. Acker and the firm continued as Acker & Teeple four years. David Teeple, selling out to his partner, bought a shoe store at Shelbyville in Shelby County, Illinois, and was in business there for a year and a half. He first came to







*J. H. Campbell*

Richmond in 1910, opening a shoe store under the name Teeple Shoe Company. He developed this as a very prosperous enterprise and remained for seven and a half years, when he disposed of his interests to accept the post of traveling representative of the Holland Shoe Company of Holland, Michigan, with headquarters at Chicago. For a year and a half he interested the merchants of Chicago in his line, and also traveled over the states of Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Teeple then returned to Richmond and bought a half interest in his old store, and is now congenially and profitably located as one of the leading merchants of the city.

Mr. Teeple, who is unmarried, is affiliated with Masonry, including the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Mizpah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and in politics is an independent republican.

HENRY F. CAMPBELL, of Indianapolis, is a typical representative of the best type of American business men today, virile, strong, aggressive, successful. His name has already been associated with some of the outstanding institutions of the state, and even more substantial results may be expected from him in the future.

Mr. Campbell was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1882, son of Eben B. Campbell. In 1904 he graduated with the degree Civil Engineer from Lehigh University and has always had expert technical qualifications to guide him in his broad business enterprises. Mr. Campbell came to Indianapolis in 1908 to represent his father's and his own financial interests in the Overland Automobile Company and the Marion Motor Car Company. In 1910 the Campbell interests in these corporations were withdrawn, since which time Mr. Eben B. Campbell has had no financial investments in Indiana.

About that time Henry F. Campbell became associated with the organization of the Stutz Motor Car Company, and was one of the men primarily responsible for the development and success of that Hoosier enterprise. For a short time he was president and later was secretary and treasurer of the corporation until February, 1917, at which time he withdrew from the management.

The chief direction of Mr. Campbell's present activities is in agriculture and stock raising. He is owner of a two hundred fifty acre farm in Morgan County,

Indiana. On that farm he has developed the nucleus of a herd of Poland China hogs which are unexcelled in point of selection, breeding and other points admired by judges of swine. Conducting a hog ranch is not merely a diversion or a labor of love with Mr. Campbell. It is a business proposition, and incidentally is doing much for the betterment of stock standards throughout the state. He also owns and operates a large cattle ranch in Colorado and Wyoming, stocked with about 2,400 head of choice white face Herefords. With several others Mr. Campbell is interested in probably the largest wheat ranch in the United States, located in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Mr. Campbell is a man of means who is never content to be idle. He is always working and getting work done, and his presence in any community is an invaluable asset. As a resident of Indianapolis he is a member of the Columbia Club, is affiliated with the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is married and has two children.

DANIEL WAIT HOWE, eminent lawyer and judge, was born at Patriot, Indiana, October 24, 1839, a son of Daniel Haven and Lucy (Hicks) Howe, and a descendant of John Howe, the first settler of Marlborough, Massachusetts. Judge Howe graduated A. B. from Franklin College in 1857, and is a graduate of the Albany Law School, LL. B., with the class of 1867. After a service in the Civil war, in which he took part in many of its hard fought battles, he began the practice of law at Franklin in 1867, where he also served as city attorney and state prosecuting attorney. In 1873 he became a resident of Indianapolis. Here he served as judge of the Superior Court from 1876 until 1890, when he resumed the practice of the law, but is now retired.

Judge Howe married Inez Hamilton, a daughter of Robert A. and Susan Hamilton, of Decatur County, Indiana.

CHARLES E. COFFIN, formerly president of the Central Trust Company of Indianapolis and now treasurer of the Star Publishing Company, has had an active position in business and civic affairs at the capital for nearly half a century.

He was born at Salem, Washington

County, Indiana, son of Zachariah T. and Caroline (Armfield) Coffin. His father was a tanner by trade, and enjoyed a highly respected place in his community and served as justice of the peace. In 1862 the family removed to Bloomington, Indiana.

It was in that university town that Charles E. Coffin acquired part of his education. At the age of twenty he came to Indianapolis and went to work for the real estate firm of Wylie & Martin. At the end of six years his experience and other qualifications justified him in setting up a business of his own, and for over thirty years Mr. Coffin was one of the leading experts in realty values and in handling many of the larger operations involving real estate in the city. He was not only a broker, but has to his credit the opening up and placing on the market of a number of subdivisions in and around Indianapolis.

In 1899 Mr. Coffin organized the Central Trust Company and was its president until the company sold its building and business to the Farmers Trust Company. Mr. Coffin was also one of the organizers of the Indianapolis and Eastern Railroad Company, was one of its first stockholders and for a number of years its vice president. He still has a number of interests in business organizations, but gives most of his time to his duties as treasurer of the Star Publishing Company.

Mr. Coffin takes a due degree of proper pride in the fact that he was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Indianapolis Commercial Club in 1890 and was closely identified with the organization through its great constructive work in the making of a modern municipality. He served as president of the club in 1900. He was also one of the incorporators and served as a director of the Country Club and the Woodstock Club, has been a director of the Indianapolis Art Association, has served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and is now serving his twentieth year on the City Board of Park Commissioners. He is a charter member of the Columbia Club, a member of the Contemporary Club, the University Club, the Marion Club, the Society of Colonial Wars and treasurer of the Indiana Historical Society. Mr. Coffin is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a thirty-second degree

Mason, and a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

JOHN F. ACKERMAN has been a prominent merchant of Richmond for over thirty years, and is president of the John F. Ackerman Company, the highest class dry goods and notions store in Eastern Indiana. Mr. Ackerman is a man of the highest standing in his community, and his successful record is due to his long and close attention to his steadily increasing business interest. He has little of the thirst for adventure and travel which made of his son, Carl Ackerman, one of the most famous correspondents developed by the great war.

Mr. Ackerman was born at Richmond, September 7, 1863, son of Herman Henry and Caroline Elizabeth (Kruval) Ackerman. His father came from Neuenkirchen in Hanover when a young man of thirty years, while the mother came from Osnabrueck, Hanover, at the age of fifteen. Herman Henry Ackerman settled at Richmond and was employed as an engineer by Swayne, Dunn & Company. He died in 1867.

John F. Ackerman was the second in a family of four children. He attended public school very little during his youth, completing only the third grade. He then went to work at wages of \$4 a week stacking tanbark for the Wiggins tannery, and in 1878 was employed as errand boy and cashier by Leonard Haynes & Company, dry goods merchants. He worked along through different responsibilities, became manager of the calico stock, woollens, hosiery, underwear, and every other department of the store, until they went out of business in 1888. In the meantime he had carefully saved his money and after his marriage he took charge of the dry goods department of the L. M. Jones Company in 1888, and remained there until 1892, building up his branch of the business to very successful proportions. He and W. F. Thomas bought the Railroad store at Eighth and L streets, and the firm of Ackerman & Thomas were in business until 1899. He then rejoined the L. M. Jones establishment, and was again manager of the drygoods department until 1902, in which year with Albert Gregg, he bought a half interest in the Hoosier store and was one of the responsible managers of that

drygoods house until 1910, when he sold his interest. He then enjoyed a well earned rest for about a year, and in 1912 started at his present location on Main Street the John F. Ackerman Company, which is the premier store of its kind handling dry goods and notions in Richmond. The business is incorporated for \$10,000, and has a trade extending twenty-four miles in a radius around Richmond. Mr. Ackerman also owns the building in which his store is located. He is a member of the Commercial Club, of which his son Everett is treasurer. He is independent in politics, and a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

In 1887 Mr. Ackerman married Miss Mary Alice Eggemeyer, daughter of John and Caroline (Stiens) Eggemeyer of Richmond. The three children of their marriage are Carl W., aged twenty-nine; Everett J., aged twenty-seven, and Rhea Caroline, age twenty-five. Everett married Charlotte Allison, of Richmond, in 1912, and their two children are Margaret Ann, born in 1916, and Thomas Fielding, born in 1918. Rhea Caroline is a graduate of the Reid Memorial Hospital, where she took a three years' course as a nurse, and has served as a nurse with the Red Cross.

Carl W. Ackerman, the famous war correspondent, is twenty-nine years old and a native of Richmond. He graduated from high school and from 1907 to 1911 was a student in Earlham College. While in college he started the Press Club, the college paper, and successfully managed it. Earlham conferred upon him an honorary degree in June, 1917, at the same time that Orville Wright of Dayton was similarly honored. After graduating Carl Ackerman went to work for the Sidner-Van Riper Advertising Company of Indianapolis, serving nine months as a stenographer. About that time he heard Talcott Williams of the Columbia University School of Journalism talk, and nothing would satisfy him short of a course in that newly established branch of Columbia. He entered in 1912, and after nine months graduated as a member of the first class of twelve. He soon received an assignment with the United Press as a detail and office man, and had two important assignments which tested his mettle as a correspondent and reporter. One of these was an interview with President Wilson. When

the famous Captain Becker of the New York police scandal was convicted, and sent to Sing Sing, Carl Ackerman secured an interview while Becker was on his way to prison and brought out many facts not before made public concerning that remarkable conspiracy. After three months in New York Carl Ackerman was given charge of the Philadelphia office of the United Press, was legislative reporter at Albany, New York, in the 1913 session, and was then sent to Washington to interview all foreign embassies, remaining there until February, 1915. He was then given the coveted honor of Berlin correspondent for the United Press, and remained in Germany all through the early years of the war, finally coming out with Mr. Gerard, the United States ambassador, when America became involved. Carl Ackerman's reports on conditions in Germany have generally been accepted as the clearest and most accurate in all the great mass of correspondence that burdened the cables during the early years of the war. Several of his most widely read articles were published in the Saturday Evening Post, and after his return from Germany the Post sent him to Mexico and later to Switzerland, and he reviewed conditions in both countries. He is author of two widely read books, "Germany the Next Republic," and "The Mexican Dilemma," both published by the George H. Doran Company. More recently the New York Times sent him as eastern correspondent to Japan, Siberia and China, and he gave the first authentic account for American newspapers concerning the murder of the ex-Czar and family at Eketerinburg in Siberia by the Bolsheviks. Carl Ackerman now has his home at New Hope, Pennsylvania. In recent months he has appeared before audiences all over the United States lecturing on his war experiences and particularly on the subject "The Menace of Bolshevism." He married Mabel Van der Hoff of New York City in May, 1913. They have a son, Robert Van der Hoff Ackerman, born in 1914 in Germany, six months after his parents had gone to Berlin. Carl Ackerman is independent in politics. He is a member of the Lotus Club of New York, and an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Richmond. He is also a member of the Washington Press Club.

**FRANK S. SCHEIBLER.** One of the oldest and best patronized establishments in Richmond for retail meats is under the present proprietorship of Frank S. Scheibler, and it was founded many years ago by his father.

The present proprietor was born at Richmond December 19, 1877, son of Frank and Caroline (Minner) Scheibler. His father came from Germany at the age of twenty-one, learned the butcher trade in Cincinnati, and then came to Richmond, where he married and where he continued active in business until 1915. He died in 1917. He was an old and honored resident of the city. Frank S. Scheibler was third among four children. He attended St. Andrew's parochial schools, and after leaving school at the age of eighteen went to work for his father, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business in general details and also became skillful on its technical side. He was with his father for several years and since 1915 has been active head of the shop.

Mr. Scheibler is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1914 he married Miss Henrietta Lea, daughter of Harry and Philippine (Miller) Lea of Richmond. They have two children: Joseph, born in 1915, and Eleanor, born in 1916.

**ROBERT SANFORD FOSTER.** There is nothing of which America and Americans will be more proud in future years than the spirit of willingness with which men prominent in business and social affairs have left those positions to engage in the grim business of war, accepting places wherever duty called them, content and satisfied only that they could be of use and service in forwarding the great cause.

At the time this is written in 1918 the Red Cross and related activities call for far more of the time and strength of Robert Sanford Foster than his private business. Mr. Foster is president of the Robert S. Foster Lumber Company, a business which is a continuation of the old Foster Lumber Company, established more than forty-five years ago in Indianapolis. The name Foster probably has as many and important associations with the lumber business of Indiana as any other that might be mentioned. It is also a name honored

and respected in many ways in the capital city.

The Fosters have been residents of Indiana for more than a century, and came to the bleak shores of New England nearly three centuries ago. The first American ancestor was Edward Foster, a practicing lawyer from Kent County, England. He arrived in America in 1633 and founded the Scituate, Massachusetts, branch of the English Fosters. For six generations the Fosters remained in Massachusetts. Riley Shaw Foster, grandfather of the Indianapolis business man, was of English and New England descent, and was a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wright) Foster of Bristol, New York, who, however, were born and married in Massachusetts. They moved to New York State in 1800. On his maternal side Riley Shaw Foster was seventh in descent from Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was the original of St. Gaudens statue of "The Puritan" at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Riley Shaw Foster was born in Ontario County, New York, December 30, 1810, and came to Indiana in 1814. He conducted a furniture store and a cabinet making shop at Vernon in Jennings County, Indiana, and afterwards for many years was the leading druggist of that town. In 1868 he moved to Indianapolis, where he lived retired. He was a whig and republican, and he and his wife members of the First Christian Church at Indianapolis. Riley Shaw Foster married Sarah J. Wallace, a native of Ireland and of the famous Wallace Clan of Scotland.

The founder of the Foster lumber business in Indianapolis was the late Chapin Clark Foster, who died at Indianapolis June 28, 1916. He was born at Vernon, Indiana, April 15, 1847, obtained his early education in the schools of his native village and in 1861, at the age of fourteen entered the institution at Indianapolis now known as Butler College. His studies there were interrupted when on May 18, 1864, he volunteered and enlisted as a private in Company D of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was in the Army of the Cumberland and he was on duty the hundred days of his enlistment. Subsequently he was assigned as a member of the commission which took testimony and received

claims made by the citizens of Southern Indiana who had been injured or suffered property loss through the raid of General Morgan through that portion of the state. Chapin Clark Foster was the youngest of five brothers who served in the Civil war. The others were William Foster, in the Morgan raid, Major General Robert S. Foster, Captain Edgar J. Foster and Captain Wallace Foster.

After his army service Chapin C. Foster continued his work in Butler College, but in the spring of 1865 became disbursing officer for the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis. He was there for six years and then for two years was bookkeeper in the old mercantile house of L. S. Ayers & Company. Chapin Clark Foster identified himself with the lumber business at Indianapolis in 1872. From that time forward practically until his death he was one of the leading lumbermen of Indiana. He had various business associates and operated under different firm names, but for many years was president and executive head of the Foster Lumber Company. His success as a lumber dealer naturally made him prominent in lumbermen's organizations. He was a charter member and one year president of the Indiana Lumbermen's Association and for several years was president of the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company. He served as vice president two terms and member of the executive committee of the Indiana Manufacturers Association, and was a charter member and for a number of years on the executive committee and later secretary of the Indianapolis Employers Association. He was also a charter member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, served twice as its vice president, was a member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club from the time of its organization and was its first vice president, was the first president of the Columbia Club after its incorporation, was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Country Club and its first president. He was also a member of the Marion Club, charter member of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army Republic and for many years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. Politically he was a devoted supporter of the republican party, though he never sought official honors.

Chapin Clark Foster married in 1873, Harriet McIntire, who is still living in Indianapolis. She has long been prominent in social and charitable affairs and her name is permanently linked with Indiana authors and literary work. In 1894 she founded the Indiana Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was the first state regent, holding that office six years, and afterwards being made the first honorary state regent. She also founded the first eight chapters in Indiana. Her father, Rev. Dr. Thomas McIntire, was for twenty-six years superintendent of the Indiana State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis, and out of those early associations Mrs. Foster acquired a knowledge and sympathy which have made her an effective instrument in every movement toward the solution of problems connected with the administration of public institutions for defective and unfortunate people. In 1878, at the request of Rev. O. McCullough, she wrote a pamphlet upon the education of the feeble minded, addressed to the Legislature then sitting, and this pamphlet changed the minority vote to a majority vote in favor of building the school for the feeble minded at Fort Wayne. In 1888 she was author of a paper on Indiana Authors, prepared for the Indianapolis Woman's Club. This contained besides personal reminiscences a list of over 250 Indiana writers. The paper was widely used in the public schools, Indiana University, Technical Institute, and Indiana Library School. In 1885 she also prepared a Memoir of her father, Rev. Dr. Thomas McIntire, and in 1908 she wrote a Memoir of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Foster for many years was vice president for Indiana of the Northwest Genealogical Society. She is also a member of the Indiana Historical Society and of the Red Cross, and wrote for the Indiana Historical Society "Memories of the National Road," published in the Indiana Historical Magazine in March, 1917. Mrs. Foster is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was director and secretary and is now director emeritus of the Indianapolis Orphans Society. For fourteen years she was a member of the Citizens Library Committee, Public Li-

brary, and gave much time to the careful selection of new books for the public library of Indianapolis.

Her father, Dr. Thomas McIntire, was born at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, December 25, 1815, and died at Indianapolis September 25, 1885. He was educated in Hanover College and Franklin College, graduating from the latter in 1840 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1842. Forty years of his life were given to the educational and administrative work of public institutions for the deaf and dumb. He was instructor in the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institute from 1842 to 1845, founded, and from 1845 to 1850 was superintendent of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb Institute at Knoxville, Tennessee, and following an interval in which he conducted a bookstore at Columbus, was made superintendent in 1852 of the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Institute, an office he filled until 1879. From 1879 to 1882 he was superintendent of the Michigan Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute at Flint, and then founded the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, where he served from 1883 until shortly before his death. September 26, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Barr, of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of John Barr and Nancy Nelson, granddaughter of two of the founders of Columbus, Ohio. Doctor and Mrs. McIntire had five daughters, Mrs. Chapin C. Foster; Alice, who died in childhood; Mrs. Merrick N. Vinton, of New York; Mrs. Charles Martindale; and Mrs. Morris Ross, of Indianapolis.

Chapin C. Foster and wife had three children: Mary McIntire, Robert Sanford and Martha Martindale. Mary McIntire, who died June 13, 1905, was the wife of Charles H. Morrison, and mother of Robert Foster Morrison, born June 10, 1905. Martha Martindale Foster married July 16, 1911, Maj. Howard C. Marmon, United States America, now in command of McCook Aviation Field at Dayton, Ohio.

Robert Sanford Foster, whose career is in many important respects a continuation of his father's activities and influences, in the City of Indianapolis, was born in the sixteen block on East Washington Street, Indianapolis, June 16, 1876. His early education and training would have been an adequate preparation for any profession or vocation he might have chosen. He

attended the Boys Classical School at Indianapolis, Butler College, and finished in Princeton University. He was a student at Princeton when Woodrow Wilson was one of the professors of that institution.

From college he returned home to become associated with his father in the lumber business, and several years ago he organized the R. S. Foster Lumber Company, which continues at the old location of his father's company. Mr. Foster is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia Club, and the First Presbyterian Church.

His interests and sympathies and activities have made him respond to every call upon his services since America entered the great war. At the present time he is serving as field director of the Red Cross for Fort Benjamin Harrison and Speedway, and also for the Vocational Training Detachments within the state.

October 16, 1906, Robert S. Foster married Miss Edith Jeffries, daughter of Rev. W. H. and Elsie (McFain) Jeffries. Her father is a graduate of Princeton College. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have one daughter, Mary Edith, born July 31, 1907.

**HOMER V. WINN.** Indianapolis has present abundant opportunities to Homer V. Winn in its business and civic affairs. He is an Illinois man, but after a varied experience as a sales manager and merchant in that state and elsewhere, removed to Indianapolis and became identified officially with some of the older organizations and has helped promote some of the newer forces in the commercial and civic life of the capital city.

Mr. Winn was born at Brocton, Illinois, March 12, 1883, a son of Marion and Samantha H. (Haines) Winn. His grandfather went to Edgar County, Illinois, from Zanesville, Ohio, and became a well known figure in that section of the Prairie State. He was a farmer, a republican, a Methodist, and died at Kansas, Illinois, in 1917, in advanced years. The oldest of his eight children was Marion Winn, who had the distinction of being the only republican sheriff Edgar County ever had, and even at that he was elected by the largest majority ever given in any previous campaign for that office. He served as sheriff of Edgar County from 1894 to 1902. He was a man of good education,



a farmer by occupation, and for several years has lived retired at Brocton, being now sixty-eight years of age. He served a number of years as a member of the County School Board. He is a Scottish Rite Mason.

Homer V. Winn was the youngest of the six children of his parents and received his early training in the public schools of Illinois. For a time he was deputy United States marshal at Springfield, Illinois, under Marshal C. P. Hitt. Later he engaged in the retail clothing business at Paris, Illinois, under the name of The Winn Company, and was its managing partner. He was in that business for ten years. He also served as sales manager for the Southern Motors Company of Louisville, Kentucky, and as manager of the sales promotion department of the Cadillac Company of Indiana. Mr. Winn is now giving most of his time to a broader service of sales organization and advertising, and until March, 1918, was member of the firm Aldred and Winn, which was established in 1915 as an advertising agency, especially adapted to the promotion of sales of large industrial and manufacturing enterprises.

Mr. Winn is secretary of the Indianapolis Real Estate Board and is also secretary of the Community Welfare League, which he organized in 1916. He is a member of the Advertising Club of Louisville, Kentucky, and the Kiwanis and Optimist clubs of Indianapolis. December 20, 1906, at Paris, Illinois, Mr. Winn married Miss Emma Link. They have a daughter, Katherine, born August 20, 1917.

**WILLIAM P. MALOTT.** The Malott family, represented by William P. Malott of Indianapolis, is one of the best known in Indiana. The Malotts were pioneers and through different generations have been dynamic forces for business ability and probity. None of the name has ever been other than honorable and straightforward in his relationships, and many of them have been real leaders in educational, religious and charitable affairs.

At a time when the maps of the western country showed very few towns and when the Falls of the Ohio were a conspicuous point, Hiram Malott, who was of French Huguenot ancestry, journeyed down the Ohio and established his home near the

Falls at the budding village of Louisville, Kentucky. A son of this pioneer Kentuckian was Michael A. Malott, who was born near Jeffersontown in Jefferson County, Kentucky, about ten miles from Louisville. He grew up and married in his native state. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hawes. From Kentucky Michael Malott moved across the Ohio River into the largely unbroken and unsettled country of Southern Indiana, and established a home at Leesville in Lawrence County. Still later he removed to Bedford, where for years he was prominent in business and public affairs. He was a banker, long held the office of president of the Bedford Bank, and in 1847 was elected to represent Lawrence County in the State Senate. He was one of the forceful men in the legislative session and in order to reach Indianapolis in the absence of railroad facilities from Lawrence County he made the journey on horseback. He was a strict business man, proverbially honest and upright in all his dealings, and his record can be recalled with satisfaction not only by his family but by all who take pride in Indiana citizenship. He was a democrat in politics. He died in 1875. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Mooney, and of their children the fifth was William P. Malott.

William P. Malott was born at Bedford, Indiana, February 16, 1840, one of seven sons and three daughters. His home remained at Bedford until 1895, when he came to Indianapolis. As a youth he responded to the call for military service and on July 21, 1861, upon the organization of the Twenty-First Indiana Infantry, he joined the band and was its leader. The regiment was later reorganized and became part of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery. Mr. Malott was in service about eighteen months. As the result of a special act of Congress disbanding all regimental bands he was granted an honorable discharge at New Orleans September 11, 1863. During his service as band leader he had under him the youngest man known to have had his name on the muster rolls of the United States army. The name of this man, or rather boy, was Eddie Black, who at the time of his enlistment was 8½ years old. Mr. Malott was in the Butler campaign around the coast to New Orleans and was present when Baton Rouge was

conquered by the Union troops. On May 2, 1862, his band was the first to play in New Orleans after it was captured by Butler's army.

Mr. Malott had begun his business career at the age of sixteen as a dry goods merchant. In 1874 he took up the operation of the Bedford Woolen Mills. In 1882 he became cashier of the Bedford Bank. Since coming to Indianapolis Mr. Malott has been engaged in the retail coal business. In politics he is a democrat. In 1916 he completed a half century record as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He joined the order at Bedford and has always kept his membership there. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Malott among friends and associates has always been noted for the sunshine of his temperament and disposition and his unselfish devotion to the amelioration of the griefs of his fellow men. What he has been able to do through acts of personal kindness perhaps furnishes him a greater consolation in his declining years than any of his business successes. For over fifty years he was happily married. Mr. Malott is a lover of music and in his younger days played several instruments. His wife was an accomplished pianist and often accompanied him. Music was one of a number of common resources which brought them the greatest of enjoyment. It was true of Mr. and Mrs. Malott that they were mated as well as married. Their lives were congenial, and the heaviest sorrow Mr. Malott has been called upon to bear was when his beloved companion was taken from him six years ago.

On June 20, 1865, he married Florence O. Mitchell, daughter of Jesse A. Mitchell. Mrs. Malott died October 5, 1913. They were the parents of six children: Frank; Charles M.; Kate, deceased; Albert, deceased; Attia, who married Harvey B. Martin; and Charlotte, deceased.

**COLONEL JOHN T. BARNETT.** An honored resident of Indianapolis for many years, a native of Hendricks County, Indiana, the career of Colonel John T. Barnett is one that reflects honor upon his native state. He was the first Hendricks County boy to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and he saw much active service as an offi-

cer of the regular United States Army in the far west when that section of the country needed the constant vigilance and protection of the military forces. He also has the distinction of being the second man of Hendricks County to command a regiment in a war, and was the only democratic colonel in the Spanish-American war from the State of Indiana. Aside from his military record Colonel Barnett has long been prominent in business affairs and in civic life.

He was born three miles west of Danville, Indiana, September 2, 1851. He is a son of William and Nancy (Buchanan) Barnett, and of most honorable ancestry. His mother was a direct descendant of George Buchanan, eminent as a Scottish scholar, historian and poet. Colonel Barnett's maternal great-grandfather, Alexander Buchanan, was born in Scotland, a member of the old Buchanan clan, and on emigrating to the United States became identified with the colonial cause in the war for independence and saw active service in a New Jersey regiment throughout the Revolutionary war. Colonel Barnett's father was a native of Virginia. The record of the family there begins with John Barnett, who died about the beginning of the Revolutionary war. James, son of John, moved to Kentucky in 1808, and was a farmer and died in Shelby County. William Barnett, father of Colonel Barnett, came to Indiana in 1833 and was a pioneer in Hendricks County, where he acquired land from the government, and it was on that farm Colonel Barnett was born. William Barnett was unusually well educated for his time and was a teacher as well as a farmer. He gave each of his children the best obtainable educational advantages and did much for the general cause of educational enlightenment in his home county. Colonel Barnett's father lived to the age of seventy-one and his mother died at the age of seventy-nine.

As a boy Colonel Barnett attended the schools of his native township and also the old Danville Academy. For one year he taught school. In 1871 he entered Asbury, now DePauw, University, and as a member of the class of 1875, completed his freshman year in that institution. About that time upon the recommendation of Gen. John Coburn, then a congressman,



*John S. Barrett*



from his district, he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Entering the Academy in June, 1873, he graduated in June, 1878, standing fourteenth in his class and with specially creditable marks in mathematics and kindred subjects. His course had been interrupted in the academy for a year on account of severe illness from typhoid fever. On his graduation he was assigned as second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry. After his leave of absence he joined his regiment October 1, 1878, at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyoming. It will serve to indicate the period in which Colonel Barnett's military services were rendered when it is recalled that only two years before his graduation had occurred the tragedy of the Custer massacre in the northwest, and for nearly a decade thereafter there was more or less constant danger of Indian uprising. In addition to this special service the United States troops were kept almost constantly on duty as a primary source of law and order in territories and domains where white settlement was just beginning and where the conditions of the border still prevailed. Colonel Barnett was an active officer in the regular United States Army for nine years, and was stationed at various posts and on detached duty both in Wyoming and Texas. On account of disability incurred in the line of duty he was compelled to retire in 1886, and his name has since been on the retired list of the United States Army.

On leaving the army Colonel Barnett located at Danville, Indiana, but in 1893 removed to Indianapolis. His health having improved in the meantime, he engaged in the hardware business at Piqua, Ohio, in the spring of 1894, as the principal owner, president and manager of the Barnett Hardware Company. He remained a resident of that Ohio city until 1899, when, selling his interests, he returned to Indianapolis. Here he was engaged in the pharmaceutical business until a return of his old disease caused him to give it up. Later, his health improving, he entered the real estate, loan and insurance business, which he still continues with offices at 50 North Delaware Street in Indianapolis. His interest in military affairs has always been keen, and in many ways he has rendered invaluable service to his na-

tive state in keeping up military organizations. In 1893 Governor Matthews appointed him assistant inspector general of the Indiana National Guard, with the rank of major. He resigned in 1894 on account of his absence from the state. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he offered his services to the secretary of war and to the governors of Indiana and Ohio. The Indiana governor gladly availed himself of his experience and abilities, appointing him colonel and commander of the 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Following his appointment in May, 1898, he took his regiment to Camp Alger, Virginia, where the regiment was stationed and also at Thoroughfare Gap in the same state and at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, throughout the following summer. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Mount in Indianapolis about the last of November, 1898. During about half of this time Colonel Barnett was commander of his brigade, and while at Camp Alger for a short time commanded the Second Division of the Second Army Corps.

Colonel Barnett is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, has served as president of the Indiana Chapter, and has been on the Board of Managers since 1899. He is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Spanish War Veterans and Spanish War Camp, and has been commander of all these organizations. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis he is chairman of its military committee. While at DePauw University he was affiliated with the Sigma Chi Greek letter fraternity, and was president of the Alumni Chapter at Indianapolis for a year. He has been a Mason since the age of twenty-one, and in politics has always been identified with the democratic party and is a member of the Democratic Club and a member of its advisory committee. He also belongs to the Central Christian Church.

While his own name will always have associations with the military affairs of his country, the military spirit and the military record of the family will not close with him. In the present great World war he has two nephews who are serving with the rank of captain and one who is a lieutenant. And it must be a source of great pride and satisfaction to Colonel Barnett that his only living son and child

won distinction as an American soldier and officer in the present crisis. As a major in this great conflict he served in France for one year.

Colonel Barnett married December 18, 1879, Emma Charlotte Peirsol, only daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Peirsol, a prominent family of Hendricks County. Her father was a successful merchant and banker at Danville. Mrs. Barnett, who died in May, 1892, was the mother of two sons: William P., who died at birth; and Chester P., born January 14, 1887. In 1893 Colonel Barnett married Cora B. Campbell, daughter of L. M. Campbell, a well known lawyer of Danville, Indiana.

Chester P. Barnett, emulating the career of his father is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was assigned with the rank of second lieutenant to the Fifteenth United States Cavalry. In July, 1916, Governor Ralston of Indiana appointed him major of the Third Battalion with the Third Regiment of the Indiana National Guard for service on the Texas border. He was mustered out of that service in March, 1917, and soon afterward, with the outbreak of the war with Germany, was appointed major in the Adjutant General's Department of the United States Army and put in charge of the Intelligence Bureau of the Department of the East in the latter part of June, 1917. From those duties, continued until the middle of December, 1917, he was ordered to France as adjutant general of the Second Brigade of Field Artillery of the Second Division of regular troops, and is now on duty with the Expeditionary Forces under General Pershing.

Major Barnett has his home in Indianapolis. He is owner of a large and valuable estate in Hendricks County. In 1911 he married Katharine Davis Brown, a granddaughter of Henry Gassaway Davis, former United States senator and one time democratic candidate for vice president. Major Barnett and wife have one son, Davis Peirsol Barnett, born January 27, 1913.

GENE STRATTON PORTER, who has won fame as an author, was born on a farm in Wabash County, Indiana, in 1868, and Indiana is still her home. She is a daughter of Mark and Mary (Shellenbarger) Strat-

ton, and in 1886 she was married to Charles D. Porter.

Among her most celebrated works may be mentioned "Laddie" and "The Girl of the Limberlost," and her home is Limberlost Cabin, Rome City, Indiana.

HARRY B. SMITH. By reason of the unprecedented conditions then prevailing there were more interests and vital considerations involved in the appointment of an adjutant general of the state in 1917 than had been true for the previous thirty or forty years. To this office Governor Goodrich called in January, 1917, Harry B. Smith, than whom probably no man in the state was better fitted by reason of previous experience and long and studied familiarity with state military affairs.

Forty years previously, on September 27, 1877, Harry B. Smith as a private joined the Indianapolis Light Infantry of the National Guard. He rose through the different grades until he became brigadier general. During the Spanish-American war he was colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Military technique, military organization, the strengthening of the personnel and development of an effective system, are all subjects with which Mr. Smith is familiar through his forty years' experience, and in his present capacity he is in a position to infuse the proper spirit into the military affairs still under the jurisdiction of the state, and thereby render a splendid service not only to Indiana, but the nation as well.

General Smith was born at Brownsburg, Hendricks County, Indiana, October 20, 1859, son of Fountain P. and Jane Z. (Parker) Smith. His parents were natives of Fleming County, Kentucky, and were children when their respective families moved to Hendricks County, Indiana. They grew up there and married, and Fountain P. Smith after mastering the common branches of learning in the public schools attended the summer normal schools common in those days and fitted himself for teaching. For a number of years he taught school, and during the Civil war was in the Quartermaster's Department. In January, 1866, he moved to Indianapolis, and for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died in March, 1913, and his

wife in August, 1914. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, General Smith being the only survivor.

The latter grew up at Indianapolis from the age of seven, and that city has for the most part been his home throughout his life. He was educated in the grammar, high and commercial schools of the city and for many years was in business as a traveling representative of a large steel plant. He also became interested in politics at an early day, and has been one of the stalwart figures in republican ranks for many years. He was nominated and elected auditor of Marion County in 1894 and was re-elected in 1898, filling that office with admirable efficiency for eight years.

He is a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs, and is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1881 he married Miss Lillie G. Boynton. Her father, Dr. Charles S. Boynton, was surgeon of the Twenty-Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. General and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Ethel. She is the wife of James M. Davis, of Indianapolis, and they have a daughter, named Dorothy.

JOHN LAUCK is president of the South Side State Bank of Indianapolis. While in point of aggregate resources this is not one of the largest banks of the state, it stands among the best in matter of solidity, financial service and in every element of true prosperity. It is to banks of this character that the great bulk of the nation's resources are committed and in them will be found the representative power and character of American finance. The South Side State Bank has enjoyed a wonderful growth since its establishment, and while its capital is still \$50,000 the confidence of the public in its management is reflected by over \$500,000 in deposits, while the total resources are over \$625,000. Besides Mr. Lauck as president the vice president is William Hart and the cashier L. A. Wiles.

The president of the institution has spent nearly all his life in Indianapolis and is a son of Michael Lauck, a native of Germany, born in Alsace, the border country between Germany and France, in 1818. He was of German ancestry. However

much America may at the present time regard with distress and fear the methods and character of the ruling house in the German Empire, there is reason for all the more emphasis upon the sterling character of the real German people, particularly those who, impelled by a spirit of freedom, left that country in the eventful days of the '40s and transplanted their homes and their ideas to free America. Michael Lauck was a real product of the German revolution of 1848. Up to that time he had lived in the old country and had learned and followed the architectural iron worker's trade. In Germany he married Mary Augustin. On account of the political struggles which drove thousands of the best sons of Germany to the New World following 1848, he came to America in 1849, and lived for some years in Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and Newport, Kentucky. In 1861 Michael Lauck brought his family to Indianapolis, and this was his home until his death in 1866. Soon after coming to America he became a naturalized citizen and none could surpass him in loyalty to the land of his adoption. He was a democratic voter, and a member of the Catholic Church. He and his wife had nine children, the three now living being Peter W., John and Anthony J., all residents of Indianapolis.

Mr. John Lauck was born in Kentucky in March, 1854, and came to Indianapolis with his parents at the age of seven years. Here he attended the parochial schools, and in 1882 engaged in business for himself in the sheet metal and hardware trade. He was active in that line until 1912, and still has large interests in the business, being vice president of the Indianapolis Corrugating Company.

He was one of the men who organized the South Side State Bank in 1912, and the service of that institution and its rapid growth and prosperity must be largely credited to his efficient management as president from the beginning.

Mr. Lauck is a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. In 1881 he married Caroline Wagner. They became the parents of nine children. Three are deceased, George, Gertrude and Clara. Those still living are: John P., Charles M., Frank A., Agnes J., Albert F. and Cecelia. Agnes is now Mrs. August Mueller.

**AUSTIN B. GATES.** Of the older Indiana families few have sustained so well their pristine vigor and have shown greater ability to adapt themselves to the changing conditions, whether those of the wilderness or modern business affairs, as the family of Gates. It is widely and honorably known in several counties of the state, and a number of the family have been and are connected with the City of Indianapolis.

Of the older generation one of the last survivors was the late Austin B. Gates, who died at his home in Indianapolis February 1, 1909. Throughout a long and active career he was identified with many branches of the livestock industry and was best known to Indianapolis people through having founded a livery stable at Alabama and Wabash streets in 1864, an institution which he conducted until his death, for a period of forty-five years.

His earliest ancestor of whom there is record was Joshua Gates, his grandfather, who lived and probably died in the State of New York. The father of Austin B. Gates was Avery Gates, who was born in New York State May 22, 1780. He married there Polly Toby, and early in the last century brought his wife and one child to the trackless wilderness of the West, traveling down the Ohio River on flatboats, and about 1807 located on land near Connersville in Fayette County, Indiana. As the date indicates, he was there seven or eight years before Indiana was admitted to the Union and his home was in fact on the very northern frontier of the then inhabited section of Indiana. His children grew up in the midst of the wilderness filled with wild game and Indian neighbors. Avery Gates was a farmer and stockman and also operated a sawmill in Fayette County. He died January 4, 1865, and his widow on September 9, 1873. They had seven children: Celina, who was born in New York State and came west with her parents in infancy; Avery B., who was the first child born in Indiana, the date of his birth being January 14, 1808; Luiann; Emeline; Caroline; Alfred B., who was born November 13, 1823, and concerning whom and his branch of the Gates family more particulars will be found on other pages of this publication; and Austin B.

Austin B. Gates, the youngest of his

father's family, was born near Connersville, on a farm in Fayette County, July 22, 1825. That he was of most hardy and long lived stock is indicated by the fact that he and all the other children were close to or past the age of four score when they died. He lived with his parents until after his marriage, attended subscription schools in the country, worked on the farm and also helped his father in the operation of the sawmill. In early manhood he carried out a plan which he had carefully considered of going to Iowa, which in the meantime had become the western frontier, and there bought up cattle and drove them on the hoof to Cincinnati to market. These early activities as a cattle drover gave him his start in life. During the Civil war period the old homestead was sold and the family removed to Dublin, Indiana. Here Austin B. Gates, through his interest in livestock, established a livery business and operated a feed and sales barn. From there he removed to Indianapolis in 1864, and continued the livery business as above stated. While the Civil war was in progress he also was a Government contractor, buying up horses and mules all over the country. Even into old age he continued operations as a livestock dealer. While at Dublin he had organized the firm of Gates & Pray, auctioneers, and this firm became widely known throughout the entire State of Indiana.

Austin B. Gates is remembered as an exceedingly reserved man, quiet but firm, generous to a fault. He was slow to make up his mind but when once made up he was rarely moved from his objective. He was kind and just in his family, but held a firm, governing hand. He could not resist the importunities of the unfortunate, and this failing cost him the greater part of his wealth. Few men had more friends than Austin B. Gates.

On February 10, 1863, at Dublin, Indiana, he married Emily Thayer. She survived him and died in Indianapolis May 14, 1911. They were the parents of six children: Mamie E.; Frank, deceased; Frederick E.; Stella F., wife of Robert W. Jordan; Anna, deceased; and Ernest M.

An active representative of the family in business affairs at Indianapolis today is Frederick E. Gates, who was born at Indianapolis October 6, 1866. He was edu-



cated in the public schools and when still a boy started out to make his own way in the world. His first employment was as a designer of tiles in the employ of the United States Encaustic Tile Works. The tile business in its various ramifications has been his chief line of work ever since. A thorough groundwork and experience was acquired in the six years he spent with the Encaustic Company. From that he started for himself in the wood mantle and tile business, and on abandoning this he removed to Cincinnati, where for several years he was in the marble mosaic tile business. In 1898, returning to Indianapolis, Mr. Gates founded a new industry under his individual name, and in 1905 incorporated the F. E. Gates Marble & Tile Company. In 1912 this company established at Brightwood the first and only marble mill in Indiana. It is a flourishing and distinctive industry.

Mr. Gates is a republican, a Knight Templar Mason, also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is affiliated with Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In August, 1888, he married Miss Belle M. Beatty, who died November 26, 1916, leaving three daughters, Grace E., Dorothy W. and Emily.

CHARLES E. CARTER has been a resident of Anderson more than fifteen years, much of his time having been taken up by employment with the industries of that city, but he is now the capable manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company store of the city. While this is one of hundreds of similar stores scattered throughout the country, exemplifying the standard methods and merchandise of a business which has found favor with the American buying public, it is also true that no small part of the success of the Anderson store is due to the personality and the ability of its manager.

Mr. Carter was born at Hartford City, Indiana, October 3, 1875, a son of Isaac J. and Mary (Reynolds) Carter. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, but the family has been in America for many generations. Mr. Carter grew up as a farm boy and attended the public schools of Fairmont in Grant County. At the age of sixteen he went to work in a restaurant as a cook, and during his spare hours attended public school. He was with that restaurant four years,

and then became a "gatherer" in a glass factory at Converse, Indiana. His next job was in a tin plate mill at Elwood, Indiana, as "catcher," and that was his principal work for a period of fourteen years. The factories with which he was connected were part of the American Sheet Steel & Tin Plate Company, and in 1902 Mr. Carter moved to Anderson and went to work in the local mill of the corporation here.

On leaving the mills he formed a partnership with Joseph Sobell in the Sobell Furniture Company. At the end of two and a half years he sold out and started a craftsman shop and did a successful business in manufacturing period and antique furniture. When he retired from that business a year and a half later he became solicitor for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, and from that in September, 1916, was promoted to the management of the Anderson business.

In 1899 Mr. Carter married Miss Pearl Lehman, daughter of Samuel Lehman. They have two children, Virginia, born in 1900, and Cleon, born in 1902. Mr. Carter is a republican and a member of the Christian Missionary Alliance.

JOHN H. RYAN, of Anderson, is one of the well equipped young business men who have turned their faculties and energies to the comparatively new field created by the automobile industry. He is proprietor of the Automobile Company of Anderson, and is the leading sales agent in that city and in eight adjoining townships of Madison County for the Maxwell car. Mr. Ryan is regarded as an expert in many lines of automobile manufacture and salesmanship, and went into the business with an equipment and training which would have made him successful in almost any other line of work which he had chosen.

Mr. Ryan was born in Jackson Township of Madison County October 3, 1887, and representing as he does one of the oldest pioneer families in that section of the state it is important that some of the record should be noted in this publication.

He is descendant in the fifth generation from George Ryan, a native of Scotland, who on coming to America settled in Pennsylvania and followed his trade as a millwright until his death. The next generation is represented by Davis Ryan, who was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,

and became an early settler in Ross County, Ohio, where he followed the same trade as his father. About 1837 he moved to Indiana and established a home near Strawn, where he lived until his death, at the age of seventy-six. He married Mary Peck, a native of Virginia and of German ancestry, whose parents were pioneers in Hamilton County, Indiana. John Ryan, grandfather of John H. Ryan of Anderson, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 11, 1822, and was about fifteen years of age when his parents moved to Indiana. After reaching manhood he moved to Madison County and secured a tract of heavily timbered land, having to clear away a part of the woods in order to make room for his humble log house. He was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Madison County, where he lived until his death at the age of fifty-five. He married Lovina Wise. Her family was especially conspicuous in the settlement and development of Jackson Township, and her father, Daniel Wise, entered the first tract of Government land in that township.

John H. Ryan is a son of Noah and Samantha (Wise) Ryan, who are still living on their old homestead in Jackson Township. Noah Ryan is one of the oldest native residents of Madison County, where he was born October 24, 1845, in the log house built by his parents in Jackson Township. Though the opportunities for an education during his youth were limited, he acquired more than an average training in the local schools and academies, and for four years was a teacher. Aside from that his chief activity has been as a farmer, and since 1879 he has lived on one farm in Jackson Township. He married December 2, 1869, Samantha Wise, also a native of Jackson Township.

The youngest child and only son of four children, John H. Ryan grew up in the rural surroundings of Jackson Township, attended the district schools there, and in 1906 graduated from the Anderson High School. In 1907 he entered Purdue University, and made the most of his opportunities in that splendid institution of learning, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1912. In the meantime for four years he had been associated with his father under the name Ryan & Son in contracting for road building in Madison County. From that business he turned

his attention in the fall of 1913 to the automobile industry, opening salesrooms as agent for the Maxwell cars at Anderson. In the spring of 1915 he built a well equipped garage, known as the Auto Inn, but in January, 1917, sold this part of his business, and now concentrates his chief attention upon his sales agency at 1225 Meridian Street under the name Ryan Automobile Company, of which he is sole proprietor. He is also a stockholder and director in the Baker, Ryan & Coons Company, general distributors of the Maxwell cars.

In 1913 Mr. Ryan married Mary Aldred, of a well known family of farmers near Lapel, Indiana, daughter of R. K. and Laura (Conrad) Aldred. They have one child, Margaret, born in 1915. Politically Mr. Ryan is an independent republican. His father is also a republican and cast his first vote for General Grant.

JULIUS W. PINNELL, who became identified with the lumber business in Indiana thirty-five years ago and has since become one of the best known men in the field in that state, was recently honored with election as president of the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

He represents an old and prominent family of Boone County, Indiana. His father, James H. Pinnell, who died in 1893 at Lebanon in that county, was a native of Virginia but when a small child was taken by his parents to Oldham County, Kentucky, and grew up on a Kentucky farm. His first wife was a Miss Wilhoit, who bore him six children. Farming was his early occupation in Kentucky and in 1856 he left that state and came to Indiana, locating in Boone County. There he resumed farming, and as a side line bought and became identified with several local enterprises. He was one of the leading men of his day in Boone County, active, intelligent, progressive, and commanded everywhere he was known much respect. He was successful in a business way. He was a democrat in politics but was always too busy to seek or aspire to office. He is remembered by those who knew him as a generous, charitable and public spirited citizen and an active member of the Christian Church. James H. Pinnell married for his second wife Avaline (Bramblett) Higgins. By

her first marriage she had two children, Judge B. S. Higgins, of Lebanon, Indiana, and William L. Higgins, of Indianapolis.

Julius W. Pinnell, only child of his father and mother's second marriage, was born in Boone County, Indiana, October 30, 1858. He grew up on a farm there, moved to Lebanon in 1880, and since 1898 has been a resident of Indianapolis. He is a pioneer in the lumber industry, has financial interests in thirteen retail yards, and is also vice president of the First National Bank of Lebanon, director and stockholder in the Citizens Loan and Trust Company of Lebanon, and still owns a large farm near that city.

As a boy he attended country schools and in 1877 entered old Asbury, now De-Pauw, University at Greencastle. His college career completed, he engaged in country schools teaching for four years, and when not in the school room industriously followed farming. In 1880 he went to work as a clerk for his half brother, W. L. Higgins, who was then a grain merchant and also had a lumber yard at Lebanon.

At the time of Mr. Pinnell's election as president of the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company the St. Louis Lumberman published an interesting sketch of his career and as it is a good description of the experiences which made him a big factor in the lumber business of the state the following paragraphs are subjoined as a part of the present article:

"Mr. Higgins disposed of his elevator and grain business in August, 1882, and induced Mr. Pinnell to take over the lumber business, the stock of which invoiced fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Pinnell possessed five hundred dollars, earned as a school teacher, to apply on the purchase. There was very little pine lumber sold in that neighborhood when Mr. Pinnell entered the business, Boone County being heavily timbered with such hard woods as poplar, oak, ash and walnut, and these native lumbers accordingly were used almost exclusively except for shingles, sash and doors. Mr. Pinnell applied himself to the lumber business with the same energy that he applied to teaching school and running the grain business. He did all the work himself and at the end of the first year had sold ten thousand dollars worth of stock. He proceeded at once to make improvements in his yards

and sheds and to put things in order for the extension of his business on a more modern basis. It was hard work but he stuck to it, although at times he became so weary of the load he was carrying that he was prompted to throw up his hands and go back to the farm.

"In the town at that time there was a large planing mill which did all kinds of planing mill work and in addition carried a general stock of building material, and the owners enjoyed a large prestige by reason of their facilities. Mr. Pinnell was quick to see that in order to keep pace with his competitors he would have to go and do likewise. He accordingly secured power from a machine shop and installed such planing mill machinery as his scanty means enabled him to do. His business immediately began to grow and he added to his machine equipment from time to time. Later his income justified him in building a small planing mill, and as the years went by it was increased in size and capacity until finally the output included interior finish, veneered doors, etc. While other yard men and retailers looked with disfavor upon the planing mill proposition, Mr. Pinnell considered it one of his most valuable assets in increasing the volume of his business and also found it a considerable source of profit. The business grew with the passing years and he found many imitators in the country round about.

"Mr. Pinnell secured as his assistants the very best men possible to be had in the several departments of the plant, and their industry and fidelity were rewarded by giving them an interest and participation in the profits of the company. As a result of this his business grew and prospered continuously and he succeeded in gathering about him a corps of lieutenants second to none in the state of Indiana. These men developed along with himself, most of them becoming citizens of standing and prestige both financially and morally in the community in which they live. Some of them are now directors of banks and trust companies and are filling places of honor in the cities and communities where they reside. While Mr. Pinnell is proud of his success as a lumberman and financier, he is more than proud of the records made by the men who have been associated with him, two of whom have held positions as postmasters in presiden-

tial offices paying large salaries, one of them becoming mayor of the town in which he lived and others occupying positions of high honor and trust.

"As president of the Indiana Lumberman's Mutual Fire Insurance Company J. W. Pinnell will bring to its administration the large fund of valuable experience which he has had during his many years in connection with the lumber business and with the financial institutions of Lebanon and the country round about."

The Indiana Lumbermen's Insurance Company was organized in 1897 as a mutual company, primarily for the benefit and service of Indiana retail lumber dealers. It was founded as a protection and a saving against the arbitrary and high rates for indemnity by board companies. For several years the business was conducted on the original plan, adhering to a local and intra-state business, but its success attracted outside attention, and gradually the business grew until today policy holders are found in every state of the Union and also in Canada. In fact the company's business in Indiana is only a little more than a tenth of the total volume. It is a strictly mutual company, every policy holder being a stockholder and getting insurance absolutely at cost. Its management has always been entrusted to representatives and successful lumbermen. The company had been in existence five years before its gross assets passed the \$100,000 mark, but during the last dozen years these assets have mounted rapidly, passing the \$1,000,000 mark in 1912 and at present more than \$2,000,000. Mr. J. W. Pinnell has had an active part in this business from the beginning, being elected vice president when the company was organized, and remaining in that office until elected president in 1916.

Mr. Pinnell is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November, 1879, he married Miss Mary E. Lewis, daughter of Harvey Lewis. The Lewis family lived on a farm adjoining that of the Pinnells in Boone County. The four living children of Mr. and Mrs. Pinnell are: Mary L., wife of Dr. N. P. Graham; William Ormal; James Victor; and Herbert.

LOUIS W. CARNEFIX, Irrespective of commercial ratings the most successful men

in the world are those who early or late fix their purpose upon a definite goal and strive unrelenting and with no heed to sacrifice of effort and personal ease to attain that goal. In other words, they know where they are going and they go steadily in one direction without wavering or faltering.

It is this quality of steadfastness and purposeful energy which distinguishes Louis W. Carnefix as one of the successful business men of Indianapolis. He was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1880, a son of Charles and Sallie (Panel) Carnefix, natives of the same state. He was orphaned at an early age, his mother dying when he was only five years old and he was the oldest of three children. Thus it befell that he could make no practical account of the old and prominent family ancestry which he possesses. The Carnefix family is of French Huguenot origin, and for a number of generations they have lived in Virginia and have been socially prominent there.

After the death of his mother Mr. Carnefix was reared in the home of his grandparents, but only until he was twelve years of age, when he started out to earn money of his own.

In 1892 Louis W. Carnefix came to Middletown, Henry County, Indiana. Despite his youthful age he had the spirit of self reliance and independence, sought no favors anywhere, and was willing and glad to earn his living by hard work on the farm. From that time until he became established in business for himself he knew nothing but hard work, and his environment during those years was a truly rigorous one. What schooling he could he obtained from the country schools, and in 1905, at the age of twenty-five he came to Indianapolis a young married man, with a cash capital of only \$18. Here he entered the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy. He had to earn the money for his tuition and to keep his family, and in the light of those facts it is remarkable that his studies were pursued with such intensity that when he graduated Ph. G. with the class of 1906 he stood second among his fellows, who constituted a numerous class. This was an interesting honor, and one touched with real distinction, since it was given one who had no preliminary adequate education and was



*Louis M. Carnegix*



handicapped by the necessity of paying his own way by labor while attending school.

Within a year or so Mr. Carnefix was able to start in business for himself as a druggist, locating in West Indianapolis, first on Ray Street and later at his present location on River Avenue. Here he has built up a fine business and has the complete confidence and respect of his patrons, and is a business man of the very highest rating in commercial circles.

In the fall of 1917 Mr. Carnefix became a candidate for member of the Indianapolis City Council on the republican ticket. He was elected, and upon taking his seat in the body in January, 1918, was unanimously, and without previous opposition, elected president of the Council. Such an honor has never befallen any member of that body, and is the more significant because it was bestowed upon a young man who is in no sense a politician and has built up no organization behind him, and is in office solely through the confidence and good will of the people. Mr. Carnefix has many loyal friends in Indianapolis, as the above facts would indicate. He is prominent in fraternal affairs, being a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past master of Indianapolis Lodge No. 669, Free and Accepted Masons, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Noble of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife are members of Robert Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Carnefix married in Henry County, Indiana, Miss Mamie Cummins, of that county. Their three children are Thelma, Virginia and Louis W., Jr.

**JAMES ALEXANDER HEMENWAY**, a former United States senator, was born in Boonville, Indiana, March 8, 1860, a son of William and Sarah (Clelland) Hemenway. He gained his admission to the bar in 1885, and has since practiced law at Brookville. He has served as a prosecuting attorney, as a republican state committeeman, as a congressman, and on the 18th of January, 1905, was elected a United States senator for the unexpired term of Charles W. Fairbanks.

**CHARLES E. HAYES.** In the field of motor manufacturing men and firms engaging in this business have to meet great competition, and this necessitates the highest degree

of perfection attainable in products in order to make investments profitable. The motors that measure highest in general efficiency, those that are as correct in mechanism as they are simple, are sufficiently varied as to the demands to be made on them, and that are dependable in performance under all circumstances naturally fill the requirements of the public, and such motors are manufactured at Anderson, Indiana, by the company operating as the Laurel Motors Corporation, of which Charles E. Hayes, an experienced man in the business, is general manager.

Charles E. Hayes was born at Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1872. His parents were Patrick and Anastasia (Delaney) Hayes, both now deceased. The father was born in County Tipperary and the mother in County Kilkenny, Ireland. After coming to the United States they lived at Marlboro, where they were known as the most worthy people and faithful members of the Catholic Church. They were not possessed of abundant means but were able to keep their son Charles E. in school until he was sixteen years of age and had been graduated from the high school. He started then to work in a shoe factory, later was connected with a clothing house in Marlboro, and as he was prudent as well as efficient he later, when the opportunity came to buy the clothing store, had the capital necessary to make the investment. He conducted that business profitably for six years and then sold in order to enter a wider business field. He then established a brokerage business in Boston, and for nine years sold on the curb, meeting with success in this venture because of his extraordinary business ability. In the meanwhile he had become interested, as a keen business man will, in different directions and learned the automobile business, not only from the outside but in a practical way. He had considerable experience prior to becoming sales agent (general) for the Pilot Car Sales Company, where he had entire charge of the output. During this time a car was built on his specifications and it was so satisfactory that he decided to go into the business of manufacturing small pleasure cars, and with this end in view organized the Laurel Motor Car Company. Changes have come about incident to the expansion of the earliest plans and increase of capital and the business is now conducted as the

Laurel Motors Corporation of Anderson, Indiana. A new factory building has just been completed and the business has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000. They also manufacture certain patented devices, including sixteen valve cylinder heads for gasoline motors, and will also build sixteen valve motors complete. Mr. Hayes is general manager of this entire business, in which he is a stockholder and a director.

Mr. Hayes was married in 1914 to Miss Katherine E. Broerman, who is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Englebert) Broerman. They are members of the Catholic Church, and through its many avenues of benevolence both Mr. and Mrs. Hayes dispense charity.

Mr. Hayes has been interested in politics since early manhood, believing that it has its necessary place in every system of government, and because of his public spirit and sound business convictions he was elected a member of the City Council of Marlboro, Massachusetts, when but twenty-one years old. In the following years he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and he is able to recall with satisfaction the substantial measures that he successfully promoted for the benefit of the city during his official terms there. Later he was elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and served one year.

CARL F. MORROW. For a half dozen years or more the name Morrow has been one of increasing prominence in the Madison County bar. Mr. Morrow's abilities have gained him a large clientele in all branches of practice at Anderson, and he has also enjoyed his share of political honors and responsibilities. At this writing he is republican candidate for mayor of the city and twice he figured in campaigns for the office of prosecuting attorney.

His secure position in a learned profession has come as a result of a long and steady climb and the putting forth of strenuous efforts from boyhood. Mr. Morrow was born on a farm in Brown Township of Ripley County. The old homestead was twelve miles from a railroad. The Morrrows are of Irish stock, and the family was established in America in 1832 by his grandfather, William Morrow, who

came from County Kilkenny, Ireland, and acquired a tract of Government land in Southern Indiana. This land, comprising forty acres, was located in Switzerland County, and he made vigorous use of his energies and his opportunities in developing a good home there.

Carl F. Morrow is the third in a family of ten children of A. J. and Emeline (Jolly) Morrow. His father was the youngest of ten children, and his mother the oldest in a similar number. Emeline Jolly was of Pennsylvania Dutch and Cavalier Virginia ancestry. A. J. Morrow is still living and occupies a farm in Ripley County. This farm during the Civil war was raided by Morgan's cavalry, and all the horses were taken away.

When Carl Morrow was ten years of age his mother died, and he grew to manhood in a rural community where there were few opportunities and where the struggle for existence was a strenuous one. His ambition and tastes led him to studious pursuits, but he had to read and study his lessons in the intervals of work on the farm. Many times he read his books by the light of the fire place and also by illumination furnished by grease lamps. He developed a good physique among other things by helping his father clear and put into cultivation some twenty acres of land. This strenuous routine continued until he was about nineteen years of age, and later, in 1901, he entered the Marion Normal School at Marion, Indiana, where for three years he pursued the normal course and received his diploma. In the meantime he taught a term or so of winter school in Ripley County, and from 1903 to 1905 continued teaching in the country districts of that county. In the latter year he entered the University of Michigan in the law department, and received his LL. B. degree in 1908. He did not immediately take up practice, but for two years traveled on the road as salesman. This business gave him some valuable experience and also enabled him to save the small sum which he used as capital while establishing himself in law practice at Anderson. He opened his office in that city in June, 1910, and has since conducted a general practice in all the courts.

In 1912 Mr. Morrow married Bertha Hyatt, daughter of Corydon and Emeline (Kennan) Hyatt, of Anderson. They have



one daughter, Virginia Emeline, born June 28, 1913.

Mr. Morrow has always been an interested participant in republican politics. He was elected township chairman of the Republican Township Committee, serving from 1912 to 1914. In 1914 he was candidate for prosecuting attorney in the Fiftieth Judicial District, and went down to defeat with the rest of the ticket in that year. In 1916 he was candidate for nomination for the same office. On March 16, 1917, he was nominated for mayor, there being five other rivals for that office in the republican primaries, and he received more votes than all the rest put together. Mr. Morrow was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Loyal Order of Moose, and has filled all the chairs in the last named fraternity. His church is the First Methodist Episcopal.

**EARL BERKEBILE.** Among the energetic and successful citizens of Anderson none is better known than Earl Berkebile, who coming to that city as a boy completed his education there, went to work as clerk for a shoe merchant, and by study and practice in the business and the gradual accumulation of capital finally launched out in an enterprise of his own and is today one of the leading shoe merchants in the eastern part of the state.

Mr. Berkebile was born at the City of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1875. About fourteen years after his birth that city was destroyed in the calamitous flood which has been one of the epochal disasters of American history. However, in the meantime his parents, David A. and Lucy (Ferner) Berkebile, had removed to Anderson, coming to this city about the time Anderson attracted attention as a manufacturing center due to the discovery of the natural gas area of Eastern Indiana. The Berkebiles are of old American stock and have lived in America for a number of generations.

Earl Berkebile acquired his early education in the public schools of Johnstown and attended the public schools of Anderson until he was eighteen years of age. At that time his father died and necessity forced him out to become a wage worker and wage earner. His first position was with C. W. Prather, a veteran shoe merchant

of Anderson. He spent ten years in his store, and in that time acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the shoe business and also developed special qualities of salesmanship. Following that for five years he was salesman for J. F. Fadley, and then, possessing every qualification that experience could bestow and with some capital which represented his modest savings, he engaged in business for himself with Mr. E. P. Prather as a partner. The firm of Prather & Berkebile established their store on the north side of the Public Square at Anderson, and they did a flourishing business for five years. In 1911 Mr. Berkebile sold his interests and soon afterward established a business of his own at 1011 Meridian Street, where he has since developed what is today regarded as the largest store of the kind in the city. He makes a specialty of high grade footwear, handles only the best quality of merchandise supplied by some of the leading manufacturers of the country, and has developed a trade that now comes from a country many miles in a radius around Anderson. Mr. Berkebile while not a farmer owns 160 acres of land near Pendleton, and this place is conducted by a renter.

In 1900 he married Miss Elsie Barrett, daughter of Isaac Barrett, a well known farmer near Pendleton. Two children have been born to their marriage, Helen, born in 1903, and George, born in 1904.

Mr. Berkebile has taken an active interest in Masonry, was master in 1899 of Mount Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is past high priest of his Royal Arch Chapter, and is past eminent commander of the Knights Templar. He is treasurer of Ononga Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, is a republican, in politics, an active member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

**R. A. ZEIGLER.** One of the enterprising business men of Anderson, Indiana, who fills the important office of manager of the Madison Division of the Central Indiana Gas Company with the greatest efficiency, is R. A. Zeigler, who has been intimately associated with oil and gas interests since boyhood, his father having been likewise interested for many years. Mr. Zeigler has been a resident of Anderson since January,

1914, and has proven himself a public spirited citizen and a welcome addition to the city's business and social circles.

R. A. Zeigler was born in 1879, at Emlenton, Pennsylvania, and is a son of H. C. and Harriet J. (Perrine) Zeigler. This branch of the Zeigler family has belonged to America for generations. H. C. Zeigler has practically spent his life as an oil and gas producer, operating in the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Oklahoma fields and at present is operating at Tulsa, in Oklahoma. He is well known in the business all over the country, and as his experience has been so wide he is somewhat of an authority.

During boyhood R. A. Zeigler attended the public schools at Sandy Lake in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, later had high school advantages at Montpelier, Indiana, and subsequently attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Slippery Rock. Although thoroughly prepared for professional life, Mr. Zeigler decided upon a business career and his nearest opportunity was found in the oil fields. For three years he was a pumper at Montpelier in the great Indiana oil fields, where for a time it seemed as if every owner of land in the county would ultimately be able to count his millions. It is needless to add that all the dreams of wealth did not come true, but oil production was great for a time and many fields are yet profitably operated by the Standard Oil Company.

In 1898 Mr. Zeigler came to Muncie, Indiana, and became connected with the Heat, Light & Power Company of that city, and six years later he became secretary of this company, with which he continued until 1910, and then also became auditor for the Central Indiana Gas Company and filled both offices until 1914. In January of this year he came to Anderson and took charge as manager of the Madison Division of the Central Indiana, to the duties of which office he has given his entire time ever since.

In 1900 Mr. Zeigler was married to Miss Ethel Dawson, of Wells County, Indiana, and they have two children: Claude Dawson, who was born in 1903, and Helen Jane, who was born in 1905.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Zeigler has always been a republican and consistently has worked for the success of his

party, but with no desire for any political favors for himself. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Anderson and also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is liberal in his charities and is a valued member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE McFALL has spent his life in Indiana, for a number of years followed farming and a mechanical trade, but for the past fifteen years has been proprietor of one of the leading jewelry stores at Anderson.

Mr. McFall was born on a farm in Decatur County, in Sand Creek Township, February 5, 1866, son of John H. and Jane (Keeley) McFall. He is of Irish ancestry, but the McFalls have been in this country for a number of generations, first settling in Virginia. John H. McFall was born in 1817, was a brick mason by trade, followed that occupation in Indianapolis for a number of years, and in 1861 moved to a farm in Decatur County.

Seventh in a family of ten children, George McFall grew up on a farm, and being a member of a numerous household he had to work early and late and got only the ordinary advantages of a country school. At fourteen he left school altogether and spent several years learning the stone cutter's trade. He followed that occupation and was also a farmer on the old homestead for his mother. In 1903 Mr. McFall moved to Anderson and established a jewelry store on West Eleventh Street. A year later he moved to his present location at 918 Main Street, and has developed a very satisfactory business. Besides his interests as a merchant at Anderson Mr. McFall owns farm lands. He has been very active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows with Lodge No. 131, in which he has filled all the chairs and was a member of the Grand Lodge in 1894. He is a member of the United Brethren Church and a democratic voter.

In 1901 Mr. McFall married Sarah C. Ponsler, of Jennings County, Indiana. They are the parents of seven children: Alta, born in 1902; Lottie, born in 1904; Bertha, born in 1906; Leatha, born in 1908; George H., born in 1911; Hester, born in 1913; and May, born in 1915.





*John C. Perry*

F. E. HART has been in the drug business in Indiana for thirty years or more and is now proprietor of perhaps the largest and best equipped establishment of the kind in the City of Anderson.

Mr. Hart is of English parentage and was born near Kankakee, Illinois, in 1864, son of Esau and Julia (Cooke) Hart. Both his father and mother were natives of England, his father of Herefordshire and his mother of Worcestershire. The families for many generations have been principally engaged in mercantile pursuits. Esau Hart was just twenty-one years of age when he came to America and settled in Illinois, where he took up the vocation of agriculture.

Mr. F. E. Hart attended common schools in Illinois and also high school at Remington, Indiana. He was only fifteen years of age when he began work and acquired his first experience of the drug business in a drug store at Remington. He spent three years there learning the business, and after that for two and a half years was prescription clerk in a store at Mattoon, Illinois. On returning to Remington he resumed connection with his former employer for two years, and in 1888 he acquired a half interest in a drug store at Wolcott, Indiana, which was conducted for two years under the name Briggs & Hart. Mr. Hart then became sole proprietor and was one of the leading business men and merchants of Wolcott until 1914. In that year he sold his store and moved to the larger city of Anderson, where he bought the old established drug house of E. E. Ethell at the corner of Eight and Meridian streets, practically in the heart of the business district. He has a large and well stocked store, handles a complete line of pure drugs, and besides the usual druggist sundries he specializes in wall paper, which is the principal item of his annual trade.

Mr. Hart has prospered in a business way, owns farm real estate and other interests and is a stockholder in the State Bank of Wolcott, Indiana.

In 1888 he married Dorothy Morris, daughter of J. E. and Sarah (Davis) Morris, of Madison County, Indiana. They have two children, Harold H., born in 1891, and Frank Morris, born in 1898, the latter now associated in business with his father. Harold H. graduated from the Wolcott High School, spent two years in Wabash

College, where he did much special work in chemistry, and then entered the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he pursued the pharmacy course and graduated in 1903. He acquired a practical knowledge of the drug business under his father. He is now in France and has been for eight months sergeant of the first class in Ambulance Company No. 3 with the United States Army. Mr. Hart is a republican in politics.

JOHN C. PERRY is one of the few active survivors of the pioneer wholesale merchants of Indianapolis. While his business activities have continued into the modern era, Mr. Perry belongs with that group of business men who upheld the prestige and developed the resources of the city during the middle period of its history, from about 1850 to 1890. Mr. Perry has lived in Indianapolis since 1853, and his earliest recollections of the city are of a town that was little more than a village and with the institutions of the state government as still its chief source of prestige. Mr. Perry has been one of the makers of modern Indianapolis, and has grown along with the city. With all his business activity he has preserved an unassuming and unostentatious manner, but his fine spirit of comradeship and his personal integrity have brought him to a place of high honor in the community.

Mr. Perry was born at Paoli, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1834. The Perrys have lived for many generations in America. The father, Arba D. Perry, a native of Saratoga County, New York, was a contractor and died in 1843. He married Christiana Hann, a native of England, who died in 1837. Of their three children John C. was the second and the only one now living.

At the age of nine years by the death of his father he was left an orphan. From that time forward he was reared in the home of an uncle by marriage on a farm in Hamilton County, Ohio. Those were years of strenuous occupation both of mind and body, the duties of farm mingling with an extremely limited attendance at school. He became dissatisfied with his farm environment and when about seventeen years of age went to the Town of Harrison, Ohio, where he learned the wood turner's trade. It was the influence of a

boyhood friend that induced Mr. Perry to come to Indianapolis in 1853. He walked the entire distance from Ohio, arriving here April 28, 1853, without a dollar to his name. His first employment was at his trade with the firm of Sloan & Ingersoll, a firm that is still kindly remembered by some of the old settlers of Indianapolis. Later he worked with Spiegel & Thoms. After several years of this employment at a trade Mr. Perry took the job of porter in the wholesale grocery house of Andrew or Andy Wallace.

That was hard work, but he used it as an opportunity to gain knowledge rapidly of the business, and after a time in partnership with George L. Rittenhouse he engaged in the retail grocery business for himself on Washington Street near Delaware. This store was soon in a fair way to prosperity. James Saylor bought out the Rittenhouse interest, but a short time after that Mr. Perry sold his share in the firm, and then went on the road as a traveling representative for the wholesale grocery establishment of E. B. Alvord & Company. From that house he transferred his services to Aquilla Jones, another well known wholesale merchant of that day.

About 1869 Mr. Perry became associated with James E. Robertson of Shelbyville, and the two bought the Jones wholesale grocery house in Indianapolis. Mr. Perry was a fourth owner of the business. In order to secure his share he went in debt for \$10,000 and besides paying 10% interest on the money by hard work he was able to liquidate the principal and entire obligation within three years. After a time James E. Robertson was succeeded in the business by his son A. M. Robertson, but about 1872 Mr. Perry bought the entire establishment. Since then for a period of forty-five years he has been one of the most prominent figures in the wholesale grocery circles of Indianapolis. He is president of J. C. Perry & Company, Incorporated, one of the honored titles in Indianapolis business affairs. Mr. Perry has been successful in a financial way and by careful attention to details, invariable courtesy to all, he has made his firm secure in standing and patronage.

Mr. Perry married Katharine Rebstock, of Kenton, Ohio. Four children were born to their marriage: Bettie, who died in early childhood; Katie, who died in infancy;

Katie, second of the name, now widow of Ernest Morris, and her only daughter, Enid, is the wife of Walter Brown of the Century Biscuit Company; and Arba T., a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mrs. Perry, the mother of these children, died in September, 1901.

Mr. Perry was one of the original organizers of the Columbia Club. He has membership in the Marion and Commercial clubs and in politics is a republican.

J. OTIS ADAMS, who was born at Amity, Indiana, July 8, 1851, has gained renown as an artist. He is a graduate of Wabash College, studied art in this country and abroad and has made a specialty of landscape painting. At the St. Louis Exposition he was awarded a bronze medal, received honorable mention at the International Exhibition, Buenos Aires, 1910, and was awarded the Fine Arts Building prize, Chicago.

Mr. Adams married Winifred Brady, of Muncie, Indiana. Their home is The Hermitage, Brookville.

FRANK E. DEHORITY. One of the oldest and most honored names in Madison County from pioneer times to the present has been that of DeHority. The home and business interests of the family have been chiefly centered around Elwood. One of the family, Charles C. DeHority, was county treasurer of Madison County from 1898 to 1900, and his brother, Frank E. DeHority, is the present county recorder.

Frank E. DeHority was born at Elwood January 15, 1875, a son of John W. and Jane (Moore) DeHority. The family is of Scotch-Irish stock. Grandfather James M. DeHority was born near Dover, Delaware, and came as an early settler to Madison County, Indiana, locating on the banks of White River. By trade he was a blacksmith, later studied medicine, and was one of the kindly and skillful old doctors who rendered beneficent service to many families in his neighborhood. He was also an itinerant preacher, and was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church at Elwood. At one time he was in the grain and general merchandise business at Elwood, being associated with his sons under the name J. M. DeHority & Sons. John W. DeHority was reared in Madison County, and besides his interests

as a merchant at Elwood he owned some farm lands and pursued an active career until his death in 1881, at the early age of forty years.

Frank E. DeHority was the youngest in a family of eight children, four of whom grew to maturity. The oldest son, William A., served as chief of the State Board of Accounts under Governor Marshall.

Frank E. DeHority was six years old when his father died. He attended the common schools of his native village and in 1890, at the age of fifteen, entered Purdue University at Lafayette, where he remained three years, taking the course in electrical engineering. He had many and varied business experiences during his early youth. For two years he was in the employ of a local gas company at Elwood, he also bought and sold horses, and for a time was a contractor. In 1900 he entered the fire insurance business at Elwood, and that business he has developed to large and generous proportions. He now represents twenty-six companies, including some of the oldest and largest organizations of the kind in the world. Mr. DeHority also owns considerable farm land.

Since early manhood his influence has gone in a helpful way to upbuilding and strengthening the democratic organization in his home county. For two years he was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, but he was never disposed to put himself in the way of office. However, in May, 1915, he accepted the position of county recorder tendered him by the county commissioners to fill the unexpired term of E. V. Lee. His present term expires in January, 1919. Mr. DeHority went about his public business at Anderson with much of the spirit which he put into his private business at Elwood. Many years ago he became convinced of the principle that a public official is a public servant, and he put that principle into practice. Anyone who is conversant with the conduct of the recorder's office has discovered its efficiency and the general thoroughness of everything done there.

For ten years Mr. DeHority was secretary of the Madison County Fair Association. He is an active fraternal man, being affiliated with Quincy Lodge No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Elwood Chapter No. 109, Royal Arch Masons, Anderson Commandery No. 32, Knights

Templar, and with the Indianapolis Consistory of the Scottish Rite. He has served as master of his lodge, high priest of his chapter, and is also past exalted ruler of Elwood Lodge No. 368, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club.

March 19, 1894, Mr. DeHority married Miss Myrtle Clymer, of Elwood, daughter of Royal H. and Elizabeth (Hart) Clymer, old time residents of Elwood. They have one son, Robert L., born in 1900. Mrs. DeHority has the distinction of being the first woman to register as a voter in Madison County.

**HALBERT R. HAYES.** An Anderson business man, president of Kimball & Hayes, Incorporated, Mr. Hayes has had a career of varied activity in the drug business, and though a young man has gained a satisfying degree of material prosperity and stands high in the esteem of local citizenship in his home city.

He was born in Richland Township, Randolph County, Indiana, on a farm, in 1880, son of William A. and Marietta (Hunt) Hayes. He is of English ancestry and his people have been in this country for many generations. Some of the family were soldiers in the American Revolution. As a rule the principal activity as far back as the record goes has been agricultural pursuits. William A. Hayes, who died in 1915, was postmaster of Albany, Indiana, during 1908-09, and was a very influential republican in that section of the state.

Halbert R. Hayes as a boy attended the country schools of Albany and Redkey, and graduated from the Albany High School. He also attended the pharmacy department of Valparaiso University and received his Ph. G. degree when only nineteen years of age. Having thus laid the foundation of his professional equipment, Mr. Hayes satisfied the natural desire of a young man for travel by spending seven years in different parts of the West, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia, most of the time working at his profession in the employ of different concerns. For four years, from 1904 to 1908, he served as a hospital steward with the United States navy. His principal service was on the schooner *Marblehead*.

Mr. Hayes came to Anderson in 1908. He was with J. C. Lee, druggist, one year,

for several years was with the Anderson Drug Company and for two years was employed by the Meyers Brothers Drug House. In 1914 he combined his modest capital with money supplied by Dr. H. C. Heaton and the firm of the Hayes-Heaton Drug Company was launched with a complete stock of goods at 1105 Meridian Street. A year later Mr. D. W. Kimball bought the Heaton interests, and thus the business of Kimball & Hayes Drug Company was established and incorporated. Mr. Hayes has been president and active manager of the business, and under his skillful supervision one of the best stores of the kind in Anderson has been developed.

Mr. Hayes married in 1910 Sadie M. Finney, daughter of John and Artie (Romine) Finney, of Anderson. Mr. Hayes is affiliated with Anderson Lodge No. 209, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a republican.

**FRANK W. WEER.** The duration of the vitality of seeds has been a much discussed question, modern scientists not very generally accepting as fact the tales of centuries-old seed that had been discovered in strange places yielding fine crops when brought to light and sown. Modern agricultural experience is also against it. It is recognized by farmers that one of the most important elements in their success is good seed in which the germinal principle is not only alive but full of vitality and vigorous as only fresh seed can be. And not only must it be fresh but carefully selected. Any student of contemporary history can recall disasters that have resulted in certain agricultural areas from the sowing of widely exploited seed unknowingly procured from irresponsible dealers. The farmers of Indiana and her sister states have no excuse if they court such misfortune, for at Anderson through an old and dependable business house, that of F. W. Weer, may be secured guaranteed farm seeds that will fulfill every expectation. This feature has been made a specialty by Frank W. Weer ever since he became proprietor of the business bearing his name, which includes dealing in general farm supplies and agricultural implements.

Frank W. Weer was born on a farm in Hendricks County, Indiana, August 21, 1859. His parents were David and Mary A. (Paris) Weer. It was his grandfather, Elijah Weer, of Irish extraction, who established the family in Hendricks County, settling here on government land after the end of his service in the War of 1812. He died during the forties, a man well known all over the county. David Weer was born and reared in Hendricks County, a farmer by occupation. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, in the Sixty-Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was a brave soldier and faced many battle dangers but died of typhoid fever while at home on a furlough. He left two sons.

Frank W. Weer attended the country schools in Washington Township, Hendricks County, in the winter seasons during boyhood and early youth, and in the summer time worked on the home farm. When twenty years of age he took charge of the farm of eighty acres owned jointly by his brother and himself, and conducted it for two years. Mr. Weer then accepted the position of manager for the H. T. Conde Implement Company's branch house at Plainfield, Indiana, where he continued for four years. In 1888 he came to Anderson and in partnership with J. Almond, purchased an implement and seed business, conducted at Mr. Weer's present business location, No. 734 Main Street, under the firm style of Weer & Almond. This firm bought the business of Carrol & Hannah, who had started it five months previously. Subsequently Mr. Almond sold his interest to Andrew Blount, and for the next ten years the business was conducted under the name of Blount & Weer.

In 1900 Mr. Weer bought Mr. Blount's interest and since then has been sole proprietor and has made many improvements. In 1916 he erected an entire new plant with superior facilities for warehousing and storage, and has developed one of the most extensive concerns in his line in the country and has built up so trustworthy a reputation that he not only furnishes reliable seeds to Indiana agriculturists but does an immense business in other states in general farm seeds, including clover and timothy. He also handles the bulk of the local implement trade and for nearly thirty years has been agent for the McCormick



farm implements. He has additional business interests of lesser importance.

Mr. Weer was married in 1887, to Miss Maude Jessup, who was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, and is a daughter of Ellis and Millicent (Heinshaw) Jessup. Mr. and Mrs. Weer have the following children: Charles Jessup, who was born at Anderson in 1889; Clarice, who is now Mrs. James B. Davis, of Louisville, Kentucky; Helen, who is an actress of great talent and is connected in the season of 1917-18 with David Warfield, playing the part of Jennie in "The Music Master"; David, who was born in 1901; Millicent, who was born in 1906; and John Franklin, who was born in 1909.

In his political affiliations Mr. Weer has always been a republican but has seldom accepted public office. He is a wide awake, earnest citizen and is a valued member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce and is ever ready to lend his aid to further movements for the general good.

J. LEWIS PALMER began his business career a number of years ago as clerk in his father's tobacco house, later traveled as a tobacco salesman, but what he regards as his real opportunity came when he entered the service of the May Supply Company at Anderson. He has helped build up the business of this extensive concern all over Northern Indiana and is now manager of the plant at Anderson.

Mr. Palmer was born at Dayton, Ohio, December 20, 1879, son of E. S. and Alice (Evans) Palmer. He is of English ancestry. The Palmers originally lived in Vermont, and from that colony some of the family went with the Revolutionary soldiers on the American side. The different generations have produced business men and merchants rather than farmers. The family located at Dayton, Ohio, in early days. E. S. Palmer was for a number of years a wholesale tobacco jobber at Noblesville, and continued in the same business after his removal to Anderson, Indiana, in 1892. He is now retired from business and lives at Anderson.

J. Lewis Palmer had a public school education in Noblesville, graduating from the high school of the latter city. After he had learned much of the tobacco business under his father he went on the road selling tobacco in Indiana, and traveled over his

territory for five or six years. Mr. Palmer located permanently at Anderson in 1900, and for a year was assistant cashier in the Anderson Branch of the American Strawboard Company. He then was with the May Supply Company as bookkeeper, but three years later was sent on the road as salesman to cover the Northern Indiana Territory, and during the next eight or nine years he covered almost every foot of that territory and spread the fame of his house in every locality and made a splendid individual record in swelling the annual volume of business transacted by the firm. He was finally called back to Anderson to take the active management of the local establishment. The May Supply Company is one of the chief businesses of its kind in Indiana, handling mill, plumbing, water and steam fitting supplies of all kinds. Mr. Palmer is also a stockholder and director and treasurer of the George O. Palmer Furniture Company at Lebanon, Indiana.

June 28, 1916, he married Miss Leafy Wharton, daughter of Jesse M. and Anna (Armstrong) Wharton, of Anderson. Mr. Palmer is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In matters of politics he is independent and belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. S. McINTIRE is senior partner of McIntire & Hilburt, proprietors of one of the largest wholesale baking establishments in Eastern Indiana, at Anderson. Mr. McIntire is a baker of long and thorough practical experience, having learned his trade by apprenticeship and having worked at it as a journeyman for many years before establishing a business with Mr. Frank Hilburt.

He was born on a farm in Boone County, Indiana, in 1868, and is of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry, a son of J. W. and Mary B. (Weaver) McIntire. His grandfather, Daniel McIntire, came from Edinburg, Scotland, to America when sixteen years old and located in Pickaway County, Ohio. After his marriage he moved to Lebanon, Indiana, and there on his farm reared a family of seven sons and two daughters. J. W. McIntire, the third of these children, spent his life as a farmer in Indiana, and reared five children, three sons and two daughters, among whom J. S. McIntire was the second.

Mr. J. S. McIntire attended public school to the age of fourteen and then went to work in a factory at Lebanon and was employed there two or three years. Then came his apprenticeship of five years in the bakery shop owned by J. W. Schulemire. Following his apprenticeship he traveled over the country as a journeyman for some fifteen years.

At Richmond, Indiana, in 1893, Mr. McIntire married Miss May Wilkins, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Donohue) Wilkins, of Jay County, Indiana. They have two daughters: Hazel R., who is a graduate of the Anderson High School, is the wife of Jack Brannberger, now in Camp Taylor serving in the army. The other daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McIntire is Irene, also a graduate of the Anderson High School.

After six years of residence at Richmond Mr. McIntire moved to Fort Wayne, where he followed his work for seven years and then came to Anderson and formed a partnership with Mr. Frank Hilburt under the name McIntire & Hilburt. Their business has increased by leaps and bounds, necessitating change of quarters from time to time, and a few years ago they erected a model bakery establishment, built on lines and according to plans and ideas that Mr. McIntire had gathered by a close study of some of the largest bakeries in the country. They now have a model plant, fireproof in construction, and with equipment and facilities including the most modern machinery. The daily capacity is 10,000 loaves. The firm began business on a very modest scale. They bought their first carload of flour on credit from R. L. Pithian. The price of this carload was \$1,065, and it was paid for after the flour had been manufactured into bread and sold.

Mr. McIntire is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a republican in politics and has always shown much public spirit in the different communities where he has had his home.

M. I. MASTERS has been closely identified with the commercial life of Anderson for a long period of years and almost a generation of people have bought from his store the necessities of daily life and many residents of the city would hardly expect to do their trading with anyone except

Mr. Masters. He is senior partner of the firm Masters & Shackelford, whose high grade store for groceries, meats, bakery and other provisions is located at 1031 Meridian Street.

Mr. Masters is an Ohio man by birth, born in Ashland County, in Clear Creek Township, on a farm, December 15, 1867, a son of George B. and Melissa (Burgett) Masters. He is of Scotch-Irish family. His grandfather came to Ohio early in the last century, secured a tract of government land, made a good farm of it, and reared there a family of six children, among whom George B. was the third. George B. Masters not only played an honorable role as a citizen and substantial farmer but was also a soldier during the Civil war. He enlisted in the Forty-Second Ohio Infantry and became orderly sergeant. The colonel of that regiment was James A. Garfield, later president of the United States, and there was a personal friendship between this eminent statesman and George B. Masters. He died May 12, 1918.

M. I. Masters received his early education in the schools of Clear Creek Township of his native county and also at Savannah Academy, from which he was graduated in 1886. For a year he taught a country school in Clear Creek Township and three years was engaged as a teacher in Ruggles Township. The vacations of all these years were spent on the home farm, and he had a very thorough training in agricultural matters, though farming has never been an important element in his business career.

After a course in the Fostoria Business College Mr. Masters returned to Savannah, Ohio, spent a year with a general store and learned much about merchandising, and with this equipment in 1894 came to Anderson, bringing with him a modest capital of \$250. He used this to purchase an interest in a grocery store on the east side of Main Street between Ninth and Tenth streets, in the Bronnenburg Block. His partner was J. D. Shipley. It was known as the Checkered Front Grocery, and for a year Shipley & Masters continued in that location, but in 1895 moved to 1031 Meridian Street, where the business of Mr. Masters remains at the present time. At the end of two years a change was made in the firm, which then became Masters & Pierce, and subsequently for a brief time





*M. B. Mogg*

Cates was a partner with Mr. Masters. Mr. Cates sold his interest in 1900 to J. S. Shackelford, and that was the origin of the firm of Masters & Shackelford, which has continued steadily now for seventeen years. Without doubt it is the largest store of the kind in Anderson, and practically everything in the provision line can be found in their large and well arranged establishment. Mr. Masters is also interested in various other local concerns as a stockholder.

In 1895 he married Miss Minna Shipley, daughter of Levi and Melissa (Gibson) Shipley, of an old pioneer family of Ashland County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Masters have two children, Marjory Melissa and Paul Irving, the latter born in 1902. The daughter is now Mrs. Carl Eastman of Anderson.

Mr. Masters, while a very busy man and tied down with the responsibilities of his store, has always taken a public spirited interest in the welfare and upbuilding of Anderson as a city, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, votes as a republican and is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church.

MILLARD E. MOGG, of Indianapolis, is perhaps a conspicuous example of the power of suggestion from early experience. When he was a boy eleven years he went to work in his father's retail coal and lumber yard. He subsequently had other interests and employment, but apparently coal always exercised upon him a powerful fascination. Many men with greater opportunities have remained clerks or in the modest roles of industry all their lives. Mr. Mogg along with other qualities had the initiative and bearing of the real business leader, and the result is that he is today one of the biggest coal operators and producers in the Middle West.

Mr. Mogg is president of the Linton Collieries Company, one of the largest selling organizations of Indiana. He is also vice president of the Linton Fourth Vein Coal Company, vice president of the Rose Hill Coal Company, vice president of the Panhandle Coal Company, president of the Dana Coal and Mining Company, and president of the Green River Collieries Company. These latter corporations are all large producing coal companies.

Mr. Mogg was born at Momence, Illinois,

January 13, 1870, son of Jeremiah J. Mogg, who came from New York State. He located at Momence, Illinois, just prior to the Civil war. Millard E. Mogg was reared and educated in his native town. The family finally removed to Luverne, Minnesota, and from there in 1889 to Chicago.

When a youth Mr. Mogg came to the conclusion that has had much to do with his subsequent career. This conclusion was that a man with sufficient determination and pluck could accomplish almost anything within reason that he started out to do. It was this spirit that enabled him to overcome handicaps that prevent insurmountable barriers to the average man of good capacity. A big opportunity came to him when he secured the rights and privileges of handling a "stripping proposition" in the vast coal region at Linton, Indiana. That was the beginning of a rapid and successful career as a coal producer. He had a genius for organization, and though he began with practically no capital he has built the Linton Collieries Company, a concern that now produces nearly \$3,000,000 worth of coal annually.

Mr. Mogg is essentially a man of business. While interested in politics and the social side of life, his energies and pleasure are in the activities of business.

September 11, 1893, he married Miss Mary Owen, of Chicago. They have four children: Clayton O., Jeremiah Owen, Harriet E. and Millard E., Jr.

FRANCIS ELISHA BAKER. Indiana claims among her honored native sons Francis Elisha Baker, United States circuit judge of the Seventh Circuit. He was born at Goshen, Indiana, October 20, 1860, a son of John Harris and Harriet (Defrees) Baker. He was a student of Indiana University and the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. In the same year he began the practice of law at Goshen with his father as Baker & Baker, was afterward a member of the firm Baker & Miller, was made a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1899, and on the 4th of February, 1902, was made a United States circuit judge.

Judge Baker married May Irwin, of Goshen, where they maintained their home.

GEORGE T. BEEBE. A resident of Madison County forty years, now completing

his second term of service as county treasurer, George T. Beebe has had a busy career, and one of more than ordinary service to the people of his section of the state.

At an early age he learned to depend upon himself and has to a large degree been the architect of his own destiny. Mr. Beebe was born at Drawbridge, Sussex County, Delaware, January 23, 1856. Some of his remote ancestors were Norwegians and others were Irish. The first Beebe in America of whom there is record was his great-grandfather, Ichabod Beebe, who was employed as a government pilot on Delaware Bay, and on account of his services at the time of his death a monument was erected to him by the government at Lewistown, Delaware. Mr. Beebe's father was for many years a steward on a government privateer, and had many exciting experiences, which he often told his son George. Mr. Beebe's parents were John Selby and Elizabeth (Carey) Beebe. His father was for many years engaged in farming in Delaware. The father died in 1910 and the mother in 1905, and they had a family of eight children.

George T. Beebe spent his early life on the Delaware farm, attended country schools in Sussex County, and at the age of nineteen began teaching in his home community. At the age of twenty-one, in 1877, he left home and came to Madison County, Indiana, locating at Elwood. For a term or so he was a student in Normal School, and then began teaching in the country districts of Pipe Creek Township near Elwood. He also taught at Windfall in Tipton County, then for two years was in the Elwood public schools, and many people in those communities still remember his services as a capable instructor. In the meantime he began learning the art of telegraphy, and after fitting himself for that work was appointed agent of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad at Elwood. He served there three years, and then for two years was bookkeeper and weighmaster in the Harting Elevator at Elwood.

Mr. Beebe came to Anderson to accept the appointment of deputy sheriff under Thomas R. Moore. He was in the sheriff's office two years, and on leaving it he bought an old established abstract and title business. The George T. Beebe Abstract

Company with offices in the Masonic Building at Anderson, has the most complete records of titles in Madison County, covering all the transfers of land back to government and Indian ownership. To this business Mr. Beebe has given his chief attention for many years. For four years he was president of the Citizens Gas Company of Anderson.

Mr. Beebe has been a leader in the democratic party throughout the greater part of his residence in Madison County. He was chairman of the Democratic County Committee one term, secretary two terms, for one term was chairman of the Anderson City Committee, was elected to the Indiana State Committee in 1911, and was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1904, where Judge Parker was nominated for president. In November, 1912, Mr. Beebe was elected county treasurer, was reelected in 1914, and his present term expires December 31, 1917. When the Anderson police board was first organized Governor Matthews appointed Mr. Beebe one of its first members, and he was reappointed for a second term. He and his family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is affiliated with Anderson Lodge No. 106, Knights of Pythias, and for fifteen years was treasurer of the lodge.

In January, 1887, he married Miss Florence Wright, who was born in Cottage Grove, Indiana, daughter of William T. Wright. Mrs. Beebe was a teacher for several years before her marriage. Two daughters have been born to them, Helen E. and Rachel, the latter dying at the age of sixteen. Helen is a graduate of the Anderson High School and of the Indiana State University, and is now the wife of Charles Crick, of Kokomo.

THOMAS McCULLOUGH is president and manager of the Bulletin Printing and Manufacturing Company of Anderson, publishers of The Anderson Bulletin, one of the most influential and prosperous papers in Eastern Indiana.

Mr. McCullough was born December 19, 1868, at a now forgotten town of Madison County, Indiana, known to older residents as Prosperity, located in Richland Township. He is a son of James and Catherine (Keough) McCullough, and as the names indicate is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His

mother was born in County Sligo and his father in Londonderry, Ireland, came when single to America and were married at Richmond, Indiana. They had a family of four sons and four daughters. The father was a veterinary surgeon and died in Madison County in 1876. The mother survived him many years and passed away at Anderson September 10, 1910, at the age of eighty-one.

Thomas McCullough finished the common schools in Richland Township, did summer normal work at Anderson, and for three months was in the G. W. Michael Business College. For seven years Mr. McCullough had the experience of a country school teacher in Union Township. He came to Anderson in 1892, and from 1893 to 1896 was in the postoffice and for seven years was a member of the Anderson police force, rising to the rank of captain. He got into the newspaper business as circulation manager for the Anderson Daily News. Three years later that paper was consolidated with the Anderson Bulletin, on September 1, 1907, and has since been published as The Anderson Bulletin. Mr. McCullough was job man and had charge of the commercial and business office of the Bulletin until 1913, when he was elected president and general manager of the company. The Bulletin carries the Associated Press service and goes into most of the homes of Madison County and also into adjoining counties. The business also includes a large commercial printing establishment.

Mr. McCullough is a stockholder of the Security Investment Company and its vice president. He is one of Madison County's leading democrats and from March, 1916, to May, 1918, was chairman of the Madison County Committee. He is a Knight Templar Mason and has filled a number of chairs in the various orders, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

In 1897 Mr. McCullough married Catherine Tobin, daughter of Matthew and Sarah Tobin of Anderson. They have two children, Catherine Mary, who is now a sophomore in De Pauw University, and Sarah E., in the senior year of the Anderson High School.

**REV. JOSEPH F. WEBER.** Ordained to the priesthood nearly thirty years ago, Father Weber's services have been chiefly

in Indianapolis. He is founder and pastor of the Church of the Assumption of West Indianapolis, and to the people of that section of the city, regardless of sect or creed, his name is as a benediction.

He was born February 5, 1865, at the little town of Spades, near Lawrenceburg, Ripley County, Indiana. It was in direct opposition to his father's wishes that in boyhood he commenced study for the priesthood in a Jesuit college at Cincinnati. He finished his classical and theological studies in the well known St. Meinrad's Seminary in Spencer County, Indiana. He was ordained June 5, 1889, and immediately was sent to Indianapolis as an assistant at the cathedral of St. John. Bishop Chatard was then bishop of Indianapolis, and his assistants in order of rank were Father Gavisk, Father Dowd and Father Weber.

After 5½ years at the cathedral Father Weber was assigned the duty and opportunity involved in the pastorate of the newly created Church of the Assumption. Only fourteen families comprised the parish when he took charge, but its growth and prosperity have been apace with the city. His interest has been keen not only in behalf of everything that concerned the welfare of the church and his people, but also in matters of broader community participation. When something has been needed in that part of the city requiring special leadership and cooperation no one has been turned to more frequently than Father Weber. His intervention has come again and again in matters of securing extensions of gas and light facilities, and in construction of sidewalks. His parish is in that section of the city which suffered most during the flood of 1913. When hundreds of people were driven from their homes and distress and suffering were on all sides, Father Weber was showing himself more than a spiritual leader and was heading an organization that fed 800 persons daily. For this and many other acts of civic helpfulness the board of public safety presented him with a vote of thanks in behalf of the entire city.

Father Weber is a son of Frank and Josephine (Hammersle) Weber. His father had an interesting and successful career. Born at Landthul, Bavaria, his family enjoyed considerable wealth and good position, his father being a miller and

grain dealer. But the early environment of Frank Weber was not congenial for all that. At thirteen he practically had charge of his father's flour mill, and to escape a drudgery and responsibility beyond his years he ran away from home, crossed France, and after a voyage on a sailing vessel for sixty-five days arrived in New York City. At that time his uncle George A. Weber was a man of more than ordinary business distinction at Cincinnati. This uncle was the builder and proprietor of the Galt House, which for many years was one of the most noted hostleries of the West. Frank Weber earned a living and found freedom from the restrictions of European life by working for his uncle in the Galt House until he was eighteen years of age. Having at an earlier stage of his experience acquired much knowledge of grain, he was able to fit in as a useful worker in a Cincinnati brewery also owned by his uncle.

While thus employed he was sent on a business trip to Dover, Indiana. Most of his transactions were with Balthazar Hammersle, and while at his home Frank Weber met Miss Josephine Hammersle. Acquaintance ripened fast into affection, and though she was only sixteen years old, and against her father's wishes, they were married and had many years of happiness and usefulness together. Mr. Hammersle had come from France and was a man of considerable wealth. At the time of his marriage Frank Weber had shown the qualities of a good business man and later years brought him substantial rewards. He had a large business as dealer in livestock and grain, and had finally become owner of the G. A. Weber Brewery in Cincinnati. During the Civil war his property lay in the path of the Confederate raiders under Morgan, and it took a number of years to recover the losses then sustained. His good wife died January 9, 1894, at the age of fifty-five. After her death he spent much of his time in the home of Father Weber at Indianapolis, where he died June 28, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight. Death interrupted his cherished plan to revisit the scenes of his childhood, which he had left at thirteen and to which he never returned.

Of the children the oldest is J. B. Weber, who until recently was connected with the White Swan Distillery at Indianapolis, but is now living retired in Los Angeles.

Frank H., the second son, is manager of the Indianapolis Brewing Company. The third son is Father Weber, and the fourth is George A., of Indianapolis. The daughter Clara is the wife of Frank Fronapel of Cambridge City, Indiana. Ida M. married Charles A. Rink, of Indianapolis. Edward Weber, the remaining child, died quite recently.

AMOS N. GUSTIN. The widening field of electric transmission of energy has within the last half century become one of the most important lines of modern business. The mysterious agent, electricity, has been so captured, harnessed and utilized that now the wheels of commerce would scarcely turn without the motive power of the electric current, armies both industrial and belligerent would be shorn of their power to a large extent, railroads could no longer sweep like the wind across a continent, agricultural activities would lag, and accustomed comfort and convenience would be lacking in multitudes of homes. It is not remarkable then that ambitious, intelligent, progressive men enter the electrical business, and many find hidden fortunes in this line of work when they are thoroughly competent. Anderson has more than one electric business firm here, but none are more reliable or better prepared or more experienced than the firm of Gustin & Epply, the senior member of which is Amos N. Gustin, one of the big contractors and representative business men of this city.

Amos N. Gustin, president of the Indiana Electric Company, was born on his father's farm in Lafayette Township, Madison County, Indiana, not far from Anderson, in 1869. His parents were John Quincy and Mary (Miller) Gustin. In tracing the family far back it is found that it may justly lay claim to be of Revolutionary stock and Huguenot ancestry, and for many years it has been an old family in Madison County, Indiana, and always a highly respected one.

Amos N. Gustin obtained his education in the public schools, mainly during the winter seasons, as he assisted his father on the farm during the summers until he was eighteen years old. There were eighty acres in the home farm and the father spent the larger part of his life there, with the exception of about five years when he and



his son Amos N., conducted a grocery store on West Main Street, Anderson.

After his father sold the grocery business Amos N. Gustin went to work for the Anderson Nut & Bolt Company, and remained there for six years, during a part of the time being a shipping clerk, and here gained a large amount of practical and useful information. From that concern he went with the Hoosier Chemical Company, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations and specialties. He owned a half interest in the company and during his two years connection had an opportunity to make some headway in the study of medical science. Following this experience he was engaged for 3½ years in the commercial department of the Municipal Electric Light Company of Anderson, and had charge of the city lights and had an opportunity again to increase his knowledge, which he seized and made a study of electricity and electric installation.

Mr. Gustin then spent a year at Pasadena, California, working as an order clerk for the Model Grocery Company. Although that highly lauded section of the country has many advantages, it did not appeal to Mr. Gustin as did the recollection of his old home in Indiana, hence he returned to Anderson when he felt ready to establish himself in a permanent business. In 1906 he purchased a one-third interest in the Indiana Electric Company of Anderson, his partners being Frank B. Stratton and Frank Epply. In 1913 Mr. Stratton sold his interest to his partners, and they have continued in the electrical business here ever since. They deal in electrical supplies and do a general electric contracting business and have satisfactorily handled some of the heaviest contracts in this entire section. They have first class quarters, fine equipments, a large stock and expert electricians. Mr. Gustin has additional business interests.

In 1893 he was married to Miss Louise Stritmater, who is a daughter of Martin Stritmater, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gustin have two sons: Joseph Quincy, who was born in 1894, and Robert Louis, who was born in 1907. The elder son, who is a resident of Anderson, married Miss Irene Sweetman, of this city.

In his political affiliation Mr. Gustin has always been a republican but has never

been a politician in the accepted sense and has never desired public office. He has always been a hearty supporter of law and order and has many times shown his sincere public spirit in favoring civic movements, and has been a liberal contributor to charities of all kinds both before and since the outbreak of the World war. He is identified fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

**GEORGE E. NICHOL.** The family represented by George E. Nichol, a prominent Anderson banker, has been identified with that section of Indiana more than sixty years. Many associations gather around the name, as soldiers, leaders in republican politics, merchants, bankers and citizens whose reliability and integrity pass without question.

The Nichols of Anderson are of English, Irish and Scotch descent. It was an old and substantial family in England for many generations and the Nichols possess a coat of arms. Francis Nichol was born in Ireland in 1737, and with his brother William came to America and settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. William Nichol was later a captain in the American army. Francis Nichol also enlisted in June, 1775, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, was taken prisoner at Quebec December 31, 1775, was released in August, 1776, and by his later attainments and service rose to the rank of brigadier general. At the close of the war he was elected first United States marshal of Eastern Pennsylvania. He died in Pennsylvania February 13, 1812. This distinguished early American was the great-great-grandfather of George E. Nichol of Anderson. The head of the next generation of the family was Thomas Nichol, who became a pioneer settler on the Ohio side of the Ohio River near Wheeling, West Virginia, and afterwards moved to Butler County, Ohio, where his sturdy arms cleared up 160 acres of wild land. Of his children Joseph was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Thomas, Jr., grandfather of George E. Nichol, was born about 1803 in Belmont County, Ohio, and was three years old when the family moved to Butler County. He married Jane Marshall, daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Taylor) Marshall. The young couple went to a home in the woods,

and spent many years of their industrious lives in clearing up and developing a fine farm. This Thomas Nichol was a Jacksonian democrat in politics. His children were: William M., born in 1828, George, Mary, Joseph W., Martha, Gilbert, Jennie, Francis, Catherine, John and Robert.

George Nichol, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 14, 1830, is still alive at the age of eighty-seven and has been one of the foremost characters of Anderson for a long period of years. He had limited opportunities as a boy to gain an education in Butler County, Ohio, and acquired most of his knowledge in his work as a teacher and by a year's attendance at Farmer's College in Cincinnati. In 1852 he went west to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was employed as clerk in a hardware store, and in March, 1854, arrived at Anderson, Indiana.

Here he entered upon a career as a hardware merchant, and that business has been in the Nichol family continuously now for more than sixty years. His first associate was Amos J. King. George Nichol under the weight of years and with an ample competence retired from business a number of years ago, turning over the interests to his sons Thomas J. and George E.

George Nichol put patriotism and duty to his country above his business when the Civil war came on. In September, 1861, he enlisted from Anderson in the Forty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, was appointed quartermaster of his regiment, and saw active service until 1864. He attained the rank of first lieutenant. George Nichol was about twenty-six years of age, a young man in the flush of enthusiasm and manhood, when the republican party was organized and chose its first presidential candidate, and he voted for John C. Fremont in 1856 and steadily supported every other party candidate down to the present time, his record of party allegiance running without a break from 1856 to 1916. He was the first republican elected by Madison County to the office of county auditor. He was chosen to that office in 1870, at a time when the county was democratic by a large majority. It was one of the notable triumphs in the political history of the county. His service as auditor was rendered from 1871 to 1875. In 1904 he was chosen a member of the Indiana

Legislature, and in 1907 Governor Hanly appointed him a member of the board of trustees for the Indiana Epileptic Village at Newcastle. He was a member of the board until 1911, since which time he has been practically retired from public life. For a number of years he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He was the first president of the Anderson Board of Trade and was actively identified with that organization throughout its existence. He is a charter member of Major May Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Anderson. George Nichol married December 4, 1855, at Anderson, Harriet Robinson, who was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1835, daughter of Josephus and Matilda Robinson, and a sister of Colonel M. S. Robinson. Her father was for many years a well known member of the Indiana bar. George Nichol and wife became the parents of two sons, Thomas J., born September 13, 1856, and George E. Their mother died May 25, 1896. September 27, 1899, George Nichol married Mrs. Mary Eglin, widow of Capt. John F. Eglin of the Forty-Seventh Indiana Infantry. She died September 24, 1907.

George E. Nichol, younger son of the venerable George Nichol, was born at Anderson October 4, 1861, and after finishing his education in the local public schools entered his father's hardware store at the age of seventeen. As a clerk he learned every detail and routine of the business, and later with his brother Thomas assumed the responsibilities of managing that large and old established house. He was personally identified with its management until 1912, being secretary and treasurer, while his brother was president of the company, and he still holds those offices. In 1912 Mr. Nichol took the post of vice president of the Citizens Bank of Anderson, and his time was largely occupied with the executive duties of that position for several years, and he still remains in the office of vice president. However, since January, 1915, his chief post of responsibility has been as president of the Farmers Trust Company. He was one of the local citizens who promoted this company in January, 1912. He is thus actively identified with three leading business and financial institutions of his native city.





*Alex Feggart*

In 1888 Mr. Nichol married Catherine Malone, daughter of W. K. and Eleanor (Duffey) Malone, of Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Nichol have two children: George W., born in 1895, and Robert E., born in 1900.

Mr. Nichol is affiliated with Fellowship Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Royal Arch Chapter, with the Knights of Pythias, served as exalted ruler of the Anderson Lodge of Elks in 1895, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and in politics is a republican without aspirations for any of the honors or emoluments of politics.

ANDREW JACKSON SPAULDING, D. C. As a doctor of chiropractic Doctor Spaulding ranks high in the medical fraternity, and is one of the leading exponents of chiropractic in the eastern part of the state. He is junior member of the firm James & Spaulding, with offices in the Union Building at Anderson, and with a practice extending all over that county and surrounding counties.

Doctor Spaulding was born at Ovid, Indiana, in 1885, a son of Robert Y. and Anna (Talbot) Spaulding. He comes by his professional inclination partly by inheritance, since his father was an earnest, hard working and conscientious pioneer physician and did a worthy work for many years. Andrew J. Spaulding was educated in country schools. He spent two years in high school and in 1902 secured a position as a traveling representative for the St. Louis Range Company. In their interests he traveled all over Southern Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia for three years. He proved himself a successful salesman, and doubtless would have reached a high mark in that business had he chosen to continue it. Later for four years he was shipping clerk with the Big Four Railway at Anderson, but in 1913 gave up business to enter the Indiana School of Chiropractic at Anderson, where he spent two years and from which he received his degree D. C. in 1915. He at once set himself up in practice at Anderson, and a year and a half later, in July, 1917, joined Dr. J. H. James under the firm name of James & Spaulding.

Doctor Spaulding married at Chesterfield, Indiana, Ida Rinker, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Mills) Rinker, well

known people in the farming section east of Anderson. While Doctor and Mrs. Spaulding have no children of their own they have reared three or four and have provided them with good home and advantages. Doctor Spaulding is a democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Anderson, and is a member of the First Methodist Church at Dalesville. He is also a member of Camel Lodge and the Central Business Men's Association of Chicago, Illinois.

ALEXANDER TAGGART. It was a matter of good fortune both to the City of Indianapolis and for Alexander Taggart personally that he became identified with this community about the close of the Civil war, and continuously for over half a century he continued a resident, a capable and progressive business man and one whose life meant much beyond the immediate sphere of his private business. The baking business has been a family trade with the Taggarts for several generations, and it was in that line that Alexander Taggart gained his secure position in Indianapolis business affairs. He was still active at the end of half a century and was treasurer of the Taggart Baking Company. However, he spent much of his time in the mild, dry climate of Colorado and Arizona. The active direction of the Taggart Baking Company is handled by his son Alexander L., its president.

Of English and Manx lineage, Alexander Taggart was born at Ramsey, Isle of Man, April 5, 1844, and died November 12, 1918. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Lewthwaite) Taggart. His parents spent all their lives on the Isle of Man, his father being a baker. With the advantages of the common schools of his native town Alexander Taggart at the age of fifteen began an apprenticeship at the baker's trade in his father's shop. He learned the business with systematic thoroughness and remained there as a wage earner until he reached his majority. Coming to the United States, he remained a short time in New York City and in 1865 came to Indianapolis. Here he found employment in the shops of one of the pioneer bakers of the city, Mr. Thompson. A year later he went back to his native country, but for only a year, when he returned to Indianapolis. Mr. Taggart had a great affection for the land

of his birth, and as his means of later years justified it made several visits to the scenes of his early life.

April 12, 1869, Mr. Taggart left the role of a journeyman baker and established a business of his own. He was sole proprietor until he established a co-partnership with B. E. Parrott. The firm of Parrott & Taggart was a factor in Indianapolis business a period of eighteen years. In that time the establishment became the largest and best equipped in the city, and as such it was finally merged with the United States Baking Company, with Mr. Taggart as a director and in charge of the local factory. Still later the plant became a local branch of the National Biscuit Company. In 1904 Mr. Taggart resigned his office as director, selling his stock in the company, and for a year lived retired.

Then in 1905 the Taggart Baking Company was organized and incorporated, with Alexander Taggart as treasurer. This company now has the largest baking plant in the state, and its high class products are distributed all over Central Indiana.

Consistently through all the years of his residence Mr. Taggart's part was that of a citizen of fine ideals and one willing to work in the interest of any movement that affected the local welfare. He did not seek participation in practical politics, was a republican voter, and enjoyed a well merited popularity in business circles and in the modest social life which appealed to him. He was an active member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church as is his wife. He identified himself with this church in 1865, the year he came to Indianapolis.

January 9, 1873, Mr. Taggart married Miss Louise Alice Bell. Mrs. Taggart was born and reared in Indiana, daughter of the late Charles Bell of Plymouth. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart had six children: Gertrude, Lillian B., Mona L., Alexander L., William L. and Edward B. Alexander L., now president of the Taggart Baking Company, married in October, 1904, Lillian Atkins. Their children are Alexander L., Jr., Adelaide L., Florence, Elizabeth, Mona, Lillian and Helen A. The second son of Mr. Taggart, William L., married November 9, 1912, Marion Thomson, deceased, and they had a son named William L., Jr. Edward B. Taggart, youngest of the three sons, married, May 15, 1917,

Adelaide Rawles and they have one child, Adelaide Patricia.

ALBERT BARNES ANDERSON, who was elected United States district judge, district of Indiana, December 18, 1902, was born near Zionsville, Boone County, Indiana, February 10, 1857, a son of Philander and Anna (Duzan) Anderson. He is a graduate of Wabash College, was admitted to the bar in 1881, practiced at Crawfordsville from 1881 to 1902, and prior to entering upon his duties as judge served as prosecuting attorney of Montgomery County. He is a republican.

Judge Anderson married Rose Campbell, of Crawfordsville.

ERASTUS W. HUBBARD, members of whose family are still prominently identified with the business and civic affairs at Delphi and Indianapolis, was of a former generation of Indianans. His life and character were such that it is not straining the truth to say that to such men Indiana owes its high and proud position among the states of the Union.

He was really a product of the pioneer era of Indiana, though his own character and abilities enabled him to rise superior to his environment. He was born June 30, 1819, and thirteen years later his father, Brigham Hubbard, journeyed into Northeastern Indiana, when it was practically a wilderness. The family made its first settlement in Tippecanoe County, where Brigham Hubbard preempted a tract of land. In order to reach this land it was necessary to blaze a way through the forest. Brigham Hubbard fell a victim to his pioneer enterprise. Tippecanoe County in those days was unwholesome with the plagues and fevers that rose from the undrained marshes and swamps, and he died before realizing his ambitions to achieve a home and an honored place in the community. About 1833 his widow removed with her family to Delphi, where a son-in-law, David R. Harley, was then living. Brigham Hubbard had twice married. His first wife died in New York State, the mother of three children. These three children and the second wife constituted his family when he came to Indiana. There was one daughter by his second marriage.

Erastus W. Hubbard was about fourteen

years old when he went to Delphi. In that town he grew to manhood and had only such advantages as were supplied by the subscription schools. Later, however, for two years he was a student in Hamilton College in Chenango County, New York. His early ambition was to become a lawyer. He was diverted from this and took up the manufacture of lime at Delphi, where he developed a large industry. He was in that business during the era of primitive transportation in Indiana, and most of his shipments outside of the immediate locality were made over the Wabash and Erie Canal. He finally sold that business and in 1877 organized the Citizens Bank at Delphi, of which he became the president. About 1888, when in his seventieth year, he retired from active business, and he died at the home of a son in Indianapolis January 28, 1902.

Congressman Charles B. Landis once said that Erastus W. Hubbard would have made a superior lawyer, that he had the analytical and judicial turn of mind and oratorical abilities requisite for high success in that profession. In the opinion of other contemporaries he would have succeeded in almost any line of endeavor chosen. He was old fashioned in his integrity, and his entire life was completely above reproach. He was a charter member of the Christian Church at Delphi and kept his membership in that church the rest of his life. It was in keeping with his well rounded character that he was known for his generosity and his liberality in views and actions. He was one of the promoters of the old I. D. & C. Railway, now part of the Monon system. The road finally became badly involved, and Mr. Hubbard was appointed trustee for the creditors. Under his administration the affairs were so ably handled that not a single creditor lost a dollar.

Mr. Hubbard was a staunch republican, but it is not known that he ever sought a single public honor. He served as school trustee, but did so as a practical means of expressing his strong friendship in behalf of education. Possessing great energy, virile and active in every way, his capacities were guided by a superior intellect and above all by a thoroughly honorable and upright character. Much praise was given him for the admirable manner in which he handled estates for widows and

orphans, and other trusts committed to him. He not only taught the Golden Rule but he lived it, and he had friends wherever he had acquaintances.

Erastus W. Hubbard married Arabella Wright. Of their five children one died in infancy, the others being: Henry C., who died at the age of fourteen; Clara A., who became the wife of Rev. J. M. Monroe; Willard Wright, and Walter J.

Willard W. Hubbard, son of Erastus W., was born at Delphi, Indiana, August 5, 1854, and has sustained much of the strength and ability of his father in business affairs. He was educated at Delphi, and in 1877 graduated from Butler College. Soon after, upon its organization, he became cashier of the Citizens Bank at Delphi, and filled that office until 1883. He also organized the Island Coal Company, operating mines in Greene County. Since 1884 his home has been at Indianapolis, and he has acquired extensive interests in coal and railroads. He is a member of the Sigma Chi college fraternity, and his family belong to the Central Christian Church in Indianapolis. Willard Hubbard married Josephine S. Niles, of Mishawaka, Indiana. Their three children are Harry N., Willard W., Jr., and Helen J. The daughter is the wife of Charles S. Bygate.

Walter J. Hubbard, second son of Erastus W. Hubbard, was born at Delphi, Indiana, September 23, 1862. The education received in the public schools of Delphi was supplemented by three years of attendance at Butler College. While in college he became affiliated with the Sigma Chi fraternity. He left college to become connected with the Citizens Bank at Delphi, but in 1888 removed to Indianapolis, where he has since built up prominent connections in the real estate and investment business. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Central Christian Church. September 29, 1887, he married Ella Hurst. Their two children are Walter J., Jr., and Ruth.

JAMES I. DISSETTE's name is especially associated with some of the big and growing industries of Indianapolis. During the last thirty years he has been connected with a number of undertakings which have proved successful from a financial standpoint and have brought much benefit to

the community. Mr. Dissette's active lifetime has been during the half century of unexampled prosperity and industrial development since the close of the Civil war, and it is perhaps more indicative of his attitude toward the larger affairs of the world than anything else that he regards the action of his two sons in volunteering for service in the great European war not only with great personal pride but that this action was a matter of patriotic duty incumbent upon all.

Mr. Dissette is a native of Canada, born in County Simcoe, Ontario, June 13, 1859, the youngest of thirteen children. His grandfather was a native of France but lived in Ireland while Napoleon was threatening the invasion of Britain. He finally came to Canada and settled in that country permanently. John E. Dissette, father of James I., was born in Ireland and acquired his farm in Canada direct from the British crown. That property is still owned by his son James. John E. Dissette married Joanna Chapman.

On the Canadian farm James I. Dissette spent the first thirteen years of his life. His father then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and James continued his education in the public schools of that city, spending one year in Baldwin University. As he looks back over his career, he finds that perhaps his most profitable lessons were gained in the school of experience. At fifteen he went to work as a printer's devil in a newspaper office at Ashland, Ohio. Later he was employed as compositor and reporter on the Cleveland Herald. That was at the time when James A. Garfield was the dominating character in Ohio as well as in national politics, and when Garfield was nominated and elected to the presidency printing and newspaper work was not his permanent field, however. Much valuable experience came to him as clerk in the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company at Cleveland.

In 1884 Mr. Dissette was sent to Indianapolis as manager's assistant of the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Company, which is now a part of the National Malleable Castings Company, with plant and headquarters at Haughville, now a part of this city. Through the rapid accumulation of experience Mr. Dissette felt justified in 1888 in embarking in business for himself as one of the owners of the Indianapolis

Foundry Company. This was a profitable enterprise to whose great success Mr. Dissette's identity contributed. It was recently succeeded by the Indiana Castings Company.

In the meantime Mr. Dissette organized and was the first shareholder of the American National Bank, which subsequently became part of the Fletcher American National Bank. He served as director continuously, and is now a director of the latter bank. In 1907 he became a director of the State Life Insurance Company and a member of its executive committee, and for a number of years has been its second vice president.

In 1913 Mr. Dissette incorporated the Federal Foundry Company of Indianapolis, which has grown and prospered under his direction as president. In 1911 he became principal stockholder of the Indianapolis Wire Bound Box Company, and is now president of that corporation. He was president of the Realty Investment Company from the time of its organization until it finally went out of business in 1917.

Mr. Dissette is a republican in politics. He is a member of the Columbia Club and the Indianapolis Board of Trade and is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner. He and his wife are members of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

In 1885 Mr. Dissette married Grace Wilcox, of Akron, Ohio. She died twenty years later, in August, 1905, the mother of three children, John W., Joseph C. and Anna Lois. In 1907 Mr. Dissette married Alice DePree, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have two young children, Mary Eunice and Alice Joanna. When America became involved in the World war Mr. Dissette's two sons both volunteered and enlisted. John W. received the rank of first lieutenant in aviation in the officers' training camp and Joseph C. that of first lieutenant in infantry in the training camp for officers at Louisville.

CHARLES LEWIS HENRY has been described as one of the most active participants in the modern commercial regeneration of Indiana. Indianans have a lively memory of many important enterprises with which he has been identified at different times, but perhaps chiefly for



pioneer work in developing the interurban railway system of the state. A lawyer by profession, he practically gave up the practice of office and courtroom upon the discovery of natural gas, and through his efforts many industrial institutions having gas as their basis were established at Anderson and other cities. Mr. Henry might be appropriately called the father of interurban electric railroading in Indiana. The first cars propelled by electricity outside of cities were operated under his direction. He has continued at the very forefront of the electric railroad movement even to the present time. His record as a lawyer, statesman and business man is a notable one.

He was born on a farm in Hancock County, Indiana, July 1, 1849, son of George and Leah (Lewis) Henry. His father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States at the age of twelve years, learned the cabinet maker's trade in Virginia, now West Virginia, married in Green Brier County, that state, and was a pioneer settler in Hancock County, Indiana. He became a man of considerable prominence in civic affairs. He served as a member of the Indiana House of Representatives, and in the old judicial system, which required one lawyer and two laymen to preside over the local courts, he served in the capacity of an associate judge.

Charles Lewis Henry accompanied his parents when he was a small boy to Pendleton, Indiana, and spent his boyhood and early manhood there. He attended the public schools and finished his literary education in old Asbury, now DePauw, University at Greencastle. He studied law with Judge Henry Craven at Pendleton, and in 1872 graduated LL. B. from the law department of the State University. Mr. Henry was in the practice of law at Pendleton until 1875, and then removed to the county seat of Madison County, at Anderson, which was his home for over a quarter of a century.

With the discovery of natural gas in Eastern Indiana he became an active factor in utilizing this natural resource through the establishment of many factories at Anderson. It was almost by casual circumstances that he became interested in interurban roads, but that has been developed latterly as his chief business. On

January 1, 1899, the first interurban line in Indiana was put in operation between Anderson and Alexandria. Mr. Henry was general manager of the company operating this road. About that time with associates he established and organized what is now the Union Traction Company of Indiana, and had a prominent part in developing the first constituent properties of that present great corporation. Some of these earlier lines were those from Anderson to Marion, from Alexandria to Elwood, the line from Muncie by way of Anderson to Indianapolis, including the city lines in Muncie and Anderson. Mr. Henry later sold his interests in the Union Traction Company and in 1903 assisted in organizing the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. In 1915-16 Mr. Henry was president of the American Electric Railway Association.

Until railroad building absorbed his time and energies Mr. Henry was one of the leading republicans of Indiana. He was elected and served during 1880-81 as a member of the State Senate from Madison and Grant counties. In 1894 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1896, serving through the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, and at the end of his second term declining renomination in order to give his time to his varied business interests. While in Congress he was a member of the foreign affairs committee during the Spanish-American war. During 1903-4 Mr. Henry owned the Indianapolis Journal.

He was one of the first trustee of the Indiana Epileptic Village, and for nine years he was a trustee of the Indiana State University. His home has been in Indianapolis since 1903. He is a member of the University Club and of the Methodist Church. His offices are in the Traction Terminal Building and his home at 1414 Broadway. September 2, 1873, he married Miss Eva N. Smock, of Greencastle. They have seven children: Edna G., Atta L., Alice C., Edith S., George S., Lewis W. and Leah E. Edna, the oldest daughter, is now head of the Social Service Department of the Indiana University.

EBEN H. WOLCOTT, president of the State Savings & Trust Company of Indianapolis, is a man of many varied business

interests in Indiana and has been prominent in the various counties and cities of the state.

He is a son of the late Anson Wolcott, distinguished among other things as the founder of the town of Wolcott in White County. Anson Wolcott was born at Western New York, October 19, 1819, was educated and taught in the Empire state, and at the age of twenty-one went to Louisiana and studied law. He remained in the South about a year and a half, then returned to New York, and in 1847 was admitted to the State Supreme Court at Buffalo and in 1852 to the United States Supreme Court. For a time he practiced law in New York City. After about six years of professional life he came to Indiana, having purchased a large body of land in White County. After the railroad was completed in the fall of 1860 he purchased a large tract of land and platted a town and arranged for a station under his own name. Thus he became the founder of Wolcott in 1861. From first to the last for nearly forty-six years Anson Wolcott was the inspiration of the place. He gave his indirect or direct encouragement to practically every business enterprise. He was a man of broad education, and while chiefly interested while a resident of Indiana in practical business affairs, he also had a notable public record. In 1868 he was elected on the republican ticket to the State Senate, where he did valuable service as chairman of the finance committee during the sessions of 1869 and 1871. He was afterwards prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress. He finally disagreed with the republican party and joined the national or greenback party and was its nominee for governor of Indiana. While in the Legislature he was instrumental in having taxation abolished on Catholic Church property to the extent that it was taxed only as other church property. Formerly, due to the fact that much Catholic property is held in the name of the bishop of the church, taxes were levied as on other personal real estate. Anson Wolcott was a student at all times and wrote extensively on many financial and public matters. He died at his home in Wolcott January 10, 1907. He was a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was twice married, his first wife being a member of the

Walbridge family. By that union there was one son, Henry Walbridge Wolcott. Anson Wolcott married for his second wife, at Philadelphia, Georgiana (Sayen) De Mosquera. Eben H. Wolcott of Indianapolis is the only son of this union.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Wolcott and at Logansport and in Wabash College, where he was graduated in the scientific course in 1886. Mr. Wolcott was born at the old home of his father in White County, Indiana, May 5, 1866, and was thus twenty years of age when he completed his college course. From that time forward he more and more assumed business responsibilities from his father, with whom he was associated in the grain business at Wolcott, but for the past twenty years his interests have taken on a larger scope and have identified him with several cities of the state.

About 1901 he helped organize the Western Motor Company, now the Reutenber Manufacturing Company of Marion. In 1908 he removed to Logansport to take an active part in the business as head of the sales department. In 1909 they built the new plant of the company at Marion. In February, 1912, Mr. Wolcott was appointed a member of the State Tax Commission by Governor Marshall and was re-appointed December 1, 1912. He resigned this office April 1, 1915, to become president of the State Savings & Trust Company of Indianapolis. Mr. Wolcott is also vice president of the American Mortgage Guarantee Company, director of the Logansport Oxygen Company, director of the Standard Livestock Insurance Company, director of the American Playground Device Company of Anderson, and of many other business interests.

In 1900 he was elected state senator from White, Jasper and Newton counties, and during the following session was chairman of the committee on education. He served on Governor Durbin's staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was also on the staff of Gov. Frank Hanley. For about ten years Mr. Wolcott has been a trustee of Wabash College. For four years he has served as president of the Society of Descendants of Henry Wolcott, the progenitor of the family in America who settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1730. Mr. Wolcott is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, is a thirty-second degree

Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, is treasurer of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, has served as president of the Economic Club and is a member of various social organizations. Politically he is an active republican.

On April 22, 1899, he married Miss Lida L. Brown, of Indianapolis. Both are active members of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis. Mrs. Wolcott is a daughter of Walter S. Brown and a granddaughter of that eminent Indiana physician, Dr. Ryland T. Brown, who was also one of the early ministers of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have two sons: Ryland Anson, born April 4, 1901; and Roger Gould, born September 21, 1903.

Uz McMURTRIE. Forecasting human destiny and achievement is a difficult and hazardous undertaking even when some of the finest elements of human character and personal attributes are involved. Only two or three years ago the people of Grant County were priding themselves in the fact that they had the youngest county treasurer in the state and were predicting big things for the future for Uz McMurtrie, but probably the most sanguine would have hesitated to say that Mr. McMurtrie would step from the office of county treasurer into one of the biggest positions in the state service and would become treasurer of the State of Indiana. But this very thing happened, and the honors and responsibilities of politics were never better bestowed than when Mr. McMurtrie was elected treasurer of the state in 1916.

He was not yet thirty-three years of age when he took up the duties of his new office at Indianapolis. He was born July 12, 1884, at Attica, Indiana, son of William and Elizabeth (Starr) McMurtrie. His father was a native of Fountain County, and his mother of Vermilion County, Indiana. William McMurtrie was the youngest member of Company B in the One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Indiana Infantry during the Civil war. Evidently it is a characteristic of the McMurtrie family to assume serious responsibilities at an early age. William McMurtrie and wife removed to Grant County in 1892. Their two living children are Uz and Joseph.

Mr. McMurtrie began attending the public schools of Attica, later graduated from

the Marion High School, and in 1908 after the full four year course, graduated A. B. from Indiana University. While in the university he specialized in those subjects and showed a high degree of ability in the departments of economics and social science, closely connected with the service he has since rendered to the public. He gave two years of research work to problems of taxation, and his studies gave him the material for his graduation thesis on "The Separation of the Sources of State and Local Taxation." He was also president of his class in the university, a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and one of the ablest and most popular men during his four years there.

The work which he carried on with so much enthusiasm while in university has been followed up with practical application ever since, and he is today one of the recognized experts in matters of taxation in the state. After leaving university he was deputy county treasurer of Grant County under W. H. Sanders, serving from 1909 to 1912, inclusive. In November, 1912, he was elected county treasurer on the republican ticket, taking that office January 1, 1913.

While many duties and responsibilities have been crowded into his brief space of years, Mr. McMurtrie has always been active in social service work and fraternal and civic affairs. He has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and Federated Charities at Marion, and is a member of the Country Club and the Mecca Club of Marion. He is a Shriner and thirty-second degree Mason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

February 11, 1914, Mr. McMurtrie married Elizabeth Hogin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hogin. This is one of Marion's oldest families. Mrs. McMurtrie is a graduate of Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, has studied vocal and instrumental music, and has been prominent in Marion musical circles.

LYNN B. MILLIKAN came to Indianapolis about thirty-five years ago with a modest capital of \$150, representing his earnings and savings chiefly as a farm hand. Some twenty years later his business as a general contractor and builder had reached such proportions as to involve

an annual total of \$1,000,000 or more. While Indianapolis has been his home during all these years Mr. Millikan's operations have extended over many states, both East and West, and he has attained an undoubted leadership in the building profession in Indiana.

This is his native state. He was born at Newcastle, Henry County, March 20, 1860, fourth among the five sons of Eli B. and Margaret C. (Martindale) Millikan. His father was a native of Tennessee and his mother of Indiana. Eli Millikan came to Indiana in young manhood and in subsequent years built up a large business as a buyer of livestock, representing a meat packing concern at Cambridge City, Indiana. He finally developed a large farm in Liberty Township of Henry County, and was a practical agriculturist until his death in 1883, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a staunch democrat, a man of more than ordinary influence in his home township and county, was a Lodge and Chapter Mason at Newcastle, and he and his wife were active in the Christian Church. His widow survived until 1894, passing away at the age of seventy years.

Lynn B. Millikan has always been grateful for his early environment of an Indiana farm, its duties and hard work, interspersed with more or less regular attendance at the district schools. At the age of twenty-one he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade at Newcastle. From there in 1882 he came to Indianapolis, and continued to work two years as an apprentice. In 1884 he engaged in contracting and building on his own responsibility, showing an enterprise exceedingly unusual in men of his age, and his work is only another proof that character and energy are more important than financial capital. One of the first products of his work as a building contractor was the erection of a modest home of his own, which he built primarily to shelter his widowed mother, who came to Indianapolis and spent her last years with her son. For the first twelve years Mr. Millikan gave his attention principally to the building of houses upon his own responsibility. He sold them almost as fast as they were completed. The first house sold on this plan brought only \$1,100. Some years later he sold another property which he had built for \$35,000. In the exclusive residence

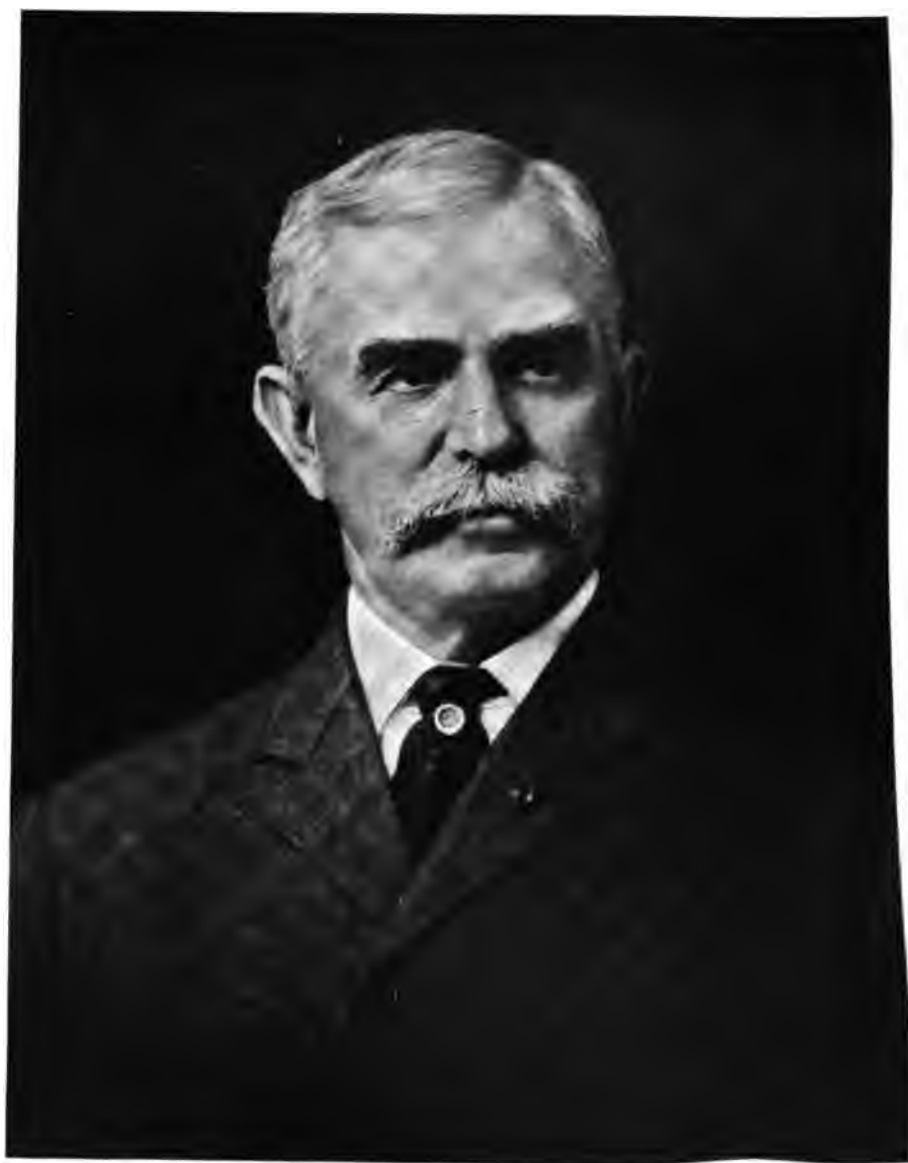
district between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth street on Meridian Street Mr. Millikan erected sixteen fine homes, and in that section may be found some of the best examples of his work as a contractor on private residences. His business has extended to even larger and more important building operations, both in Indianapolis and elsewhere. He handled some of the large building contracts for the New York Central Railway Company at Buffalo and Albany, and the services of his skilled and highly efficient organization have been used in the construction of some of the most substantial factories and business buildings of Indianapolis. At 1723 North Meridian Street he erected for himself one of the magnificent homes of the city.

Mr. Millikan has always been essentially a business man and through his work has rendered his chief public service. In politics he is a republican voter merely, is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, the Mystic Shrine, he and his wife are members of the First Baptist Church and he belongs to various civic and social organizations.

December 9, 1891, he married Miss Madora Maude Pierson. She is a daughter of John C. and Martha Jane (Fowler) Pierson, both natives of Indiana. Her father for many years was a successful contractor and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Millikan have one child, Gaylord Barton.

THOMAS MADDEN. For over sixty years the Madden family have been residents of Indiana and for half a century have been identified with Indianapolis. Their accomplishments and their contributions to the life of the state and the city justify more than passing mention of the family, which was founded here by the late Thomas Madden, who was a gallant soldier, a public leader and a manufacturer, and whose son is now at the head of one of Indianapolis' leading industries.

A raw Irish lad, imbued with abundance of pluck and vitality, Thomas Madden came to Indiana in 1853 and first located at Delphi. He was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1836. At the age of seventeen he braved the ocean in a sailing vessel, leaving family and friends behind, and threw in his for-



*Thos. Madden*



tunes with the new world. He had but little schooling, and it was largely by self application that he mastered the common branches of learning. Near Delphi he taught a country school. An incident of his career as a teacher was characteristic of the man throughout his life. The school of course had its typical bully, a big, red fisted boy who promised the younger scholars that he would make short work of the master and run him out. The clash between authority and insubordination came at recess. It terminated in a few minutes and the bully was given a well deserved thrashing, which immediately raised the young schoolmaster in the estimation of the entire community and made his success as a teacher assured.

Thomas Madden was tall, of athletic build, straight as the proverbial arrow and had an Irishman's happy way of acquiring friends. He possessed will and the courage of his convictions, and when the Civil war broke out there was no hesitation or lingering on his part. He was among the first to volunteer. The date of his enlistment, April 22, 1861, shows this. His first service was in West Virginia. December 13, 1861, he was wounded by gunshot through the lungs, and so severely that only his splendid constitution saved his life. On recovering he was eager to get back into the fray and rejoined the army in time to participate in the battle of Shiloh. His was a long and honorable military career. The list of the battles, great and small, in which he participated is a long one and there was no cessation to his fidelity and duty as a good soldier until at the close of the war he was mustered out captain of Company A of the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

After the declaration of peace Thomas Madden returned to Indiana and soon married Ellen Connolly, daughter of Judge Connolly, of Lafayette. He brought his bride to Indianapolis, and here soon became prominent and influential in local politics. He served as a city councilman, deputy county clerk, chairman of the board of public works, and also in the office of collector of internal revenue. This can be well said of him that he was honest, industrious and a painstaking, efficient public official. Many of his old friends still recall his pleasing personality.

He also gave an impetus to Indianapolis'

Vol. IV—18

industrial affairs. About 1881, as a member of the firm of Ott & Madden, he began manufacturing bed lounges. In 1887 he established himself alone in this business. Success came to him in generous measures and his later years were spent in comparative affluence. About two years before his death he retired from the more active cares of business and divided his property among his children. He died in February, 1910, his wife having passed away in 1900. Thomas Madden was a Catholic and in politics a democrat. His children were: Mary, Mrs. William J. Griffin; Thomas, who died when twelve years old; Clara, Mrs. C. A. O'Connor, of Louisville, Kentucky; John J.; and Florence, Mrs. E. J. O'Reilly, of Louisville, Kentucky.

John J. Madden, only surviving son of the late Thomas Madden, has much of the business ability which distinguished his father, from whom he inherits both religion and politics, but unlike the elder Madden has earnestly kept away from politics so far as it involves campaigning or office seeking, and has been content with the mere exercise of his right of franchise.

Mr. Madden was born in Indianapolis October 8, 1869, and acquired his early training in the parochial schools. Early in his career he became associated with his father in manufacturing and carried many of the heavier responsibilities of the business which his father had founded. In 1912 he established the John J. Madden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bed davenports. It is a big industry, furnishes employment to about 200 people and is one of the concerns that add to the prestige of Indianapolis as an industrial center.

Mr. Madden married June 7, 1893, Miss Josephine Owings, daughter of Major Nathaniel Owings. They are the parents of five children, Dorothy, John J., Jr., Richard F., Thomas and Josephine. Dorothy is the wife of Daugherty Sheerin, and they have two daughters, Margaret Mary and Barbara Ann. The son John J., Jr., was sworn into service in the United States Aviation Corps on August 18, 1917, served overseas and received a commission as lieutenant.

OLIVER WAYNE STEWART was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Christ in 1887, and his life has largely been de-

voted to the work of prohibition. He was born in Mercer County, Illinois, May 22, 1867, a son of Charles and Eliza Stewart.

Mr. Stewart was the prohibition candidate for Congress from the Ninth Illinois District in 1890, has served as a member of the state and national prohibition conventions, is a member of the Flying Squadron of America and has taken an active part in its work, and is associate editor of the *National Enquirer*, Indianapolis. He is also well known as a lecturer. Mr. Stewart married Elvira J. Sears, of Arthur, Illinois.

WILBUR GEORGE AUSTIN is well and favorably known in business circles at Anderson, where he has been identified with several live and going concerns and is now member of the firm Roseberry & Austin, one of the leading firms of merchants.

Mr. Austin was born in Southern Indiana, at Moores Hill, Dearborn County, October 3, 1876, a son of George W. and Louisa M. (Wright) Austin. The Austins are of English and Scotch-Irish stock. On coming to America the first of the name settled in Vermont. It is a family that furnished several generations of pioneers to the conquest of the Middle West. Mr. Austin's grandfather, Theron Austin, came to Dearborn County, Indiana, from Vermont in 1816, the year that Indiana was admitted to the Union, and acquired his land by direct title from the Government. He was an industrious farmer, and he reared twenty children. George W. Austin was the third son in the large family, and besides its number it is notable for the fact that the first death did not occur until the Civil war, when five of the sons entered the Union army and were killed on the field of battle.

George W. Austin has always been a farmer, which is in the nature of the family pursuit, and is now living retired, at the age of eighty years, at North Vernon, Indiana. Another ancestor, great-grandfather Jonathan Cunningham, was a pioneer in Switzerland County, Indiana, and lived to be more than a century old.

Wilbur George Austin grew up in his native village of Moores Hill, attended the public schools there and also pursued a scientific course in a Methodist college up to the junior year. Leaving old home

scenes, he went to Indianapolis and entered the employ of Doctor Edenharter, superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane. He was one year an attendant and was then appointed assistant storekeeper, duties he performed efficiently for seven years, and was then promoted to storekeeper and remained in that position five years.

In 1910 Mr. Austin resigned his duties with the state institution, and coming to Anderson joined Mr. Roseberry under the name Roseberry & Austin in the grocery business at 1724 Arrow Avenue. They were together a year and a half when Mr. Austin sold out and spent a year on the Pacific coast. After returning to Anderson he bought a half interest in a wholesale bakery establishment with the present mayor, J. H. Mellett. The firm of Mellett and Austin continued three years. In October, 1916, Mr. Austin resumed his relations with his old partner, Mr. Roseberry, and the new firm opened business at 926 Main Street.

Mr. Austin has various other interests, including local real estate, and is secretary, treasurer and a stockholder of the Brown Molasses Food Company. He is a republican voter, a member of the First Methodist Church, and is affiliated with the United Commercial Travelers, the Marion Club of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Anderson Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1907 he married Miss Bessie Lee, daughter of George and Amanda Lee, of Dupont, Indiana. They have one child, Robert Lee Austin, born in July, 1917.

THOMAS M. NORTON, who died in 1908, was one of the sterling business men of Anderson and founder of the T. M. Norton Brewing Company, an industry which he developed and at which he remained the active head until his death.

He was born in Ireland in 1835, and when he was six years of age his parents came to America and settled at Dayton, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He learned the trade of carpenter, did some contracting, but during the '60s became associated with Louis Williams in the brewing of ale at Union City, Indiana. In 1866 he removed to Anderson, and with Patrick Sullivan as a partner established the first ale brewery in this part of the



state. In 1882 he began brewing beer on his own account, and kept that business growing until at his death twenty-five years later his was one of the best known breweries in the state.

Thomas M. Norton was a man noted for his good citizenship. He was a member of the first board of workers, trustees, in Anderson, serving on the board ten years. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and was an active member and liberal supporter of St. Mary's Catholic Church. He had gone back to his native land in 1896 on a pleasure tour, and soon after his return to this country turned over his business affairs to his sons and lived practically retired for more than ten years.

Thomas M. Norton married at Piqua, Ohio, in 1861, Miss Catherine McCarthy. They had four children: Mrs. J. C. Kreuch, Mrs. M. J. Crowley, Martin C. and William J., all residents of Anderson.

The president of the Norton Brewing Company is Martin C. Norton; William J. Norton is secretary and treasurer; and Mrs. J. C. Kreuch is vice president.

William J. Norton was born at Anderson April 9, 1869, and grew up in that city, attending the public schools and one year in high school. At the age of sixteen he started working for his father in the brewery, and has been in practically every department, acquiring both the technical and business training. The Norton Brewing Company is widely known all over Central Indiana for its high products, the "Gold Band" and "Special Brew" of bottled beers, besides the Norton draft beers. A modern brewing plant was constructed in 1910, and from seventy-five to eighty people find employment in the business.

William J. Norton is an active democrat, has filled all the chairs in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Eagles at Anderson, and is one of the citizens who can always be depended upon for cooperation in every public welfare movement. On June 14, 1893, Mr. Norton married Miss Josephine Elters, daughter of Stephen and Anna (Cleland) Elters. They have three children, two sons and one daughter; Charles T., born in 1894; Kathleen Anna and Harold S., born in 1896.

MORLEY W. PEART has been a resident of Anderson over twenty years, and for thirteen years worked "at the rolls" in the Anderson branch of the United States Steel Company. Mr. Peart is an all around mechanic and machinist, and while various interests have engaged his time and attention his special place in the community at present is represented by his proprietorship of the City Bicycle Shop, where he handles sporting goods, and bicycles, has a complete establishment as a locksmith, and is doing a very satisfactory business. His business is located at 13 West Eighth Street.

Mr. Peart was born at Toronto, Ontario, in 1874, a son of William and Anna (Ridley) Peart. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to Canada at the age of twelve years, and in Toronto was educated for the teaching profession, securing a second class normal certificate. For many years he taught district schools outside of Toronto, was also a professional vocalist and vocal teacher and was a local minister of the Methodist Church. He died at Brantford, Ontario, in 1884. His widow is still living in Toronto.

Morley W. Peart was educated at Toronto and at district schools at Pickering, but the death of his father when the son was only ten years of age threw him upon his own responsibilities when quite young. Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen he worked on a farm near Pickering, Ontario. His next position was as a cabin boy and mail carrier on an old lake boat known as the Chicora, running between Toronto and Lewiston. He spent one season on that boat and left it to go to Detroit, where he acquired considerable practical knowledge of the electrical trade. He followed other lines of employment at Detroit, and in 1895 came to Anderson, where his first work was six months' employment with the American Steel & Wire Company. Following that he put in thirteen years in the rolling mill of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Peart's ability commanded good wages, measured by the standards of that time, and he used his income thriftily and with an eye to the future. On leaving the rolling mills he bought a bicycle, locksmith and repair shop at his present address. A year later, however, he engaged in the wholesale and retail confec-

tionery business. At the end of one year he went to work for Charles E. Miller as salesman for automobiles and bicycles. Six months later he resumed his present business at the old address and has kept it growing every year.

Mr. Peart is also owner of an apple orchard of five acres near Portland, Oregon, and is a stockholder in the Mutual Tire & Rubber Company of New York, the Minto Peps Company of Anderson, and has various other financial interests. He has always been a hard worker, and without depending upon favors from others has made his own way in the world to his own satisfaction and to the benefit of his community. Mr. Peart is a republican, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with Anderson Lodge No. 131, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1910 he married Miss Bettie Akin, daughter of William and Martha Akin, of New Albany, Indiana. They have one son, Gilbert M., born in 1911.

**CHARLES A. MARTINDALE.** One of the successful men in the industrial affairs of Anderson is Charles A. Martindale, who when a boy out of high school learned a mechanical trade, worked for others a number of years, and finally put his capital and experience into a business of his own. He is now president and manager of the Reliable Machine Company, a local industry that is not an insignificant part of the general industrial activities of the city.

Mr. Martindale represents a family that has had relations with Indiana since earliest pioneer days. Some of his ancestors were not only good woodsmen and farmers who helped to clear up the wilderness, but were equally active in fighting away the Indians from their homes. Mr. Martindale was born at Anderson September 18, 1869, a son of S. C. and Eliza (Benbow) Martindale. The first members of the Martindale family settled around Richmond and Newcastle, Indiana, and the majority of them have been farmers. S. C. Martindale, however, became a lawyer and was long actively identified with the bar at Anderson. He served as mayor of the city, and is still living in honored retirement there at the age of eighty-nine. The mother died in 1914.

Charles A. Martindale after attending

public schools and high school at Anderson for one year went to work learning a trade in the machine shops of the Hill Machine Company. He spent an apprenticeship and remained with that company seven years as a workman, then for four or five years was with the American Strawboard Company at Anderson and with the American Steel and Wire Company about five years.

In 1901, having saved a little money, he and James Farrell established a machine shop of their own known as the Reliable Machine Company. They were located on Seventh and Eighth streets for four years and then bought a lot and built their own building. A year and half later they sold that property and moved to 29 West Twenty-Ninth Street, where they were located four years. In 1910 the business was opened at the present address, 914 Jackson Street, and in 1915 Mr. Martindale bought out his partner and incorporated the business with himself as president and manager, Mr. Maag, vice president, and Charles Rawlings as secretary and treasurer. The company does general machine work, manufactures gasoline engines, and has a complete equipment for the repair of automobiles and other machinery. The company also handles the local agency over part of Madison County for the Studebaker and Oakland automobiles.

Mr. Martindale married in 1892 Miss Leona Jackson, daughter of Harry and Margaret (Griffith) Jackson of Henry County, Indiana. Their three children are Edith N., Kenneth H. and Mabel. Mr. Martindale is a republican in politics, is a member of the Central Christian Church and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

**ELIZA GORDON BROWNING,** librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library for a quarter of a century, has accomplished pioneer work in library management and administration. When she began her work at Indianapolis there were few libraries and few librarians in the State of Indiana, and to the word librarian chief popular significance would have been better described as a custodian of books rather than of one who makes books a vital interest and source of usefulness in the community. In the change that has gradually come over

libraries both in the spirit and in the practice Miss Browning undoubtedly deserves a large share of credit.

She first became associated with the Indianapolis Public Library in the capacity of substitute in 1880, and worked an entire year without salary. In whatever department she was assigned she proved her value, whether it was in the routine of library duty or in executive responsibilities. In April, 1892, she was elected librarian and has filled that post continuously for almost a generation. The people of Indianapolis have a peculiar admiration and esteem for the wise and efficient woman whose work has been truly a community service, and there is probably not a librarian in the state who does not know of her and appreciate her dignity as the dean of Indiana librarians.

The words that Charles W. Moores of the Indianapolis bar wrote of her a few years ago are still applicable, with merely added truth and significance. Mr. Moores said: "Miss Eliza G. Browning, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, carries greater responsibilities in the library world than any other woman and has held that position longer perhaps than any woman ever has. Her wide acquaintance as a library expert among library people in this country and abroad and her large circle of friends in Indianapolis have made her a most acceptable public official and have added greatly to the reputation of the library abroad and to its popularity at home. She has grown up in the atmosphere of books and has given many years of an active and useful life to the service of the people, so that it goes without saying that no librarian is better liked than she or secures more loyal and efficient cooperation from assistants. She has been particularly active in the promotion of public movements among librarians and the reading people, and was the first woman enrolled in the membership of the Indiana Historical Society." She is also a member of the Society of Indiana Pioneers, and was one of its founders.

Miss Browning is an Indiana woman not only by her own life and services but by virtue of many prominent family connections. She was born at Fortville in Hancock County, Indiana, September 23, 1856, and a few months later her parents, Woodville and Mary Ann (Brown) Brown-

ing, came to Indianapolis. In this city she was reared, was educated in both public and private schools, and from an early age was distinguished by her love of books and has always lived in an atmosphere of literary work and literary fellowship.

In her ancestral record are found a number of notable family names. The Brownings, Lewrights, Mosses, Browns, Johns and Wyatts were all colonial Virginians, and she is also related to the Gordons of Philadelphia and the Tompkins family of Staten Island, New York. Four of her great-great-grandfathers, Thomas Brown, Hugh Moss, John Wyatt and John Johns, as also her great-grandfather, George Brown, were soldiers on the Patriot side in the war of the Revolution. Miss Browning has long been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has served as state historian of the Indiana Society and was joint editor with Mrs. Harriet (McIntire) Foster of the Year Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana. Miss Browning is a member of the Fortnightly Literary Club of Indianapolis and the American Library Association. She is an active member of Christ Church Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Her paternal grandfather, Edmund Browning, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lewright) Browning, was born at Culpeper, Virginia, in 1795, fought in the War of 1812 and was an early resident of Indianapolis. For many years he was proprietor of a hotel that stood on the site of the present New York store on Washington Street. From 1860 until the office was abolished about six years later he was register of public lands in Indiana. His death occurred in 1877. Edmund Browning married Eliza Gordon, daughter of George and Sarah Wynn (Moss) Gordon and a granddaughter of Major Hugh and Jane (Ford) Moss. Miss Browning's father was an Indianapolis merchant who died in 1861, her mother passing away in 1875.

In the maternal line her great-grandfather, George Brown, above mentioned, in addition to his Revolutionary service was engaged in the Indian wars subsequent to 1783 and in the War of 1812. George Brown was a son of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown. George Brown married Hannah John, daughter of John and Bar-

bara (Evans) John. In 1825 Hannah (John) Brown was left a widow with a number of little children. Her home was then in the pioneer wilds of Rush County, Indiana, and she showed great fortitude and bravery in living in that country after the death of her husband and rearing her family. There were few physicians and in their absence she sent to Cincinnati for the necessary books, studied medicine and became widely known for her capable services as a physician. She did not practice the work as a profession, and ministered unselfishly to all who were in affliction and distress. So far as the records are obtainable she was the first woman physician in the State of Indiana. It was from her that her son Dr. Ryland T. Brown gained his first knowledge of medicine. Ryland T. Brown became one of the prominent men of Indiana, serving as state geologist, later as chemist in chief in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and carried out the government work of making a survey of Indiana's natural resources. During his last years he occupied the Chair of Natural Science in the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, and the Chair of Chemistry and Physiology in the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis.

Hon. William John Brown, maternal grandfather of Miss Browning, was a distinguished lawyer and journalist of Indiana, was editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel from 1850 to 1855, a member of the Indiana Legislature from 1829 to 1832, prosecuting attorney for the Indiana District from 1832 to 1836, was secretary of state from 1836 to 1840, a member of the General Assembly in 1841-42, and represented his district in Congress in 1843-44 and 1849-50. From 1845 to 1849 he was assistant postmaster general. As a public man his high sense of personal responsibility in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him, his thorough comprehension of the people he represented, and his desire to fulfill to the utmost the expectations regarding his services made him an admirable public servant and he maintained a position of power and prominence for many years. William J. Brown married Miss Susan Tompkins, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Wyatt) Tompkins. Her paternal grandfather was a near relative of Vice President Daniel D. Tomp-

kins. William J. Brown and wife had two distinguished sons, Admiral George Brown of the United States Navy and Hon. Austin H. Brown, one of Indiana's leaders in public affairs.

FRED D. WRIGHT, secretary and treasurer of the Wellington Milling Company at Anderson, is a veteran in experience as a flour miller and has traversed the entire road and route so far as the items of experience in that industry are concerned. Mr. Wright is also a veteran of the Cuban war of 1898, and thus has a record of military service to his credit.

He was born on a farm near Modoc, Randolph County, Indiana, September 13, 1877, and is of Scotch ancestry. His parents, Willis C. and Molly (Vardaman) Wright, were natives of Indiana. The first of the Wright family to come from Scotland settled in Maryland, and later they were pioneers of Randolph County, Indiana, and bought a release of a tract of government land, becoming its second purchasers.

Fred D. Wright attended the district schools during winter sessions and gained a practical experience in the duties of the home farm. At fifteen he gave up his school work in order to help support the family, and continued at the old homestead until September, 1894. Then, at the age of seventeen, he made his first acquaintance with the flour milling industry as driver of a team of mules for the flour mill of Wysor & Hibbetts at Muncie, Indiana. He was with that mill until 1898, and was given increasing responsibilities and opportunities to acquire a knowledge of the technical processes of flour manufacture.

On May 12, 1898, Mr. Wright enlisted at Muncie in the Twentieth Regiment of Infantry, Company H. This regiment was one of the few from Indiana that saw actual service on the Island of Cuba. Mr. Wright was in the fight at El Caney and in the siege and battle of Santiago. His company was the one ordered to assist the Rough Rider Regiment of Colonel Roosevelt, but its services were not required. Mr. Wright was mustered out October 22, 1898.

Returning to Muncie, he resumed employment with the local flour mill until June, 1901. At that date he came to An-





Geo. L. Mass.

derson and became a packer in the flour mills of Wellington & Son. After eight months he was promoted to head miller, and filled that position until February, 1904. In the meantime, in order the better to fit himself for larger business responsibilities, he took a night course in the Anderson Business College. Failing health finally compelled him to give up his work temporarily and in February, 1905, he went west and spent three months at Los Angeles and other California points. Having recuperated, he returned to Anderson, and soon took charge of a cooperative farmers mill at Linn Grove in Adams County, Indiana. He was there until September, 1907, when he returned to Anderson and took charge of the business office of the Wellington & Son mill. In December, 1912, this business was incorporated with Mr. Wright as secretary and treasurer and general manager and Joseph D. Van Camp as president. The company does a large business in the manufacture of flour and feed, also handle various grain products, and their market extends in a radius around Anderson of fifty miles. The principal and best known brand manufactured by the company is the A X A flour.

September 3, 1901, Mr. Wright married Miss Iva E. Longfellow, daughter of Samuel C. Longfellow of Rush County, Indiana. They have three children: Nolean May, born in 1902; Noland C., born in 1907; and Ruby Catherine, born in 1914.

Mr. Wright is a republican voter. He is a member of the First Methodist Church of Anderson, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the United Commercial Travelers, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE L. MAAS. When the men prominent in the lumber industry at Indianapolis are considered special mention is due George L. Maas, president and treasurer of the Maas-Neimeyer Lumber Company. Mr. Maas is an old timer in the lumber business, and out of his experience and extensive connections has built up a plant which now has a reputation among the trade generally as one of the most responsible and complete in the manufacture of all classes of mill work and especially the better type of wood finish.

The company's plant and headquarters

are between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, adjoining the Monon Railway tracks. The company was organized in 1901 with \$20,000 capital. It now has a surplus of \$60,000, which has accumulated as an index of its prosperous operations. Recently increased yardage was added so as to comprehend an additional half block on the north and also other ground on the south.

Mr. George L. Maas has been president of the company from the time of its organization. A. J. Neimeyer was the first vice president, but is no longer active in the management, A. C. Calley being vice president. Albert E. Metzger is secretary. Three years after the company was organized a planing mill was established, and the facilities of this plant have been increased from time to time. The company now manufactures everything that enters into the construction of homes, factories or office buildings in the form of wood, and they get their raw material from the pine and hemlock, birch and cypress fields of the north, far west and south, and also from many of the hard wood districts of the middle west. The business has grown apace with the growth and development of Indianapolis, and the company is by no means a purely local concern. An instance of one of its long distance contracts was when the company recently supplied mahogany finishings for the fine courthouse at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. George L. Maas is a son of Louis and Fredericka (Wuest) Maas. His father was born in Prussia, Germany, March 21, 1835, son of a ship builder. About 1847 Grandfather Maas, unable longer to endure the political and military conditions which were peculiarly irksome to every aspiring German of that day, left the fatherland and came to America, landing at New Orleans, where he worked for a time. As soon as possible he sent back money to enable his wife and two sons, Louis and George, to follow him, and when they had joined him the entire family came up the Mississippi River to Louisville, Kentucky. In that city Louis Maas learned the cigar maker's trade, and a few years before the Civil war he moved to the City of Indianapolis and worked at his trade for Charles Meyer.

Louis Maas was fired by that patriotic ardor which took so many men of German

birth and parentage into the ranks of the Union army during the Civil war. Early in that struggle he volunteered his services, but was twice rejected. Despairing of eluding the vigilance of the examining board at Indianapolis, he determined to try elsewhere and went to Franklin, Indiana, where he found the authorities less exacting about some of the details of physical fitness. He was accepted in the service and enrolled in the First Indiana Volunteer Battery, and spent three years, doing his full duty as a soldier, testimony of which is found in the fact that he left a leg on one of the Southern battlefields. After the war he returned to Indianapolis, and here he and an old sweetheart, Fredericka Wuest, were soon united in marriage. She was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, and was about fourteen or fifteen years of age when her family came to America. For many years Louis Maas continued to be identified with the tobacco business at Indianapolis, and was head of the firm Maas & Kiemeyer, with a store well known to all the older citizens of Indianapolis, located on Washington Street just across from the Marion County Courthouse. Mr. Maas retired from active business in 1902. He was a republican in politics.

George L. Maas, the oldest of the six children of his parents, was born July 19, 1866, in Indianapolis, on East Michigan Street near Noble Street. During his boyhood he attended the local public schools, and at the age of seventeen went to work as a delivery boy for the Mueller grocery store at the corner of Seventeenth and Bellefontaine streets. Later, through family influence, he went to work for A. B. Meyer & Company, and had charge of a coal yard at Christian Avenue and the Lake Erie and Western Railroad tracks. Another transfer of employment made him a bookkeeper in the Bee Hive Planing Mill, which was operated by the well known old firm of M. S. Huey & Son. It was here that Mr. Maas really laid the foundation of his experience and success as a lumber man. He was with Huey & Son fourteen years, and then utilized this experience and his capital and credit in organizing the Maas-Neimeyer Lumber Company. Mr. Maas is an active republican, is affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is both a Scottish and York Rite Mason

and Shriner. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

November 28, 1893, he married Miss Bertha Metzger, daughter of Alexander Metzger, who for many years was a prominent real estate dealer in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Maas have a son and daughter, Hugo G. and Wilhelmina, both still at home. Hugo is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has shown some of the same spirit as his grandfather in a desire and willingness to serve his country in the time of war. He is now serving as lieutenant at Edgewood Arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland.

GEORGE A. BICKNELL, rear admiral, United States navy, was born at Batsto, New Jersey, May 15, 1846, a son of George A. and Elizabeth (Richards) Bicknell.

From acting midshipman from Indiana, to which he was appointed December 2, 1861, Mr. Bicknell has risen in command to the high place he now occupies in the United States navy. He served as a first lieutenant during Morgan's raid in Indiana, commanded the United States Steamship Niagara in the Spanish-American war, and performed work of inestimable value until his retirement from the service May 16, 1908. He is a life member of the United States Naval Institute.

Mr. Bicknell married Annie Sloan, a daughter of John Sloan, M. D., of New Albany, Indiana. Mr. Bicknell's home is also at New Albany.

AUGUST D. STURM is an Indianapolis citizen who has done much and is doing much to insure the world a supply of food. He is one of the leading cannery men of the state and was the organizer and founder of the Central State Canning Company, of which he was president until recently.

Mr. Sturm was born in Marion County, Indiana. His birthplace was only two miles from where he now lives. His birth occurred January 5, 1865. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Greenwalt) Sturm, were both natives of Germany, where they married. Two of their children were born in the old country. Owing to the restrictions and conditions of life in Central Europe John Sturm sought better opportunities industrially as well as politically in the New World, and about 1862 arrived



with his family at Indianapolis. He was a man of very humble means and had to practically break his way into the strangeness of American life and make for himself a position and reasonable success. His first employment here was in a brick yard. A few years later he went to farming, and save for a short time continued that occupation all the rest of his life. He was also a teamster in the city. John Sturm was born March 1, 1830, and died May 7, 1895. His wife was born January 15, 1835, and died February 2, 1898. They were quiet, hard-working people but enjoyed high esteem in their community. They were members of the Zion Evangelical Church. Of their nine children only three are now living, August and two sisters: Annie Kirkhoff, wife of Christian Kirkhoff, and Minnie, wife of Richard Blank.

August D. Sturm attended the common schools of Marion County and for a short time was a student in the Lutheran parochial school. As a very small boy he helped earn his own living by selling papers on the streets of Indianapolis and also blacking shoes. At the age of thirteen he began regular employment as a farm hand. After his marriage he rented a small farm south of the city, lived there for a year or two, and his thorough knowledge of intensive farming is naturally of great value to him in his present business. From the farm he went to work as drayman for Charles Roesener of the Central Transfer Company.

Mr. Sturm's introduction to the canning business was gained when after two years as a drayman he went to work for the Van Camp Packing Company. He was given many responsibilities in their plant, having charge of the packing and shipping. With this experience and with his modest capital he organized in 1914 the Central State Canning Company, and was made president. The Central State Canning Company has a large plant near Indianapolis, and for several years has turned out an enormous product of canned goods, principally corn, peas, beans and pumpkins. These goods have been distributed principally through the retail trade over the Middle West. Recently Mr. Sturm resigned from the Central States Company and he and his son are now building a model new canning plant at Bargersville in Johnson County, Indiana.

Mr. Sturm and his family reside on Hanna Avenue south of the city limits of Indianapolis. He married in 1890 Emma Hartman, daughter of William Hartman, who was a native of Germany, came to Indiana many years ago and is still living on his farm in Marion County. Mr. and Mrs. Sturm have three children, Ada, Richard J. and Annie, all at home.

PERCY HUNTER DOYLE has built up at Anderson one of the largest concerns of the kind in this state, an agency for the handling of high class securities, stocks and bonds. He is also general agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

Mr. Doyle is a native of Indiana, born at Fairfield in Franklin County July 11, 1876, son of L. B. and Lavina (Quidley) Doyle. He is of Irish stock on both sides, but the Doyles have been in America for generations. They are an old Virginia family of Augusta County, where they owned a plantation and from which county they went as loyal defenders of the South in the time of the Civil war. L. B. Doyle was born in Augusta County, and in 1861 went into the Confederate army and attained the rank of major. He was wounded at Chancellorsville and made a prisoner of war.

P. H. Doyle received a public school education. When he was sixteen years of age his parents removed to Anderson, and he was a student in the high school of this city three years. His first regular employment was with the Anderson plant of the United States Steel Company. He remained with that industry for ten years and was manager of the plant the last three years of his employment. In 1906 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and for two years was in the electrical construction and contracting business with the Chowning Electric Company.

Returning to Anderson in 1909, he was connected with an automobile firm for a year, and then contracted with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York to represent them in the Eighth District of Indiana. Along with life insurance, a field to which his abilities gave him promising entrance, he subsequently took up the handling of gilt edged stocks and bonds and securities, and now has a business second to none of the kind in this part of the

state. He is also a stockholder in various local industries, including the Mid West Engine Company, Pierce Governor Company and the Hughes-Curry Dressed Beef Company.

In 1902 Mr. Doyle married Miss Mildred McCullough, daughter of C. K. and Harriet (Black) McCullough, of Anderson. They have one child, John McCullough Doyle, born in 1905. Mr. Doyle is a democrat, a member of the First Congregational Church, a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and was master of Mount Moriah Lodge in 1914. He is also affiliated with Lodge No. 209 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Doyle is a member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce.

He has done much to keep up an interest in Anderson in military affairs. In 1894 he enlisted in the local company of the National Guard and for three years was in Company C of the Second Indiana Regiment. In 1913 he organized Company M of the Second Regiment, of Infantry, and for three years was its captain. In 1918 he was commissioned by Governor Goodrich as captain Company L, Indiana State Militia.

EDWIN FRANCIS CREAGER, who is works manager of the Remy Electric Company at Anderson, is one of the veteran and pioneer electrical engineers of America. When electricity as motive power was in its infancy Mr. Creager did much experimental and construction work both in the east and west, and his experience suggests many of the most interesting phases of electrical development in this country.

He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1866, of Scotch-Irish stock, son of Calvin M. and Henrietta M. (Culmerly) Creager. His ancestors on coming to this country first settled in Maryland and afterwards went to Pennsylvania. Mr. Creager was only eleven years old when his father died, and from that date he was dependent upon his own resources and has directed his ship against the winds of fate through his own judgment and abilities. Men in the electrical industry are apparently immune to the effects of hard and continuous work, the most familiar example being of course the great wizard of electricity, Thomas A. Edison himself. Mr. Creager is not far behind,

since in an active career of forty years he has lost only one month on account of illness and has never allowed himself a single vacation.

In the course of his youthful wanderings he picked up a knowledge of the drug business in Senatobia, Mississippi, and for three years worked as a registered pharmacist at Springfield, Ohio. He then returned east to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and for six years was an electrical worker with the Edison Company. He did wiring and became acquainted with all the technical processes and details of electrical construction as then practiced. For a time he was manager of a plant at Renovo, Pennsylvania, for one year managed the Danville Gas & Electric Company at Danville, Pennsylvania, and was also foreman of the Edison Illuminating Company at Wilmington, Delaware.

One of his very interesting early experiences came when he went out to San Francisco and as an employe of the Edison Company helped construct the first Sprague System street electric railway in California at Sacramento. While in the far west Mr. Creager had an offer to supervise electric works for the Chinese government, but declined because he did not care to leave his family.

On returning east he engaged in business for himself in the making of models and general consulting engineering for two years. Selling out, he became foreman pattern maker for the Hubley Manufacturing Company of Lancaster. This was the largest novelty manufacturing company in the United States. He was promoted to manager of the plant, and later for three years did electric contracting and automobile work at Lancaster. For another three years he was general manager of the American Telegraph Company at Springfield, Massachusetts.

In 1913 Mr. Creager came to Anderson to take his place in the engineering department of the Remy Electric Company, and two months later was made assistant factory manager, and during 1918 was made works manager. He is also a stockholder in the United Motor Corporation and has much real estate and other business interests.

In 1891 Mr. Creager married Miss Clara A. Wetting, daughter of Frederick Wetting of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They

have one son, Leon Frederick, who is now electrical inspector of motor trucks in the Ordnance Department at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Creager is a Scottish Rite Mason, has affiliations with the blue lodge at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Lancaster, to the Elks at Anderson and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Travelers Protective Association, the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Christian Association, Hoosiers Automobile Association, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is chief for Madison County, Indiana, of the American Protective League.

**GUSTAVUS BOHN.** The older citizens of Indianapolis have many fine memories of the polished, scholarly and dignified Gustavus Bohn, who in many ways completely represented the many admirable qualities and characteristics of that class of Germans who came to America as a result of the revolution of 1848.

He was born in Baden, Germany, and his enthusiasm for liberty made him a willing participant in the revolutionary movement that culminated in 1848. He had enjoyed excellent educational advantages and was member of a high class German family. In the fighting between the Imperial forces and the Revolutionists he was severely wounded, was captured and was sentenced to ten years penal servitude at hard labor. He escaped from the hospital, and making his way with other refugees through France took passage on board a sailing vessel at Havre for America. Behind him were all his family and loved ones, and ahead was hope and possible realization of cherished dreams. Gustavus Bohn was a draftsman by profession. His first employment in America was as a sheep herder on the hills of Vermont, his employer being a Presbyterian minister. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and found professional work in the offices of the city waterworks. While there he managed to get word to his fiancée, Miss Julia Winterweber, in Germany, and upon her arrival they were at once married. From Cleveland they removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where Gustavus Bohn helped build the waterworks of that city. Then for

several years he lived at Elizabethtown in Hardin County, Kentucky, where he was a merchant.

In the meantime he had become an American citizen by naturalization and he sealed his devotion and loyalty to the land of his adoption by enlisting in the Union army. At the expiration of his first term of service he re-enlisted, this time in an Indiana regiment, and was a soldier until peace was declared. He was given his honorable discharge with the rank of second lieutenant. At the election of 1864 Gustavus Bohn was one of the twelve men in Hardin County, Kentucky, who, defending their right of suffrage with drawn revolvers, cast their vote for Abraham Lincoln.

At the close of the war Gustavus Bohn came to Indianapolis, and spent the rest of his days in this city, where he died honored and respected in 1893. For a time he was a mechanic with the Eagle Machine Works, subsequently being employed as draftsman and designer for that industry. While modestly successful in business affairs, he was best known and appreciated for his varied talents and his good citizenship. He was a wide reader, especially of English literature, and was a profound critic of current events and problems. As was true of all the participants in the German Revolution of 1848, he had an intense hatred for imperialism. He was proud of his American citizenship and lived up to its ideals.

His wife was well worthy of his character and she too left an impress for good in the world. She was highly educated and intellectually gifted. While in Kentucky she did much for the comfort of the soldiers, and for this received grateful letters of acknowledgment from General Buell and General Rosecrans. At Indianapolis she founded an industrial school for girls, a school which eventually became the Industrial School at Tomlinson Hall. To this she gave some of the best years of her life. She was one of the pioneer Indiana women to advocate equal suffrage, and was often called upon to make public addresses in behalf of this cause. She died in 1898. She and her husband had two sons: Armin and Arthur, both of Indianapolis.

Armin Bohn was born at Cleveland, Ohio, August 30, 1855, but has been a resident of Indianapolis since early boyhood. He was educated in the public

schools and also through a correspondence course under the direct supervision of his talented mother. He began his business career as clerk in a dry goods store, and from that took up the insurance business. He was one of the organizers of the German-American Trust Company, of which he was treasurer until it was merged with the Fletcher Trust and Savings Company. Since then he has been treasurer of the Fletcher Trust & Savings Company, one of the most notable financial organizations in Indiana. Like his father, he is a republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, was a charter member of the old German House, now the Athenaeum, and is a member of the Art Institute and Chamber of Commerce. He is one of the directors of the North American Gymnastic Union, an organization which in its devotion to Americanism earned the active hostility of the present ruling house of Germany. In 1885 Armin Bohn married Miss Lizzie Uhl, daughter of Peter Uhl. They have one son, Armin A., Jr., who is president of the Indiana Trust and Securities Company of Indianapolis.

Arthur Bohn, second son of Gustavus Bohn, is a prominent Indiana architect. He was born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 9, 1861, was educated in the Indianapolis public schools, and studied architecture in the Royal Polytechnique Institute at Carlsruhe, Germany, and in the Ateliers in Paris. He also traveled extensively through Great Britain and over the continent. His acquaintance with technical schools in Europe led him to recognize the need of such special instruction in Indianapolis, and he took an active part in organizing the old Industrial School of that city. He was one of its instructors for years. That school was a direct prototype of the present Manual Training High School at Indianapolis. In the meantime Mr. Bohn had begun the practice of architecture, and for many years was associated with the late Bernard Vonnegut. He is now a member of the firm Vonnegut, Bohn & Mueller. Mr. Bohn designed the John Herron Art Institute, the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company building, the Kahn building, Block building, Severin Hotel, and his firm has had many important contracts, especially in public school and institutional architecture. Mr. Bohn is a member of the Art Institute, Univer-

sity Club, Chamber of Commerce, Athenaeum and the Masonic Order. In 1887 he married Miss Louisa Weiss, daughter of William Weiss. They have one son, Herbert.

JOSEPH H. PATTISON, a member of the Central Bond Company of Indianapolis, has had a long and active experience in merchandising, manufacturing, banking and real estate management, and is one of the recognized authorities in the city on bonds and other high class securities.

Mr. Pattison was born at Indianapolis June 19, 1869, son of Coleman B. and Sarah J. (Hamilton) Pattison. The Pattison family were colonial settlers in America, some of them fought as soldiers in the Revolution, and the different branches of the family contain men who were governors of both Pennsylvania and Ohio. In pioneer times this branch of the Pattisons moved to Kentucky, and from that state came to Indiana in 1817, locating in Rush County. Mr. Pattison's maternal grandfather was a Scotch-Irishman, who came to this country from the north of Ireland and was a pioneer merchant in Rush County, Indiana. Coleman B. Pattison, who died September 27, 1880, was from the close of the Civil war until his death a wholesale dry goods merchant at Indianapolis, member of the well known firm of Hibben, Pattison & Company.

Educated in the Indianapolis grammar schools, high school and Indianapolis Business University, Joseph H. Pattison also had the cultural advantages derived from extensive travel throughout his own country and Europe. Though member of a family of means and of good social position, he was taught the value of honest toil. Every summer vacation while he was in school he spent in farm work. It was this training in physical as well as mental industry that has had much to do with his business success. At one time Mr. Pattison worked in an Indianapolis wholesale house at wages of \$1.50 a week. During that employment he made the acquaintance of Mr. Samuel Phillips, who a few years later suggested that the young man buy an interest in a manufacturing and jobbing business. Mr. Pattison accepted this offer and with his youthful energy and capital he had in a few years expanded the plant to one of substantial proportions engaged

in the manufacturing and jobbing of shirts, coats, overalls and other garments. His business ability also extended to the loaning of money on approved real estate security and the management of several estates. He concentrated the management of his business through a partnership with an Indianapolis banker, and eventually organized the Central Bond Company for handling trust funds and estates and the general investment and securities business. This is one of the largest firms of its kind in Indiana and represents many clients and interests outside the state.

Mr. Pattison also assisted in the organization and incorporation of one of the principal trust companies of Indiana, and is a stockholder in various financial institutions of the city. Politically he has usually supported the republican national ticket but is independent in local affairs. He is one of the charter members of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, and for many years has been a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church. He was a member of its board of trustees when the old church edifice at the corner of Pennsylvania and New York streets was sold to the government as the site for the present Federal building.

Mr. Pattison married Elizabeth Frances Young, of Troy, New York, daughter of Dr. Edgar J. Young, who was a dentist by profession. The Young family is of Holland Dutch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison have two children: Edgar Y., born May 30, 1897, enlisted in the United States Navy and was in training at the Great Lakes Training Station but is now attending Williams College, class of 1919; and Coleman B., born January 17, 1900.

HON. CALEB S. DENNY, member of the Indianapolis bar for forty-five years, has been called one of the oldest and best lawyers of Indiana, and also one who has stood for old fashioned honesty in practice as well as in public and private life.

He was born in Monroe County, Indiana, May 13, 1850, a son of James H. and Harriet R. (Littrell) Denny. He was the youngest of eleven children. His Denny forebears were Virginians, some of them participated in the Revolutionary war, and, strange to say, nearly all of them were opposition to slavery. James H. Denny was a native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, where

his father before him, a surveyor, had located in pioneer times. On account of his opposition to slavery James H. Denny had moved across the Ohio River into Indiana, first locating in Monroe County in 1850, and three years later moving to a farm near Boonville in Warwick County. He died there in 1861, just after the outbreak of the Civil war. One of his sons had already enlisted with the Union army, and most of the others followed him in the ranks in 1863. Caleb S. was left alone among the sons at home to care for his widowed mother on the farm. He was then about thirteen years of age. In 1864 the farm was rented and the mother and her son located at Boonville.

In the meantime Mr. Denny had been able to attend school only a few weeks each year, and his education consisted of a rudimentary knowledge of arithmetic, reading and writing. During the war no school was in session at Boonville. He was therefore apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, but after a year, a school having been organized, he resumed his studies. Even as a boy he had a broad outlook on life and was stimulated by an earnest determination to make the best of his talents and opportunities.

In the fall of 1866 he entered Asbury, now DePauw, University at Greencastle, but at the end of two years had to leave school on account of lack of funds. He taught school two years in Warrick County, and in 1870 he accepted the opportunity offered him of becoming assistant state librarian, a position which necessitated his residence at Indianapolis, where he has ever since had his home.

Mr. Denny began the study of law at Boonville under Judge John B. Handy, and, as his work permitted, these studies were resumed at Indianapolis. In 1871 he studied in the law office of Judge Solomon Blair, and later in the offices of Test, Coburn & Burns. Mr. Denny was admitted to practice in the County Courts in 1872, and the following year in the Supreme and Federal Courts. He was appointed assistant attorney general of Indiana in 1873, doing the work assigned to him for two years. He then took up general practice as a partner with Judge James C. Denny, then attorney general. After two years he formed a partnership with Judge David V. Burns, which lasted three years.

The record of his public service goes hand in hand with his rising prominence as a lawyer. In the fall of 1881 he was elected city attorney of Indianapolis and reelected in 1884. After one year of his second term he resigned to become candidate for mayor of Indianapolis. He was elected and took the office of mayor January 1, 1886. His election to this office was one of the early notable triumphs of the law and order party in local politics. As leader of that party Mr. Denny had a vigorous fight upon the so-called liberal policies under which the city administration had been conducted for some years. Mr. Denny was reelected at the end of two years for a second term, and those two terms as mayor set a high mark in the matter of efficiency and honesty in municipal government. He was not a candidate again for four years, but in 1893 was prevailed upon to become the republican candidate for mayor, and was elected over Thomas L. Sullivan, an able democrat, who had been twice elected by increased majorities. To the surprise of both parties Mr. Denny was chosen to the office by a majority of over 3,200.

Mr. Denny has since served three terms as county attorney of Marion County, and has for years been a center around which the forces of honest citizenship have rallied in any crisis affecting the city government. Mr. Denny has always been a loyal republican and in 1908 was presidential elector from the Seventh Congressional District.

Fraternally he has been prominent in the Knights of Pythias, and had an active part in the erection of the Knights of Pythias building at Indianapolis. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

July 15, 1874, Mr. Denny married Carrie Wright Lowe, daughter of George and Mary (Wright) Lowe. Her father was a pioneer carriage manufacturer of Indianapolis. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Denny are: Mary, wife of Joseph T. Elliott, Jr., of Indianapolis, but both now deceased; Caroline, wife of Horace F. Nixon, a New Jersey lawyer; and George L., who is associated with his father in the practice of law. George L. married in 1904 Elizabeth Coleman Hollingsworth, of Baltimore, Maryland.

**FOSTER FAMILY.** The Foster family have been identified with Indiana from that time when the principal industry of its inhabitants was cutting down trees, clearing the wilderness and fighting hostile Indians, and three successive generations of the name have had an honored part in the life and affairs of the state.

The family record abounds with evidence of their patriotism and loyalty. The Fosters had their original seat in old Virginia. There John Foster enlisted in the war for independence with the First Virginia Regiment and participated in the great campaign through the Carolinas under the leadership of Gen. Francis Marion, "swamp fox of the Revolution."

A son of this patriot soldier was Samuel Foster, who was born, in Virginia and came from Berryville, that state, to Indiana Territory in 1810. His place of settlement was in Lawrence County, where he entered a tract of land from the government, the patent to which was signed by President James Monroe. He had been in Indiana only a short time when the second war with Great Britain came on, and he was a volunteer soldier from the southern part of the state in that conflict. Otherwise his active life was spent as a farmer in Lawrence and later in Jackson counties, and he battled bravely with the forces of the wilderness, developed one or two good farms, lived a life of exemplary industry and honor, and in every sense was well worthy to found a family that has continued to uphold his good name for fully a century. He died in 1872. He married Mary Craig, also a native of old Virginia.

The youngest of the six sons of these pioneer parents was Craven T. Foster, whose name is especially identified with the history of Putnam County, Indiana. He was born in Lawrence County February 29, 1828. Several of his brothers became successful farmers, merchants and citizens. Craven T. Foster in 1855 engaged in the mercantile business at Cloverdale in Putnam County. Cloverdale was at that time the terminus of what is now the Monon Railroad. His business interests grew apace and included the ownership of extensive farms, which he operated through tenant and hired labor. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Cloverdale and



**CRAVEN T. FOSTER**





filled that office for a number of years. He was an active democrat and was a man of influence and leadership and especially well known for his charities and other excellent qualities. He was a member of the Christian Church.

September 26, 1852, Craven T. Foster married Julia A. East, whose parents were natives of Kentucky and settled in Monroe County, Indiana, about 1830. The East family has produced a number of worthy men and women. Mrs. Julia Foster died in 1862, leaving four children: Rosa, wife of Michael T. Flannery, living at Trinidad, Colorado; Alva C., deceased; Homer T., who lives in North Dakota; and Dovie, deceased. In 1862 Craven Foster married for his second wife Amanda K. East, sister of his first wife. They had three children: Effie M., Mrs. David E. Watson; Eugenie Boone, deceased, named in honor of the Boone family and a direct relative of Daniel Boone; and Ronald A.

Craven T. Foster, who died February 19, 1916, grew up when Indiana was still a frontier state, and by his contact with the environment of the period gained much of the forcefulness and self reliance which dominated his character.

Ronald A. Foster, who represents the third successive generation of the family in Indiana, is one of the virile, progressive men of Indianapolis. With Mr. John E. Messick he has built up an extensive business which is a credit to them and to the principal city of the state.

He was born at Cloverdale January 24, 1877, and was educated in the public schools and has acquired much of the knowledge that has served him in affairs by experience. He read law and was admitted to the bar at Martinsville, Indiana. For two years he engaged in practice, and then for a time was a traveling adjuster for insurance companies. In 1906 he and Mr. John E. Messick engaged in the surety bond and casualty insurance business at Indianapolis. That partnership has continued for over twenty years, and they are one of the most substantial firms, with offices in the Fletcher Trust Building at Indianapolis.

Mr. Foster is a Mason, member of the Columbia and Marion clubs, and on December 27, 1902, married Miss Karan C. Gray, of Martinsville, Indiana. Mr. Foster is a Spanish war veteran, having served as ser-

geant of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-eight Regiment, Indian Infantry, during the Spanish-American war.

GEORGE A. REISNER. Among the eminent native sons of Indianapolis is numbered George A. Reisner, Egyptologist. His birth occurred November 5, 1867, son of George Andrew and Mary Elizabeth (Mason) Reisner. After graduating from Harvard and from courses in Semitic languages he entered upon the work which has brought him renown and placed his name among the first of his calling. His research has taken him to the remote parts of the world, and he is the author of many standard works relating to his profession. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Reisner married Mary Putnam Bronson November 23, 1892. His address is Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

AUGUSTUS LYNCH MASON. During the last thirty-five or forty years it is doubtful if any citizen of Indianapolis has been more distinguished for influence and success in business and the law and for all around disinterested service in behalf of the welfare of his city and state than Augustus Lynch Mason. His attainments have honored the profession of his choice, but he is more than a successful lawyer. He has found time and inclination to help work out many of the complex problems involved in a modern business organization and local government, and while he is best known as a lawyer he has contributed several substantial volumes to the serious literature produced by Indiana authors. He is a man of thorough classical learning.

The early associations of his youth were exceeding favorable toward the broad development of his mind and character. His father, for many years a minister, was a gentleman of the old school, universally loved and respected, and an excellent scholar, so that between home and college Augustus L. Mason had every opportunity and encouragement to secure a liberal education. He was born at Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, February 10, 1859, son of Rev. William F. and Amanda (Lynch) Mason. His grandfather, Anthony Mason, was a native of Kentucky and of English lineage. Coming to In-

diana at an early day, he was a pioneer settler in Sullivan County, and besides clearing up a farm there was also honorably identified with some of the early affairs of the county. He died in Sullivan County in 1890, at the age of eighty-four.

Rev. William F. Mason was born in Indiana, acquired a good education, and prepared himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For a number of years he followed his chosen calling as a pastor in Indiana, and later engaged in business, for several years being a resident of Indiana and in 1883 removing to Denver, Colorado, where he became connected with a building and loan association. Rev. William F. Mason married Amanda Lynch, a native of Ohio and daughter of Thomas H. Lynch. Thomas Lynch was also a native of Ohio, of English and French descent, and in 1854 brought his family to Kentucky and from there to Indiana. He became a resident of Indianapolis and for a number of years was president of the Indiana Female College. Later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, and gave practically his entire life to the service of his fellow men. He died in 1884, at the venerable age of ninety-five.

When Augustus L. Mason was a child his parents removed to Cincinnati, where his father engaged in business. In that city Augustus spent his early years, attended public schools, and in 1872, at the age of thirteen, returned to Indiana with his parents. He was a student in Northwestern University, now Butler College, but completed his education in DePauw University at Greencastle, where he graduated A. B. in 1879. Mr. Mason read law with former United States Senator Joseph E. McDonald and John M. Butler, the latter one of the ablest corporation lawyers Indiana ever had. Thus his early associations were calculated to develop every talent and resource and impress upon him the finest dignity and ideals of the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and during the next two years continued in the office of McDonald & Butler and in 1883 was admitted to a partnership, the firm becoming McDonald, Butler & Mason. He was with this firm until 1887. From 1883 Mr. Mason's chief work has been corporation law, especially in the organization and development of railroads

and transportation facilities. From 1893 to 1897 he served as president of the Citizens Street Railway Company of Indianapolis.

Mr. Mason has a very prominent part in those movements beginning about 1890, which were practically at the foundation of the modern Indianapolis. He took a leading part as a member of the Commercial Club in bringing about a reorganization of the municipal government, and was author of the reform charter of the city in 1891. He is also credited with the authorship of the plan for the county and township reform laws adopted by the State Legislature of 1899. He was also legal adviser to the committee of the Indiana State Board of Commerce in the preparation of various other important laws affecting local and state government. While for many years in constant touch with the practical side of modern American business and industry, Mr. Mason has found time to develop a thorough scholarship and a wide knowledge of many affairs outside his profession. He served as dean of the DePauw University Law School from 1890 to 1893, and from 1899 to 1905 was lecturer on railroad law in the Indiana Law School of the University of Indianapolis. As an author he is known by his "Pioneer History of America," published in 1884; "Trusts and Public Welfare," published in 1901; "Corporations and Social Changes," published in 1908; "Government of Indianapolis," published in 1910; and numerous monographs and articles published in legal and other journals.

Mr. Mason is an independent republican, and while his name has no associations with practical politics he has been able to render services that few men in public station could perform. He is a member of the Sigma Chi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the Indianapolis Literary and the University clubs, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

January 25, 1893, Mr. Mason married Miss Annie Porter, only daughter of Albert G. and Minerva (Brown) Porter. Her father, who was governor of Indiana from 1881 to 1885, is referred to on other pages of this publication.

ELLIS SEARLES. As a veteran graduate of a printer's case probably no Indiana newspaper man has had a more varied ex-

perience in the profession than Ellis Searles of Indianapolis. At one time Mr. Searles devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and carried on a good practice until the claims of his old work asserted themselves dominantly. Mr. Searles is now editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America.

He was born at Majenica, Huntington County, Indiana, August 1, 1866, son of Joseph Deal and Lucinda (Ruggles) Searles. His father, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Indiana, went to Huntington County from Warren County, Ohio, in 1853. He studied medicine, and was a practicing physician in Huntington County from 1860 until his death in 1905. He married in 1856 and was the father of six children, four of whom are still living.

Ellis, the third child, was educated in the common schools of Huntington County and at the age of twelve began work in the printing office of the Lime City News, a weekly paper at Huntington. He followed the printing trade several years and at the age of sixteen established the Huntington Sentinel, a weekly paper, which he sold the following year. He next established the Fremont News at Fremont, Indiana, and sold that in 1885. During the following year he was employed as a printer with the Fort Wayne Sentinel and Fort Wayne Gazette, and in 1886 established a job printing office and paper box factory. This enterprise he sold in 1888, returning to Huntington. He was then city editor of the Huntington Daily Democrat until 1891.

January 24, 1891, Mr. Searles married Miss Nellie Goring, daughter of John and Elizabeth Goring of Huntington. A few days later, in February, 1891, they removed to Indianapolis, where Mr. Searles assumed the position of city editor of the Indianapolis Sun. In April, 1892, resigning, he returned to Huntington as city editor of the Democrat. It was while in that position at Huntington that he studied law under Judge Charles W. Watkins, doing his reading and study between the hours of four and six o'clock every morning. He kept that up about three years, and in 1897 was admitted to the Hunt-

ington County Bar and practiced law as his regular profession in that city until 1901.

On resuming newspaper work Mr. Searles was managing editor of the Crisis at East Liverpool, Ohio, and for a short time was on the staff of the Cleveland Press. In the fall of 1901 he again came to Indianapolis as managing editor of the Sun, a position he held until 1904. He was then a member of the staff of the Detroit News, and in 1905 became managing editor of the Marion News-Tribune at Marion, Indiana. For the third time he came to Indianapolis, in April, 1906, and then followed perhaps his biggest and most valuable experience as a newspaper man. For twelve years he was a political writer on the staff of the Indianapolis News, and resigned on June 1, 1918, to become editor of the United Mine Workers Journal.

While on the News staff Mr. Searles covered conventions of coal miners and joint wage conferences with coal operators in many parts of the United States. This gave him a knowledge of the coal industry and of the affairs of the local miners' Union such as few men could expect to acquire, and the knowledge has proved his most eminent qualification for his duty as editor of the official publication of the Coal Miners' Union. Already some marked results have followed his connection with the publication. Its circulation when he became editor was 35,000, but since then the plan of publication was changed and the circulation increased to nearly 400,000, practically all the papers going direct to the coal miners of the United States.

Mr. Searles feels an added responsibility and interest in his position owing to the fact that the membership of the Union, aggregating approximately 500,000, contains thousands of men of foreign birth. Since taking charge of the Journal it has been the aim of Mr. Searles to assist as much as possible in the widespread campaign for Americanization of all the varied foreign element in our society. He regards nothing as more important to the welfare of the United States as a nation. It has been his experience that foreign born men are eager to become American citizens and assume the duties of citizenship, and all they need is the proper encouragement, guidance and advice. It is most gratifying to know that a man of such stalwart Americanism

and one who is so deeply sensible of his responsibilities is in a position to direct the editorial policy of one of the most widely read journals in the country.

Mr. Searles is a democrat in politics, but has never held or sought a political office and has consistently refused any appointments to political positions that were offered. Like most newspaper men, he has seen enough of the inside of practical politics to cause him to wish none of it. He is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Searles have two children, Paul John and Elizabeth. Paul was born in Huntington December 5, 1891. He was educated in the parochial schools of Huntington and Indianapolis, graduated from the grammar schools of Detroit in 1905 and from the Manual Training High School at Indianapolis in 1909. In the latter year he was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy and attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated with the class of 1913 with the rank of Ensign. He served in the navy through the Mexican campaign of 1915 and in the occupation of Haiti in the same year, being collector of customs and captain of the Port of Jeremie, Haiti, for several months. In 1916 he was transferred from sea duty to the Civil Engineers Corps of the navy. The Navy Department then sent him to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, for two years' post-graduate course in civil engineering. He received his diploma from that institution together with the degree C. E. in May, 1918. Soon afterward he was promoted to full lieutenant in the navy, where he continued to serve in the Civil Engineering Corps. December 2, 1916, he married Miss Ruth Clancy, of New York City.

The daughter, Elizabeth, attended the parochial schools, and graduated from St. Agnes Academy, a high school of Indianapolis, in 1915. Later she pursued her studies at Mount Ida School at Boston, Massachusetts, where her education was finished. On December 1, 1917, she was married to Dennis S. Moran, of Indianapolis.

HUGH J. BAKER is an Indianapolis engineer who has made a specialty in steel and steel reinforcing construction, and

largely through his technical ability and enterprise has built up one of the largest concerns of its kind in the Middle West.

Mr. Baker was born December 20, 1882, at Alexandersville, Montgomery County, Ohio. His father, Jacob Baker, also a native of Ohio, is living at Dayton at the age of sixty-three, and the mother was also born in Ohio and is now fifty-nine years of age. Jacob Baker followed the life insurance business. There were in the family two sons and one daughter, Hugh J. being the second.

He was educated in the public schools of Dayton, graduating from the Steele High School in 1900. After leaving high school he became self supporting, and after working a year in Dayton entered the Ohio State University and graduated with the degree Civil Engineer in Architecture in 1905. He was then twenty-two years of age, and after leaving university returned to Dayton and was employed by the National Cash Register Company until January 31, 1906. For over a year he was located at Ambridge, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, in the employ of the American Bridge Company. In November, 1907, he left that firm and located at Indianapolis.

He was with the Brown-Ketcham Iron Works as structural engineer, designer and detailer of structural steel until January, 1910. At that date Mr. Baker opened a business of his own as consulting engineer, and he still continues his profession under the name Hugh J. Baker, Consulting Engineer.

In 1911 he brought his brother-in-law, Mr. J. R. Fenstermaker, of Dayton, Ohio, and together they established the Fireproofing Specialties Company. It was a partnership, but about 1914 the Fireproofing Company was incorporated. This company handled metal building specialties such as steel sash, fire doors, metal lath. In his own business Mr. Baker was handling reinforcing steel and was broadening his enterprise as a consulting and sales engineer. In conjunction with his engineering work he worked up a large business as a sales engineer of reinforcing steel. He also handled reinforcing steel bars and furnished designs for the buildings erected in connection with the steel sold. That has been an important feature of his business ever since. Mr. Baker fur-

nished designs for both the reinforced concrete and structural steel frames for the Hume-Mansur Building, the Studebaker Building, the Danville Court House, the National Motor Car Company fireproof buildings, the Link-Belt Company factory building, the Diamond Chain Company factory building, the Occidental Realty Company building, the Fidelity Trust Company building, the Colonial Hotel and Theater buildings, the Circle Theater building, the Lincoln Hotel and various other fireproof buildings constructed in Indianapolis and elsewhere throughout the state.

The Fireproofing Company, incorporated in 1914, continued in business until January 1, 1918, when it was dissolved. At that time the reinforcing steel business of Hugh J. Baker and the specialty business of the Fireproofing Company were combined and incorporated as the Hugh J. Baker and Company. This corporation is now able to review one year of business, and the record of that year justifies important plans for building up a general engineering and material business, furnishing reinforcing steel and structural steel building specialties in conjunction with an expert engineering service. The business was started in a small room on the fourth floor of the Majestic Building. At the present time the company leases the entire wing on the ninth floor for offices, and also has a shop covering an acre of ground, leased from the Pennsylvania Railroad and equipped with modern machinery for handling and fabricating reinforcing steel and forms for reinforced concrete buildings. The company is now incorporated at \$100,000, and the capital is worth par value.

Mr. Baker is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, also a member of Oriental Chapter of the York Rite, and a member of the Columbia Club, Chamber of Commerce, Independent Athletic Club, Rotary Club and Hoosier Motor Club.

June 20, 1906, at Dayton, he married Miss Velma Fenstermaker, daughter of J. R. Fenstermaker. They have two children: Hugh J., Jr., born in August, 1910, and John David, born June 1, 1916.

THE BROOKS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, founded at Indianapolis in 1914 by Wendell Stan-

ton Brooks as head master, fills a distinct place of usefulness in Indianapolis and Indiana, there being no other school of its class or character either in the city or state. It is distinctively a college-preparatory school for boys with a special department or lower school for grades three to six. Thus the boys range from eighteen or nineteen down to nine or ten in age. The school is non-sectarian, has masters and boys of many denominations, and aims to exert a wholesome Christian influence upon the character of its boys. No boy is retained whose character is found to be undesirable. With the rapid growth of the school the numbers have been sufficient to make the various classes large enough to promote wholesome rivalry and competition, and at the same time the teaching faculty is large enough so that each pupil receives appropriate and methodical attention from the staff of instructors. The work of supervision and inspection is practically continuous, and there is a harmonious combination of playtime and study time for each boy's growing life.

The aim as officially expressed by the school has been to "maintain a scholarship standard second to none. The factors in the accomplishment of this are: Teachers, well trained and successfully experienced; classes, limited to twelve boys to insure much individual attention; study periods, supervised to teach the boys 'how to study'; recreation periods, supervised to teach the boys how to get the heartiest present enjoyment and the most enduring good out of their play."

As an exclusively college preparatory school the work is laid out with a view to meeting the entrance requirements of the larger colleges and universities, and the curriculum has been especially approved by Purdue University, University of Indiana, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, Washington and Lee University, Notre Dame University, Butler, Wabash, Franklin, DePauw, Hanover and Earlham colleges. Brooks graduates are admitted to these and other colleges on certificate with recommendation of the head master.

The progressiveness of the school and its adaptability to the various needs and requirements of higher education are insured by two advisory boards, whose co-

operation imparts a desirable flexibility and a broad and enlightened spirit to the entire institution.

The membership of the Collegiate Advisory Board is as follows: Samuel T. Dutton, A. M., LL. D., formerly Superintendent Teachers' College Columbia University; Frederick C. Ferry, Ph. D., Sc. D., president Hamilton College, New York; Alfred K. Merritt, M. A., Registrar, Yale College; William K. Hatt, Ph. D., C. E., Head of Civil Engineering Department, Purdue University; Charles Hubbard Judd, Ph. D., LL. D., director, School of Education, University of Chicago; Marion LeRoy Burton, Ph. D., LL. D., president, University of Minnesota; and H. A. Hollister, High School Visitor, University of Illinois.

An equally notable group of prominent Indianapolis citizens is to be found in the Indianapolis Advisory Board of this school: William Pirtle Herod, Hugh McK. Landon, Ralph A. Lemcke, Charles W. Merrill, Meredith Nicholson, Booth Tarkington, Evans Woollen, Arthur V. Brown, Lieut. Col. John J. Toffey, Jr., Louis C. Huesmann and Hugh H. Hanna.

Wendell Stanton Brooks represents a scholarly, broadminded, educational leadership so much needed in the present transitional era of American life. He was born at Bay Shore, Long Island, New York, July 24, 1886, son of Rev. Jesse Wendell and Louise Bissell (Upham) Brooks. His father has been one of the distinguished figures in the religious life of America for many years. He was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, September 26, 1858, son of Jesse R. and Louisa A. (Smith) Brooks, and is sixth in line from Henry Brooks of the New Haven colony. He was graduated from Rutgers College, from the Union Theological Seminary, and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from New York University. He was ordained a Congregational minister in 1884 and was pastor of churches on Long Island, in Brooklyn and in Chicago for a number of years. For nearly twenty years he has been secretary and superintendent of the Chicago Tract Society, with home in Wheaton, Illinois. He has also been officially identified with many religious organizations and since 1912 has been on the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches

of Christ in America. His wife was a daughter of Professor Nathan Upham.

The early boyhood of Wendell Stanton Brooks was spent in Brooklyn, New York. Later he attended Wheaton Academy at Wheaton, Illinois, and was graduated from Yale University in 1908. He has taken post-graduate work at his alma mater and at the University of Chicago. His early teaching experience was in two of the strongest schools for boys in America—the Choate School of Wallingford, Connecticut, and the Harvard School, Chicago. He was instructor of history and later principal of the Kewanee, Illinois, High School from 1911 to 1914. While in Illinois he was secretary of the "Big 8" High School Association in 1914. He has been secretary of the Yale Alumni Association of Indiana since 1915, and is a charter member of the National Association of Principals of Secondary Schools. He devoted one summer to travel and study in Europe. He is a republican, a member of the Yale Club of Chicago and the University Club of Indiana, and has served as superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday School of Indianapolis. August 20, 1913, he married Miss Margaret Amy Mackenzie, daughter of James Alexander and Kate (Lamb) Mackenzie. Their two children are Margaret Mackenzie and Wendell Stanton, Jr.

AUGUSTUS TAYLOR DYE has been a resident and business man and public official in Anderson for a number of years, and among other active connections at present is secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Trust Company.

He was born July 27, 1864, on a farm in Brown County, Ohio, son of Francis Marion and Amanda (Manchester) Dye. His ancestry in the paternal line goes back to a family of Scotch Highlanders. In America the first record of them is found near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The great-great-grandfather of the Anderson banker was Andrew J. Dye, who died at Troy, Ohio, in 1812. The great-grandfather, Stephen Dye, spent probably most of his life near Troy. Next in line was grandfather James Dye, who was an itinerant minister of the Campbellite or Christian Church, lived and pursued his calling for a number of years in Clermont County, Ohio, and finally moved to Bracken County, Kentucky.

Francis Marion Dye, a native of Ohio, was a lawyer by profession. Prior to the Civil war he entered the conflict with the One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Ohio Infantry. He gave four years of active service in the army, and his death occurred soon afterward, in 1866. His wife, Amanda Manchester, was a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Hiram Manchester and granddaughter of Charles C. Manchester. Charles C. Manchester began a career as minister of the Gospel at the age of eighteen and did a pioneer work in the ministry in many counties of Ohio. Amanda Manchester was related collaterally to the famous Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Augustus T. Dye was a very small child when his father died. While his early environment was not one of extreme poverty, the family means were such that he early learned to face serious responsibilities and depended largely upon his own efforts to advance him in life. He attained a country school education during the winter seasons and worked on a farm in the summer. At the age of eighteen, after completing his education, he went to work on his uncle's farm and was there until he was about twenty-two. For two years he was also on the road as a traveling salesman in Ohio.

On coming to Anderson Mr. Dye engaged in the haberdashery business on the south side of the Public Square, under the firm name of Scott & Dye, for two years. He soon had a large following of devoted friends in Madison County, and having from the first interested himself in the welfare of the republican party he was nominated as candidate on that ticket for the office of county recorder in 1898. He was elected by 107 votes, and while the margin was small it was a real distinction and personal triumph since he was the only member of his party elected to a county office that year. Mr. Dye had charge of the recorder's office for four years. In the meantime, in 1899, he had begun the study of law and carried it on partly by correspondence and partly by weekly attendance at the classes of the Indianapolis Law School. He finished a course of three years. While the knowledge has been valuable to him in his business career, Mr. Dye has never developed a practice.

After leaving the recorder's office he bought a share in the old established insurance agency of J. J. Netterville. This was the oldest insurance agency at Anderson. For three years the business was continued as Netterville & Dye. They then bought the Heritage-Boland Fire Insurance Agency, taking in Mr. D. L. Boland as a partner, and also acquired the G. A. Lambert Agency. The business after that was continued as the Netterville, Boland, Dye Company.

Mr. Dye was one of the active men among several associates in organizing and establishing the Farmers Trust Company. The Company began business January 6, 1912, with J. J. Netterville as president and Mr. Dye as assistant secretary and treasurer. In 1915 Mr. Dye was elected secretary and treasurer and has always carried some of the heaviest responsibilities in connection with the growth and development of this very substantial financial institution. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the company does a general banking business. The insurance interests formerly conducted by Netterville, Dye and associates have been consolidated with the Trust Company, and this department is now the leading agency in Madison County, representing all the largest insurance companies, both fire and general.

In 1885 Mr. Dye married Miss Anna Ayres, daughter of William and Nancy Ayres. She died April 22, 1899, the mother of three children: Harvey, a resident of Anderson, and by his marriage to Pearl Willette the father of one daughter, Mary, born in 1916; Lulu Dye, who is a teacher of piano at Anderson; and Stella Dye, a teacher in the Anderson public schools. In 1902 Mr. Dye married Miss Lida Brooks, daughter of E. A. and Catherine Brooks. Mrs. Dye was for seven years one of the popular teachers in the schools of Anderson.

Mr. Dye has always retained a sustaining and helpful interest in the republican organization of his county and state, but since he left the office of recorder has sought no opportunities of political office. In 1913, against his will he was made republican nominee for mayor of Anderson. He is prominent in Masonry, a member of Fellowship Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, a member of the Ma-

sonic Club of Anderson, and has served as master of his local lodge and was a member of the Grand Lodge in 1910. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis of Anderson Lodge of Elks, is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and attends worship in the First Presbyterian Church.

J. CLIFTON BRANDON, of Anderson, is a young Indiana business man of whom much may be expected in the future from his performances in the past. He has been steadily growing in experience and the power to do things and conduct business since leaving high school and is now proprietor and manager of the Brandon Boot Shop at Anderson.

He was born in that city July 30, 1890, a son of Walter W. and Elizabeth (Loehr) Brandon. He is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the family has been in America for many generations, originally Virginians, from which colony some of them went as patriot soldiers to win independence from Great Britain.

J. Clifton Brandon was graduated from the Anderson High School in 1908. Following that he took the teacher's preparatory course in Marion Normal College and for one year taught a country school in Green Township of Madison County. After that until February, 1913, he was shoe clerk with Louis E. A. Hirsch. He learned the business in every detail and from the ground up. While a boy in high school he had worked on Saturdays in the shoe shop of Mr. Hirsch and Fred Macomber, and in that way gained his first knowledge of the boot and shoe business. In 1913 Mr. Brandon transferred his services to Earl Berkebile, and had charge of his books and was practically manager of the store until January 20, 1917. All the time he had been working and conserving his income thriftily with a view to the future and an independent business of his own, and in 1917 he bought the Walk-over Boot Shop, of which he is now sole proprietor and has the exclusive Walk-over agency in Anderson.

In 1914 Mr. Brandon married Miss Fern Baird, daughter of John A. and Cassandra (Tillman) Baird, of Jonesboro, Grant County, Indiana. Mr. Brandon is a democrat, is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Anderson, with the Kappa Alpha Phi fraternity, and

is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUGUST WACKER has been a resident of Indianapolis over forty-five years. He was formerly a florist and gardener, and owned several greenhouses in the city, but the greater part of his years have been taken up with handling and developing real estate, and his operations have been of such character and with such resulting benefits to large numbers of people besides himself that he well deserves and may properly be called "a community builder."

Mr. Wacker was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 14, 1848, a son of Philip and Christina Wacker. His father was a vineyardist and wine maker and a capable business man who provided for his family modestly and not without success. He served as a soldier in the regular German army, and both parents lived to a good old age.

August Wacker was educated in the German schools of his home town until he was sixteen. He then began learning by apprenticeship the florist's trade. With the equipment supplied by school, home training and his apprenticeship he came to the United States in 1870, on the steamer Union, and from the Atlantic seaboard came direct to Indianapolis. In this city he went to work for A. Wiegand, the well known florist of that time. The Wiegand greenhouses were then on Kentucky Avenue and South Street. After two years Mr. Wacker had advanced so far in knowledge of American ways and had made such good use of his earnings that he was able to rent seven acres of land on Central Avenue and Twelfth Street. This land was then well out on the edge of town but is now in the heart of the city. Here he engaged in business as a truck and vegetable grower for the local market. His operations for the first year netted him a considerable revenue, and he then bought five acres of ground at Emerichville. This ground too has been since swept within the rapidly growing City of Indianapolis. He owned that property only a few months, when he sold out at a profit of \$2,300. Mr. Wacker has made many larger deals since then but none of greater importance to his personal fortune, since the sale gave him the capital sufficient to begin his operations as a real estate man and he has con-





*August Wicker*



stantly kept his money moving and in steady use and service ever since.

His next move was to invest in a tract of land of fourteen acres at what is now Thirtieth Street and the Meyers gravel road. When he bought it the land was completely isolated and truly rural in its environment. He kept adding by subsequent purchase until he had a fine farm of ninety acres there, and he used it not only for strictly farming purposes but also improved it as a site for picnics and other public gatherings. His improvements and equipment together with the land was finally bought by the city, and on the basis of what he had accomplished the city has since created Riverside Park, one of the most attractive outdoor recreation parks of Indianapolis.

In 1898 Mr. Wacker bought thirty acres of land where he now lives, including 2663 Parkway Boulevard, his home. That was also country but has since become part of the city and largely as a result of his investments and enterprise. Mr. Wacker probably deserves the greatest individual credit for the development and improvement of the northwest quarter of Indianapolis. He has laid out streets, constructed pavements, secured lighting and street car service, and has never failed to put himself behind any movement that would add to the wholesomeness and attractiveness and increase the value of property and better general living conditions in that part of the city. In recent years he has built about forty modern homes on his own ground, and many of these homes have been sold to their present owners and occupants.

When Mr. Wacker came over on the steamship Union in 1870 he made acquaintance with another passenger, Louisa Erdberger, who was coming to the United States in company with her sister. This acquaintance was not dropped after they landed, and in 1871 Mr. Wacker and Miss Erdberger were united in marriage, and they lived happily together for over thirty years, until her death in 1904. Seven children were born to them, six still living and all residents of Indianapolis. The record of the children is: August, Jr., a blacksmith at Haughville on East Tenth Street; Dr. Albert H., a veterinary surgeon with home on Union Street; Louisa, wife of John Wolsiffer; Charles J., a successful building contractor in Indianapolis; Bertha

and Emma, at home with their father; and Louis, who died in childhood.

Mr. August Wacker was one of the first members of St. Paul's German Reformed Church, and for years was one its trustees. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Cosmos.

MOSES EDWIN CLAPP, United States senator, was born at Delphi, Indiana, May 21, 1851, a son of Harvey S. and Abbie J. (Vandercook) Clapp. In 1873, the same year he received his LL. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin, Senator Clapp was admitted to the bar and began practice at Hudson, Wisconsin. Since 1891 he has been a resident of St. Paul. He was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor in 1896, and on the 19th of January, 1901, was elected a United States senator and re-elected for the terms 1905-11 and 1911-17.

Senator Clapp on December 30, 1874, was married to Hattie Allen, of New Richmond, Wisconsin.

RALPH RITTER. One of the representative business men of Anderson is Ralph Ritter, sole proprietor of the Anderson Plumbing Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in this city. While industry has marked every year of his life since he left school when aged thirteen, it was some time before Mr. Ritter found the opportunity that led to his adopting his present line of work, for which he undoubtedly has always had great capacity because of natural constructive tendency and understanding of mathematics. He comes of an agricultural rather than a mechanical family but never had any taste for farming.

Ralph Ritter was born on a farm in Delaware County, Indiana, in 1878. His parents were Jacob and Cynthia (Buckles) Ritter, whose family consisted of three sons. Many generations back the Ritters were found in Ohio, and from there John Ritter, the grandfather of Ralph Ritter came to Delaware County, Indiana, as a pioneer and cleared up his own farm. Three of his sons served as soldiers in the Civil war. Jacob Ritter was born in Delaware County, followed an agricultural life exclusively, and was accidentally killed when his son Ralph was four years old.

When Ralph Ritter was nine years old

the family moved to Hartford City, Indiana, and there he resumed his interrupted school attendance and continued until he was thirteen. His first working job was driving a delivery wagon for a groceryman at Hartford City, for which he was paid fifty cents a day and remained with the grocery house for three years. In his efforts to find more congenial and more remunerative work, he had many experiences and hence has a working knowledge of more than one business line.

For six months Mr. Ritter worked in a glass factory and found out how lantern globes are made by holding the molds for the same. Then he went into a strawboard mill and spent a month straightening baling wire. That did not seem promising, and he then became an elevator boy and three months later found work in a paper room, where he remained one month. Then came his opportunity to work in a plumbing shop, George W. Hutchinson taking him as a helper at wages of three dollars a week. Mr. Ritter then determined to learn the business and worked for four years, while learning, for one dollar a day, when he became a journeyman and worked as such, according to the laws of the trade, until he was a qualified plumber.

Mr. Ritter then entered the Enamel Iron Works at Muncie, Indiana, where he was employed in different capacities and finally became inspector of enamel ware, four months after which he returned to Hartford City and for two years was with his old firm working at his trade. At the end of that time, in partnership with his brother Sylvester, under the name of Ritter Brothers, he engaged in business at Kendalville, where they started a cigar store, but later sold his interest to his brother and went to Mishawaka and was connected there with the cigar business for about two years.

In 1903 Mr. Ritter went into the plumbing business for himself at South Bend and continued for a year and a half and then sold and was profitably employed at his trade for the next two and a half years and then spent the same time at his trade in Marion, Indiana. In 1908 he came to Anderson and went to work for John H. Emmert, remained there four and a half years, when he became foreman for Charles Lott's plumbing shop, two and a half years afterward went into business at Anderson

for himself, and in 1914 opened his present place, right in the business district, at No. 740 Main Street. Mr. Ritter's long experience has given him a thorough knowledge of plumbing and gas fitting, and he pays particular attention to all heating problems, handling the standard Kohler goods. In business circles his reputation stands as substantial and honorable.

Mr. Ritter was married in 1901 to Miss Effie J. Bennett, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Benjamin Bennett. They have three children: Ralph Rupert, born in 1903; Kenneth David, born in 1905; and Marietta Katherine, born in 1907, all of whom are making creditable records in school. Mr. Ritter and his family are members of the First Baptist Church at Anderson and he is chairman of its board of trustees. In politics he is not active except as good citizenship demands, and he casts his vote according to the dictates of his own excellent judgment. He is identified fraternally with the Order of Knights of Pythias at Anderson.

FRANK HILBURT is junior partner of McIntire & Hilburt, proprietors of the noted Indiana baking establishment known as "The Sunlight Bakery" at Anderson. The products of The Sunlight Bakery have a statewide distinction and appreciation, and some of their products are known even farther. A few years ago it was a small local industry, and into its growth and development have gone the business brains and the utmost efficiency and skill of two men who are past masters of every branch of their art.

Mr. Hilburt was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1873, a son of John and Louisa F. (Enbury) Hilburt. He is of English ancestry and the family has been in America several generations. His grandfather came from London when a young man and settled in Pennsylvania, near Lancaster. He brought with him a family of thirteen sons. He was a coal miner. John Hilburt married in England, and had a family of four sons and two daughters, Frank being the second in age. From Cincinnati the Hilburts moved to Marklesville, and Frank Hilburt received his education there and at the age of sixteen went to work on a farm in a Quaker Community known as Spring Valley for wages of fif-

teen dollars a month. Three years later, in 1894, he came to Anderson and began driving a wagon. He was for eight years wagon driver for the West End Dairy.

The employment which may be considered to have opened for him his life career was as driver of a bread wagon for J. W. Linder at Anderson. A year later he transferred his services to the Addington Bakery of Anderson. From a friend he borrowed money without security and bought a half interest in this bakery, whose trade as wagon driver he had built up from practically nothing. About that time he formed a partnership with John S. McIntire, and that was the beginning of the present firm and of the present great plant of which they are proprietors. Their first bakery was at 2308 Twenty-third Street, still known as the Addington Bakery. Five or six years later they bought some property at 2308 Columbus Avenue and erected a complete new plant. Business grew and prospered, and at the end of seven years they bought their present property at 1520-24 Meridian Street, adjoining the tracks of the Big Four Railroad. Here they erected The Sunlight Bakery, a two-story brick building 60 by 100 feet, with every mechanical equipment and sanitary device known to the business.

The firm employ about ten people, and their goods are shipped daily to the town and country trade extending over a radius of fifty miles around Anderson. They make bread and pastries, and their special brands so familiar as household words are the "Buster Brown" and "Butter Krust" and domestic breads. This firm is responsible for the "Butter Krust" trade mark, which is now rapidly winning a country wide appreciation.

Besides his business as a baker Mr. Hilburt is a stockholder in Mentha-Pep Company of Anderson, and owns considerable land and real estate here and elsewhere. August 6, 1899, at Anderson, he married Miss Maude Baughman, daughter of William and Anna Baughman. They have one child, Embury Greenwood, now eighteen years old and a student in the Anderson High School. Mr. Hilburt is a republican, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a member of the Christian Science Church.

HERBERT B. McMahan is treasurer and manager of the McMahan & Lieb Company, the largest wholesale grocery house of Anderson, and a business which ranks among the leading institutions of its kind in the state. Mr. McMahan is a native of Anderson and has been a signal factor in its business affairs for over ten years.

He was born in Anderson December 17, 1879, a son of T. J. and Sarah (Johnson) McMahan. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and most of the generations produced farmers until T. J. McMahan's time. T. J. McMahan was a well known banker of Anderson for many years, and was at one time president of the National Exchange Bank. He died November 4, 1916, and his wife March 18, 1902.

Herbert B. McMahan grew up at Anderson, attended the public schools, graduating from the Howe School at Howe, Indiana, in 1898, and then entered Cornell University, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1902. While at Cornell he was affiliated with the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Following his college career Mr. McMahan learned the wholesale grocery business as billing clerk for two years, and then was promoted to treasurer of the McMahan & Lieb Company. Since 1906 he has been manager of this business. The company does an extensive business with retail merchants in a radius of eighty miles around Anderson, and has a large plant and warehouse, employing altogether about thirty people.

Mr. McMahan is also a director of the National Exchange Bank of Anderson, of the Union Real Estate Company and of the Muncie Hardware Company at Muncie.

In 1904 he married Miss Mary Grimes, daughter of Robert P. Grimes of Anderson, a well known old family of that city. They have two children: Herbert, aged twelve, and Martha, aged seven. Mr. McMahan is a member of the Masonic Order and of the fraternal Order of Eagles, belongs to the Anderson Club and Rotary Club and is now president of the Indiana Wholesale Grocers Association.

B. E. SHIRLEY. While the purely business interests of Anderson have been well looked after here for many years, as commercial records prove, the aesthetic and

artistic side of life has also been recognized as an essential feature in a cultured community, and within the past few years more pretentious musical houses than heretofore have entered the field to satisfy the demands of an increasing number of people of cultivated tastes. A leading concern of this kind at Anderson is the Pearson Piano Company, of which B. E. Shirley, an enterprising business man, is manager at this point.

B. E. Shirley was born at Pittsborough in Hendricks County, Indiana, May 22, 1875. His father, Francis W. Shirley, died at Indianapolis in 1915, and his mother, Emily W. (Leake) Shirley, resides in that city. Many generations back Mr. Shirley's forefathers came from England and settled in Kentucky, and from that state have radiated into many others. The family vocation has been very largely agricultural in the past.

Until he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Shirley remained at home, attending school in Lincoln Township until he was sixteen, after which he was his father's main helper on the home farm. In the meanwhile his brother, A. E. Shirley, had started in the hardware business at Lizton in Hendricks County, and he became his brother's clerk and continued with him four years, during which time he gained a pretty thorough knowledge of the hardware business. In 1899 the family moved to Indianapolis, A. E. Shirley transferring his mercantile interests to that city, and B. E. Shirley continued in his employ for eight more years. He then became contract man for the Citizens Gas Company, and continued until that company was amalgamated in the Indianapolis Gas Company.

In 1912 Mr. Shirley became connected with the Pearson Piano Company of Indianapolis in the capacity of salesman, and through his fidelity to the company and his ability in salesmanship came into closer relations and in 1915 was sent to open a branch store at Anderson. This he successfully accomplished and has made it a center for musical circles in the city and adjacent towns, his territory taking in five counties. Mr. Shirley handles only first class musical instruments and these include pianos, piano players, phonographs and small instruments, designing to satisfy even critical and fastidious patrons who

may have had musical training in other countries as well as his own. He is universally considered an able, honorable and upright business man.

Mr. Shirley was married in 1900 to Miss Laura M. Hayes, who is a daughter of Aaron and Maria (Spies) Hayes, of Marietta, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley have three children, one daughter and two sons, namely; Lillian Ruth, who was born in 1902; Elbert Aaron, who was born in 1904; and Edwin Hayes, who was born in 1912. Mr. Shirley and family belong to the First Presbyterian Church at Anderson.

While Mr. Shirley has always taken an intelligent interest in public matters and wherever he has lived has lent his influence in the favor of good Government and civic progress, he has never felt the necessity of formally uniting with any particular political party, believing that his own judgment and knowledge of men gained through his many years of business experience will usually lead him aright when he comes to casting a vote. In fraternal matters, however, he has been very prominent for years in the Knights of Pythias. While residing in Indianapolis he united with Arrow Lodge of that city and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge and since coming to Anderson has identified himself with Banner Lodge, in which he has passed all the chairs. He belongs also to the Travelers Protective Association.

JACOB WALTER ROSE, manager of the Mid-West Box Company at Anderson, is an Indiana man by birth but for many years lived in the west and became prominently identified with the beet sugar industry, the development of which as an American industry he is familiar from practically the very beginning in the states of the west. The Mid-West Box Company, whose central plant and offices are at Anderson but which has many branches, is a very large and important industry, manufacturing corrugated fibre and solid fibre boxes of all kinds and suited for all purposes. This product is shipped all over the country, and the company operates on a capital of \$500,000.

Mr. Rose was born at Martinsville, Morgan County, Indiana, on a farm close to the town, April 23, 1865, son of Aaron and Elvira (Welty) Rose. He is of Scotch and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, and the

family on first coming to America in colonial times settled in New Jersey. Aaron Rose was brought to Indiana when a small boy. Elvira Welty came from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The father died in 1908 and the mother in 1903.

Mr. J. W. Rose was educated in the public schools of Martinsville, graduated from high school in 1882, and in September of that year entered DePauw University at Greencastle, where he remained a student for two years in the classical course.

In August, 1884, more than thirty years ago when the country west of the Missouri was just in the early stages of settling up and development, Mr. Rose went out to Norfolk, Nebraska, where he found employment as bookkeeper in the Norfolk Bank. He remained there eight years, and after the bank was chartered by the state became assistant cashier. In 1892 he went with the American Sugar Company in its local plant at Norfolk, Nebraska. The American Beet Sugar Company is now an organization representing many millions of investment and produces a large share of the sugar consumed in the United States. Its plants are all over the west, perhaps the largest being at Oxnard, California. With this company Mr. Rose continued his active services for eighteen years. He began as bookkeeper at Norfolk, was cashier, weighmaster, store keeper, yard boss, assistant manager, traffic manager, auditor, and finally was manager of the business at Grand Island, Nebraska, for three years. After leaving the sugar company he spent a few months in the automobile business at Omaha, but not with results satisfactory, and he then returned to Grand Island and bought an interest in the wholesale grocery house of The Donald Company. He was secretary and treasurer of that company for three years.

Selling his interest there he returned to Indiana, locating at Martinsville in 1914, and in the following December bought an interest in the Anderson Foundry & Machine Works. He became secretary and treasurer of this corporation, but in April, 1917, severed that relation and soon afterward accepted the post of manager of the Mid-West Box Company. He is a stockholder in this industry, also in the Anderson Trust Company, in the Pacific Light & Power Company of Los Angeles and has various other interests.

During 1912-13 Mr. Rose was president of the Young Men's Christian Association at Grand Island, Nebraska, and during that time a \$75,000 building was erected. He is an active church man, is president of the board of stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Anderson, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, including membership in the Royal Arch Chapter at Oxnard, California, and is also a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1899 Mr. Rose married Miss Mabel Shirley, daughter of W. S. and Sarah (Conduit) Shirley, of Martinsville, Indiana. Her father was a lawyer. They have one daughter, Marian.

CHRISTOPHER E. LEGG has been identified with the mercantile affairs of Anderson for a number of years, and the success he enjoys and his standing as a citizen are due altogether to those advantages conferred by hard work rather than privilege.

Mr. Legg was born in Benton Township, Pike County, Ohio, in 1877, son of Edward Allen and Elizabeth (Day) Legg. As a boy in a country community he attended district schools and at the age of eighteen went to work for a living. For two years he worked for a neighboring farmer at thirteen dollars a month. At the age of twenty-one he was employed in a saw mill in Pike County, and remained there for four or five years. His next employment was in a factory at Columbus, Ohio, for a year.

He came to Anderson in 1902. He was still far from being a capitalist when he arrived in that city. For two years he worked in the Sefton Box Company and for three years had the management of the Union Grain and Coal Company. His first experience in the grocery trade was acquired as a clerk for Whetstone and Bayse at 22 West Eighth Street. This firm subsequently sold out to Erwin & Company, and Mr. Legg remained with both firms until August 25, 1916, when he bought the business for himself. He was able to pay but \$200 in cash and went in debt for the rest of the stock and store. In the same year he sold a half interest to his brother Charles D., making the firm of Legg Brothers, which enjoyed prosperity and a large trade until it was dissolved in November,

1918. Since selling out to his brother Christopher E. Legg has continued a factor in the local grocery trade, and is now connected with the Jackson Grocery. Mr. Legg is a democrat. In 1911 he married Miss Bertha Doty, daughter of George and Rose Doty of Anderson.

HARRY BENTLEY BURNET is president of the Burnet-Binford Lumber Company, one of the larger manufacturing and distributing lumber and building material organizations of Indianapolis. The plant and yards are located on Thirtieth Street and Canal. Mr. Burnet was liberally educated, was qualified for the law, but was finally diverted into the business which he has made practically his life work.

Mr. Burnet was born in historic old Vincennes in Knox County, Indiana, September 10, 1861. His father, Stephen Burnet, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1813, and died in Knox County, Indiana, February 14, 1885. He became widely known over different sections of Indiana and was a man whose career was successful from every standpoint. He came to Indiana in early manhood and traveled about over the state selling medicine for a time. He became fascinated with the country around Vincennes, and his loyalty to that old city was unabated throughout his life. One of the reasons why he liked Vincennes was the splendid educational advantages it offered. He acquired 300 acres of land adjoining and within half a mile of the present site of the Union Depot. He did farming on a modern and progressive scale and specialized as a fruit grower, and gradually developed a nursery which supplied the original stock of fruit trees to hundreds of orchards throughout southern Indiana and Illinois. For a time he had a number of salesmen on the road. The Knox County fair grounds are a part of the old Stephen Burnet 300 acre purchase. Stephen Burnet was for many years an elder in the Christian Church, and many times filled the pulpit. He was a member of the board of trustees of Vincennes University, and in politics was an active and influential republican. He was three times married. His first wife was Lomira Gardner, who became the mother of five sons and one daughter. The daughter is still living, Mrs. S. B. Judah of Vincennes. His second wife was Laura Bentley, who was born at

Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and died in 1871, at the age of forty-three. She was the mother of four children, one of whom died in childhood. Harry Bentley and Percy Bentley were twin sons. The only living daughter is Grace Belle, wife of Thornton Willis, of Vincennes.

Harry Bentley Burnet and his twin brother Percy Bentley both attended Vincennes University, graduating in 1880, and then acquired their higher literary education in the Indiana State University at Bloomington, from which institution they graduated in 1884. Up to this time their careers had run closely parallel in pursuits, experiences and tastes. After that Percy Burnet continued to explore the field of scholarship and has become a widely known educator. From the State University of Indiana he spent some time at Leipsic, Germany, and Paris, France, making a study of languages. On returning to the United States he was assistant teacher of German in the State University of Indiana, was teacher of German at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, later occupied a chair in Cottner University in Nebraska and still later was director of the foreign languages department in the Kansas City High School. He is now editing a text work and records of the Spanish language.

Harry Bentley Burnet after graduating from the State University in 1884 was teacher for a brief time in Posey County, Indiana, and then for eighteen months was in the law offices of Judah & Jamison at Indianapolis. His readings and study qualified him for the bar, to which he was admitted and soon afterward he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for a few months was engaged in the real estate business. After these several brief experiences in other lines he entered the lumber industry, to which he has devoted the best of his energies for the past thirty years. He was first connected with the Sturtevant Lumber Company of Cleveland. Later he became a partner in the lumber firm of Burnet & Slusser at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1895 came to Indianapolis, where he formed a partnership with Thomas R. Lewis, another veteran lumberman of this city. That firm was known as Burnet & Lewis, and they bought the remnants of a stock of lumber which had formerly belonged to William McGinnis. They also





*Harry B. Bennett*



rented the old McGinnis mill at Fountain Square and bought some adjoining property on the installment plan. Gradually they had their business in a fair way to prosperity and growing, and in 1902 they incorporated with Mr. Lewis as president and Mr. Burnet as secretary and treasurer. In 1901 they had erected a mill on the Belt Railroad at the crossing of Shelby Street, and in 1906 they put up another plant on Canal at Thirtieth Street. Both these plants were operated until 1916, when the business was divided and the firm dissolved, Mr. Burnet then organizing the Burnet-Binford Lumber Company and taking over the plant and yards at Thirtieth Street and Canal. Mr. Burnet is president of the company. They handle all classes of lumber products, and their planing mills produce great quantities of framing material and exterior and interior finishings. Mr. Burnet is widely known among Indiana lumbermen, is a director of the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company and is vice president of the Northwestern State Bank of Indianapolis.

He is a member of the board of trustees and an elder of the Christian Church of Indianapolis, where his family attend divine worship. He is also affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Lodge No. 56 of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a republican. On December 25, Christmas day, 1889, Mr. Burnet married Miss Minnie Quick, of Bartholomew County, Indiana. Her father, Spencer R. Quick, was born in Bartholomew County July 26, 1828. He was of English ancestry and his family were early representatives of Indiana. His father, Judge Tunis Quick, came to this state from North Carolina in 1819. Spencer R. Quick is still living and very active. His wife was born in Bartholomew County April 26, 1831, and is of German ancestry. The old Quick farm in Bartholomew County is widely known as the Forest Shade Farm.

GEORGE ADE, author, was born at Kentland, Indiana, and still maintains his home in this state, being a resident of Brook. He was born February 9, 1866, a son of John and Adaline (Bush) Ade. He attended Purdue University, and began newspaper work in Lafayette, later becom-

ing connected with the Chicago Record. He is the author of many interesting works, and is celebrated as a humorous writer. His home is Hazelden Farm, Brook, Indiana.

WILLIAM MORRIS SWAIN. No one industry has done so much to make the name of the city of Anderson so well known throughout the length and breadth of the country and particularly in agricultural sections as the Indiana Silo Company, of which William Morris Swain is president and founder. Today, with five complete plants located in different sections of the country, the Indiana Silo Company is probably the largest concern of its kind in the world, and its products stand literally by the thousands in practically every progressive farming district in the United States and even in Canada.

Into the building up of this business from a one or two man concern, with capital limited by a few hundred dollars, and in a small back room shop, the brains, resourcefulness and the enterprise of two Anderson citizens have been the chief factors. William M. Swain deserves credit as the business genius of the concern, while Mr. E. M. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the company, supplied much of the constructive and technical ability.

Mr. Swain is a native of Madison County, born at the old town of Pendleton or on a farm near there February 8, 1878. Not yet forty years of age, he has gained prominence in industrial affairs when most men are still laying the foundations. He is a son of Charles E. and Margaret S. (Brown) Swain, and comes of English Quaker stock. The Swain family has long been prominent in that section of Indiana. This pioneer Quaker family came originally from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A cousin of William M. Swain is Joseph Swain, who was born on an adjacent farm in Madison County. Joseph Swain is one of the prominent educators of America, was for a number of years a professor in Indiana University, was president of the State University from 1893 to 1902, and since the latter date has been president of Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania.

William M. Swain was one of a family of four boys and one girl. His success in business affairs must be credited more to his personal energy and initiative than

to the early training he received, since that was limited by the country schools of his native district. His only teachers were Maud M. and Jay Lewis, sister and brother, to whom he owes much of the inspirations of his life. He left school at the age of sixteen, and during the next seven years worked on the home farm. His restless energy and ambition did not allow him to remain on the farm when there were so many opportunities elsewhere, and at the age of twenty-three he obtained a position as advertising solicitor with the Farmers Guide, published at Huntington, Indiana. This work paid him fifty dollars a month. As he went about the country, talking with farmers and merchants, he heard much about the silo, then practically in an experimental stage. There was no question as to the soundness of the principal involved in the preservation of stock food by the silo system, and the principal problem was presented in silo construction. Soon afterward Mr. Swain joined forces with E. M. Wilson at Anderson, and they made their first silo, practically a home made affair, in the rear of the Wilson shop. They borrowed \$200 to start the business, and they not only had to solve the problem of making silos rapidly enough to take care of the demand and getting adequate capital for their plant, but at the same time they carried on a general campaign of education to enlighten farmers on the advantages of the silo. Incidentally it should be said that the Indiana Silo Company still appropriates many pages of advertising space in the leading farm journals and has paid out many thousands of dollars to secure proper publicity. After the first few silos were made a small building was rented, and then still larger quarters were secured, and from time to time new capital has been invested until now the company is incorporated with \$750,000 capital. There are two plants, at Anderson, one at Des Moines Iowa, one at Fort Worth, Texas, and one at Kansas City, Missouri, all of which represent the development of a business that started obscurely and without attracting any special attention at Anderson. For several years Mr. Swain was vice president of the company, but from that office was promoted to the active executive head.

His influences and services have naturally been drawn into other channels. He is vice president of the Western Implement

Company at Indianapolis, a director of the Farmers Trust Company of Anderson, of the Pendleton Trust Company, is president of the Fall Creek Canneries at Pendleton and has many other manufacturing interests. His home is still at his native town of Pendleton, and he is active in the Friends Church. Politically he is a republican and in 1916 was elected state representative from Madison County. Madison County is democratic but he succeeded in overturning the normal majority that year. In the Legislature of 1917 he was chairman of the agricultural committee and was member of the banking and labor committees. Mr. Swain is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Anderson Club, of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, the Grant Club of Des Moines, Iowa, and he is widely known in business circles throughout the state.

In 1903 he married Miss Etta L. Smith, who had been a successful teacher before her marriage. They have a family of four children: Frederick William, born in 1905; Morris Schofield, born in 1909; Ruth Jean, born in 1914; and Joseph U., born in 1916.

ERNEST R. WATKINS. One of the most urgent needs that every charity worker discovers is the lack of decent and healthful habitations for the poor, largely in old times because of public indifference and lack of skilled architectural designers. Under present laws, however, the architect is expected to provide for light and sanitation, and while his often restrained from designing as he would like because of the added cost, he has been the means whereby conditions have been much improved not only in the tenement districts but in every building field. Undoubtedly it is often a much more difficult problem for the architect to design tenement structures, in which he is forced to make plans that will pass just "within the law," than it is to have free hand and follow his own ideas, where he can materialize noble buildings, wherein he can combine utility with convenience, comfort, dignity and taste. The true architect can vision beauty in wood, stone and steel as surely as the sculptor can see the angel in the marble block. The general architect, however, no matter how great his talent and designing skill performs a worthy work when he lets in the cleansing air and the life-giving sunlight to every

building that is constructed after his plans, whether for the poor and obscure, for business purposes or for the rich and great. It is a great gift that is conferred when an individual can become an architect. This profession is ably represented at Anderson by Ernest R. Watkins, whose marked talent is worthily exemplified in many of the most beautiful structures of Anderson.

Ernest R. Watkins was born at Frankton in Madison County, Indiana, May 6, 1882. His parents were Joseph M. and Mary M. (Tappan) Watkins, the former of Revolutionary stock and the latter of old Holland ancestry. The mother was born in 1854 and died in 1909. The father is a highly esteemed retired resident of Anderson. During his earlier years he was a school teacher and afterward for many years was a hardware merchant at Frankton, Indiana.

Ernest R. Watkins was seven years old when his parents moved to Anderson, and he attended the public schools of this city until he was graduated in 1901 from the high school, at the head of his class. In the same year he entered Purdue University, where he completed a two-year course in electrical engineering. After he returned to Anderson he entered the Anderson Malleable Iron Works, where he remained two years as a shipping clerk, then, as a designer, was with the Anderson Bridge Company until he entered the office of the late Henry L. Duncan, architect, and perfected his architectural education under his direction. Upon the death of his preceptor and employer in 1911 Mr. Watkins purchased the business and has been at the service of the public ever since as a general architect. He has designed many of the stately residences, spacious banks, schoolhouses and other buildings here and in this neighborhood, and was the architect for the much admired McIntire & Hilburt building. He is a hard worker in his profession and his designs have individuality. In addition to his professional interests he is interested in real estate.

Mr. Watkins was married in 1905 to Miss Bessie Hardy, who is a daughter of Francis Hardy, a farmer in Madison County. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have two sons, Raymond Hardy, who was born in January, 1907, and Francis Joseph, who was born in 1910. Mr. Watkins and wife are

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He votes with the republican party and is an interested and public spirited citizen, ever ready to do his part in assuming civic burdens. He is a Knight Templar, and in 1911 was master of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1917 was high priest of the Chapter, and he belongs also to the Eastern Star.

JOHN C. SHAFER is an Indiana man by birth and early training, and for several years was successfully engaged in the west in general real estate and publicity work. He is now a successful real estate operator at Anderson, member of the firm Cornelius & Shafer, with offices in the Union Building.

Mr. Shafer was born on a farm in Jackson Township of Decatur County, Indiana, March 16, 1881, son of Wilson and Emma (Clendenning) Shafer. His people have always been farmers so far as the record goes. John C. Shafer was educated in country schools in Decatur County and in 1900 entered DePauw University, where he pursued the scientific course for three years. After leaving college he took up newspaper work, also did some magazine work, both in this state and in Oklahoma, largely among country papers. He has shown decided talent for general publicity work and the promotion and organization of business interests. He spent two years in Kansas as one of the state organizers for the National Retail Grocers Association. He then engaged in town development work, being employed in that capacity at Pittsburg, Kansas, and also at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, two years. In 1914 Mr. Shafer, returning to his native state, located at Anderson, where he began operating independently on a general plan of home building. After a year he formed a partnership with T. F. Cornelius & Sons, buying a half interest in this old established business, and making the firm of Cornelius & Shafer. They handle home building and improvement on a large scale, and the firm have built a large number of homes in Anderson, which have been sold and have contributed to the general prosperity of the community.

Mr. Shafer married in 1913 Miss Ethel Ping, daughter of P. T. and Viola Ping, of Kansas. Mrs. Shafer died December

30, 1916, the mother of two children, John C., Jr., born in May, 1915, and Mary V., born December 20, 1916. Mr. Shafer is affiliated with Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Westport, Indiana, and also with the Knights of Pythias in the same town. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Anderson, and in politics is a republican.

W. T. STEWART. In the large and important field of life insurance one of the ablest men in the State of Indiana is W. T. Stewart, superintendent of the Anderson district for the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Stewart is one of the leaders in the force of men who are recognized as among the most aggressive in any line of business, and has distinguished himself by hard and intelligent work and the ability to get business both in quantity and quality.

Mr. Stewart was born on a farm in Grant County, Indiana, May 8, 1869, a son of David and Mary Ann (Wilson) Stewart. The Stewart family is of Scotch-Irish stock, and members of it have lived in America for many generations, first locating in Virginia. David Stewart saw three years of active service in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry. He followed the various pursuits of school teacher, merchant and farmer and died at Lafayette, Indiana, in April, 1915.

W. T. Stewart spent most of his early life on a farm in Grant and Wabash counties, and attended the country schools during the winter terms, with work to develop his muscles on the farm in the summer. He also had a business course in Chicago, and returning to the old home place in Wabash County he remained there until a short time before his eighteenth birthday, when he began working at different jobs around the country. In 1890, on his twenty-first birthday, he went to New London, Wisconsin, an important center then and to a less degree now of the lumber industry of that state. There he was employed as foreman for the Andrew Manufacturing Company nearly three years.

After this experience he returned to Indiana and located at Peru, where he did his first work in the insurance line as agent for the Metropolitan Company. He was with the Metropolitan for twelve years,

and five months after writing his first policy was promoted to assistant manager. He remained in Peru a year and half, eight months at Mansfield, Ohio, and for some years had his headquarters at Marion, Indiana. In 1908 Mr. Stewart transferred his services to the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company, beginning at Muncie, Indiana, as assistant manager. Two years later he was made superintendent of the Anderson district, and for some years has steadily kept the leadership for new business in Indiana for this organization. His position in insurance and general business has been well won. It is the case of a farm boy making the best of his native opportunities and talents and climbing to the top, outstripping many with what are supposed to be better advantages and training. Mr. Stewart is a democrat and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Anderson. In 1900 he married Miss Juliet Darby, daughter of David and Rebecca (Braden) Darby of Converse, Indiana. Their only child is Paul Thomas, born in 1915.

DORIS MEISTER, M. D. Among the women who have proved their ability and faithfulness in a profession formerly open only to men, one whose work has long commended her to the confidence of the people of Anderson is Dr. Doris Meister, who began practice ten years ago after graduation from medical college and is now in the full enjoyment of a splendid practice earned and merited by her work and attainments.

Doctor Meister was born at Bay City, Michigan, a daughter of William and Rosa (Schindler) Meister. Her parents were both natives of Germany and her father came to America from Berlin in 1862. Her mother came over in young womanhood. They were married at Saginaw, Michigan, November 11, 1864, and for many years her father was engaged in merchandising at Bay City.

Dr. Doris Meister was the youngest of four children. She was educated in the common and high schools of Bay City, graduating in 1889. From childhood she had shown special ability in being useful in times of illness and is a natural born nurse. In 1892 she entered St. Mary's College at Notre Dame, Indiana, remaining three years in literary studies, her parents hav-







*Chas. J. Hobson*



ing moved from Bay City to South Bend. In 1895 the family took up their home at Elwood, Indiana, and in 1896 Doctor Meister entered Fairmount Academy at Fairmount, Indiana, specializing in chemistry and laboratory science. At the end of 2½ years she graduated in 1899. In 1898 the family had moved to Summitville, Indiana, and Doris Meister followed her work at Fairmount with a term of general science and chemistry in the Marion Normal School. At Summitville she studied a year and nine months under Dr. Etta Charles, and from there entered in 1903 the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which she was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1907. All the expenses of her schooling she paid from her own earnings, and she had to overcome many handicaps and face not a few discouragements in her determined advance to win a position in the medical fraternity. After her graduation Doctor Meister came to Anderson in 1907, and opened an office at 1127 Meridian Street. That was her location until September, 1917, when she removed to her present spacious quarters in the Union Building. Doctor Meister specializes in diseases of women and children, and is a member of the staff of St. John's Hospital. She served as president and as secretary of the Madison County Medical Society, and is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

**JOHN D. ROSEBERRY.** The name John D. Roseberry has been a respected one in Anderson business circles for twenty years. During most of this time Mr. Roseberry has been in the grocery business but was formerly active in establishing and maintaining some of the leading houses of entertainment and amusement in the city. He is now head of the firm Roseberry and Austin, grocers.

Mr. Roseberry was born in Scott County, Indiana, November 16, 1878, son of T. S. and Laura (Riley) Roseberry. His father for a number of years was a miller and merchant at Deputy, Indiana, in Jefferson County. He finally came to Anderson and is still active in the grocery business in this city.

John D. Roseberry was educated in the graded schools of Deputy, Indiana, and for three years took courses in chemistry,

German, Latin and mathematics at Moore's Hill Methodist College.

In May, 1896, Mr. Roseberry married Miss Harriet E. Friedley, daughter of W. T. and Mary (Rice) Friedley, of Madison, Indiana. Her father was former circuit judge of that district. In 1897 Mr. Roseberry came to Anderson, and learned business by three years of employment in the retail grocery house of R. F. Malott. During that time he saved his money and then bought the grocery stock of S. S. Mills at Eighteenth Street and Arrow Avenue. That was his location for ten years, and he developed a large trade and practically laid the foundation of his present success. After he had been in business alone for 8½ years he was joined by Mr. W. G. Austin, who bought a half interest in the business and established the firm Roseberry & Austin. They finally sold out and dissolved partnership, and Mr. Roseberry then entered the moving picture business, establishing a house at 1010 Meridian Street, and afterwards opening the Starland Theater at 1121 Meridian Street, and also the Nickelodeon, on the Square, operating it four years. He sold his theatrical interests in 1915, and then resumed business partnership with Mr. Austin. They now have one of the high class grocery stores of Anderson, at 926 Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Roseberry have four children. Wilmer William, born in 1897; Thomas W., born in 1900; John Friedley, born in 1904; and Elene, born in 1907. Mr. Roseberry is a republican and a member of the First Methodist Church.

**CHARLES J. ORBISON,** former judge of the Superior Court of Marion County, a lawyer of more than twenty years successful experience, is the present grand master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, a position which in itself makes him one of the widely known men in the state.

Mr. Orbison was born at Indianapolis September 28, 1874, son of William H. and Mary J. (Meirs) Orbison. His father is a native of Ohio, and is still living at the age of seventy-five. For many years he was in the boot and shoe business at Indianapolis, but is now retired.

Charles J. Orbison was the second in a family of five children, three of whom are still living. He attended the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis, graduating

from high school in 1893, and took his legal preparatory course at the University of Indianapolis. He graduated LL. B. in 1896 and in the same year began the practice which has continued practically without interruption and has brought him an enviable position in the profession. Much of the time he has practiced alone, but has also had partnerships with some of the other leading members of the Marion bar. He is now senior member of the firm Orbison & Olive, his partner being Frank C. Olive.

Mr. Orbison was elected judge of the Superior Court in 1910, and after serving four years very acceptably returned to private practice. For four years he has been general counsel for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, was also general counsel for the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, and general counsel for the Indiana State Tax Board for a term of two years and represents the London Guarantee & Accident Company of Indiana and other corporations in the capacity of counsel. In 1918 he was elected deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons and became grand master May 2, 1919. He is a member of Irvington Lodge No. 666, Free and Accepted Masons, and of all the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry at Indianapolis, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Faculty of the Indiana Dental School.

Judge Orbison is a democrat in politics, and has done his share in campaign work both in Indiana and other states. He is a member and for twenty years has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Indianapolis Board of Trade, Century Club, Independent Athletic Club and the City and State Bar Association. April 26, 1900, he married Miss Ella Tolkenberg. They have two children: Telford B., born June 12, 1901, now a student in Butler University; and Robert H., born August 6, 1908.

GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON. Indiana numbers among her celebrated native sons the well known author, George Barr McCutcheon, who was born in Tippecanoe County July 26, 1866. He is a son of

John Barr and Clara (Glick) McCutcheon. He received his education at Purdue University. In 1889 he became a reporter on the Lafayette Journal, and in 1893 was made city editor of the Lafayette Courier. He is the author of many well known works of fiction and of numerous short stories.

On September 26, 1904, Mr. McCutcheon was married to Marie Van Antwerp Fay.

LOUIS T. DORSTE is manager and secretary and treasurer of Powell & Dorste Company, one of the largest firms in Eastern Indiana for plumbing, heating and general electrical contracting. Their main plant and headquarters are at Anderson.

Mr. Louis T. Dorste is a son of Robert G. and Sarah (Thomas) Dorste. Robert G. Dorste was born in Ronneberg, Saxony, in 1846. When he was seven years old his parents came to the United States and located at St. Louis. Robert G. is a son of August and Bertha (Banquet) Dorste, both of whom were from Saxony. August Dorste was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade. He died in 1878 and his wife in 1859. Of their seven children Robert G. was the third. The latter acquired a public school education, and though only a boy at the time he showed his patriotic devotion to his adopted land by enlisting on November 10, 1861, in Company K of the Forty-Third Illinois Infantry. He served as a private until the battle of Shiloh, when he was seriously injured, and was mustered out immediately following that battle and after recuperation in the Washington Park Hospital returned home.

The senior member of the firm Powell & Dorste Company is Walter H. Powell, who was born in Rush County, Indiana, in 1866, son of James A. and Martha E. (Hinton) Powell. He was born on a farm, had a country school education, and from the age of seventeen assisted his father in handling the 105-acre farm. In 1887 he married Nettie Boys, daughter of J. G. and Elizabeth (Ennis) Boys. After his marriage he continued as a farmer for five or six years, then in 1892 came to Anderson and was employed here by several different firms. For a time he was with E. L. Maynard, and there learned the plumbing and heating business. Finally he joined Mr. Robert Dorste as equal partners in a plumbing and heating concern, and on Febru-

ary 27, 1915, the business was incorporated as the Powell & Dorste Company, with Mr. Powell as president, and Louis T. Dorste as secretary and treasurer. Their business was exclusively plumbing and heating and gas service and fitting until 1904, when they bought the electrical business of John R. Chowning, and since then have done a great deal of electrical contracting. Mr. Dorste is not at present active in the business, his interest being represented by his son Louis as manager.

The business of this firm is by no means confined to Anderson. Their contracts have been filled in many adjoining cities. The electrical department is under the management of Blythe Johnson.

Louis T. Dorste was born at Milroy in Rush County, Indiana, in 1884. He acquired his education in Anderson, graduating from the Anderson High School in 1902, and in the fall of 1903 entering De Pauw University, where he was graduated in 1907. He at once returned to Anderson and entered the plumbing and heating business of his father, and learned the trade and work in every detail. Upon the incorporation of the company he was made secretary and treasurer. This company installed all the heating and plumbing and electrical work in the new high school of Anderson, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, some of the large factories of the city, and have also done work for various state institutions. They did all the equipment in the first two villages of the State Epileptic Farm, and also installed some large contracts at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Louis T. Dorste married in 1909 Miss Mary Haughton, daughter of Charles L. and Emma Haughton. They have one child, Robert H., born in 1912.

KARL C. AICHHORN, who for many years was in the cigar manufacturing business at Indianapolis, for the past twelve or thirteen years has been prominent in the insurance field, and is now manager of the monthly pay department of the Chicago Bonded Insurance Company, with offices in the Odd Fellows Building at Indianapolis.

Mr. Aichhorn was born in Marion County, Indiana, December 1, 1871, son of William A. and Elizabeth Sophie (Mitchell)

Aichhorn. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1866, and locating in Indianapolis soon found employment with the firm of Nordyke & Marmon. He was a burr stone sharpener for that firm, and remained in its service until a short time before his death in 1892. He always enjoyed the confidence of his employers, and his judgment and experience made him one of the most reliable men of the concern. He was a devout Christian, a member of the German Evangelical Church at Indianapolis, and contributed liberally to its building and support. He was a democrat in politics. He was always greatly attached to his home and family and found therein the greatest satisfaction of life. He was the father of eight sons and one daughter, all still living but two.

Karl C. Aichhorn, who was the fourth in age, attended the Washington public schools, and at the early age of ten years became self supporting as a worker in a cigar making shop. He began with such responsibilities as a boy of his age could assume, and rapidly progressed until he was an expert cigar maker. Later he had a factory of his own, and altogether was in the cigar business for twenty-five years, both in Illinois and Indiana. In 1906 he left that work and took up insurance. He was located at Washington, Indiana, for a time, and from 1909 to 1914 was superintendent, adjustor and had other official duties in connection with the Farmers and Merchants Life Insurance Company at Princeton, Indiana. Since then he has held his present office as manager of the monthly pay department of the Chicago Bonded Insurance Company. He has also been active in connection with various public and business affairs at Indianapolis, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose.

June 27, 1894, at Alton, Illinois, Mr. Aichhorn married Miss Susan Leidy, daughter of Philip Leidy of Alton. They have two children: Charles W. enlisted early in the war and went to France with the American Expeditionary Forces as a member of Company F of the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Engineers. As is well known, the Engineers were almost the first of the Americans to take the first line of duty, and he was in that hazardous

service the greater part of the war. The daughter is Sophia A., wife of Mr. Jarboe.

**MAJ. ROBERT C. BALTZELL.** Of Indiana men who rendered really important service and even distinguished service through the war at home one was the state draft executive for Indiana, Maj. Robert C. Baltzell, a lawyer of Princeton, who for many months made his headquarters at Indianapolis and devoted himself unceasingly to the work and duties assigned him.

Major Baltzell was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, in 1879, son of Henry H. Baltzell. His father was a native of Ohio, moved to Illinois when a young man, settling in Lawrence County, and was a prosperous and successful farmer there. He was one of the first to volunteer his services as a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in April, 1861, in the Seventh Illinois Infantry. He was a hard fighting soldier for four years.

Major Baltzell grew up on his father's farm, attended country schools, high school at Sumner, Illinois, and while studying law was also teaching in his native county. He was admitted to the bar in Grant County, Indiana, in 1904, and in the same year began practice at Princeton, in association with his brother, Mr. Charles O. Baltzell. Their firm is now recognized as one of the most successful law firms in the southern part of the state. Major Baltzell is a member of the Christian Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, being past master of his Lodge and past Eminent Commander. He is also an Odd Fellow and an Elk and in politics is a republican.

In the latter part of 1917 he was commissioned major, United States army, and assigned to duty as state draft executive for Indiana. He was commissioned a major by the war department, and on December 2, 1917, began his active duties at Indianapolis. He carried on the work of his department with unceasing energy and application, and with such efficiency and attention to detail as to give Indiana a showing in personnel and military spirit such as no other state in the Union could successfully challenge. For all this every Indianan is proud, and there have been abundant occasions on which testimony from official and private sources has been given Major Baltzell for what he has done. Upon accepting his appointment he at once

left his law practice and has devoted practically every moment of his time to his duties. He has made numerous trips to the army camps where Indiana soldiers were located for the purposes of rendering both official and private service in their behalf and for their welfare. It is noteworthy that current discussion in Congress and in military circles agrees upon the high value of the service rendered by state local draft boards, and when Major Baltzell returns to his home and law practice at Princeton he will have achieved a record that can not but be most satisfactory to him all the rest of his life.

**GEORGE W. PAYNE** has been a member of the Indianapolis bar for fifteen years, is a hard-working and able lawyer, and has a large and important clientage in Indianapolis and in other parts of the state as well.

Mr. Payne was born in Shelby County, Indiana, April 16, 1876. His father, Daniel R. Payne, was born in Ohio and is now living at Connersville, Indiana. George W. Payne, the oldest of six children, was educated in the public schools of Shelby County, graduated from the Boogstown High School in 1896 and took a scientific course in the Normal School at Danville, Indiana, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Science. Later he entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, and received his LL. B. degree in 1903 and at once began practice, which he has since carried on continuously. His offices are in the Union Trust Building. Mr. Payne is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 319, Free and Accepted Masons, and for a number of years has been interested in politics as a democrat, though never a seeker for office. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. June 3, 1908, in Noblesville, Indiana, he married Miss Josephine E. Armstrong, daughter of Oliver and Nancy (Roudebush) Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have two children: Helen, born January 30, 1910; and Kenneth, born August 27, 1911.

**CAPT. NEWTON HARDIN**, a retired captain in the United States army, now commandant of the Indianapolis High School Cadets, is an interesting figure because of his varied experience in military and civic life and also for the noble work he has

done as an organizer and master of drill exercises and pageants of many kinds and in connection with many organizations.

Captain Hardin was born at Smith's Valley in Johnson County, Indiana, June 28, 1864. The Hardin family is of French Huguenot origin. The direct ancestors of Captain Hardin left France upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, two brothers going to Scotland, where one of them, the ancestor of the American family, married and whence he later emigrated to America, first settling in New York. The record shows that the descendants moved to Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. Hardin County, Kentucky, was named for this family. In Scotland one of the family was Watt Hardin, of whom Robert Burns speaks. Burns' mother was a member of the Hardin family.

The ancestral home of the Hardin family in Indiana is Smith's Valley in Johnson County. Captain Hardin's grandfather, Judge Franklin Hardin, lived there practically all his life. He was a native of Kentucky and was a lawyer and jurist of distinction. For many years he was judge of the Circuit Court in the district including Johnson County. He also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851. Captain Hardin is a son of Melton and Anne (Cogill) Hardin, both now deceased. His father was born and spent his life at Smith's Valley, and his mother was born in Marion County, Indiana, near Southport.

Captain Hardin grew up at the Smith's Valley home. At the age of seventeen he entered Asbury, now DePauw, University at Greencastle, and there acquired his literary education and also his first military training. He was a member of the famous Asbury Cadets at college. In subsequent years he has gained a nationwide renown as a drill master and conductor of military pageants. About 1890 he organized and took an active part in carrying on the work of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis. He had charge of the Uniform Rank up to 1904. In 1902 he organized and became commander of an independent rifle company known as the Hoosier Rifles. He also organized and was captain of the Capitol City Guards at Indianapolis, an independent rifle company. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 Captain Hardin applied for

admission for this company to the National Guard of Indiana for service in that war. The application was accepted by the governor two days before the mobilization of the National Guard, but owing to the fact that Indiana's quota was filled his company was not accepted.

Also for some years Captain Hardin had charge of the drill work of the Modern Woodmen of America, continuing in that capacity until 1907. At different times he was drill master of other secret fraternities. Of this work he doubtless feels most particular pride in what he did as drill master for the Fraternal Order of Eagles, an organization he commanded from 1907 to 1917. During that time the ritualistic team which he drilled won the national championship at St. Louis and Kansas City, besides receiving numerous second and third prizes in other cities.

In 1907 Captain Hardin organized his first company of Zouaves at Indianapolis. Afterwards, under his command, this became a professional organization known as Hardin's Zouaves, and as such became famous all over the country. The organization first filled vaudeville engagements in Indianapolis and other points, and in 1910 he took the contract to play a season's series of exhibition with the Young Buffalo Wild West Show of Chicago and Peoria. In this engagement he gave exhibitions in all states east of the Mississippi and all provinces of Canada east of Detroit. The last season of Hardin's Zouaves was 1915. During that year they were at the San Francisco Exposition, where the organization came to the climax of its success. Incidentally Captain Hardin was director of the entire performance of the Wild West Show.

In April, 1917, he organized in Indianapolis Troop C, First Indiana Cavalry, which was mustered into the National Guard of Indiana on the 12th of that month. This troop was drafted into the Federal service August 5, 1917, and on September 13, 1917, was transferred for training in the National Army to Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Upon arrival there the organization was transferred from the cavalry to the infantry service, Captain Hardin himself, with most of his men, being assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-Second Infantry. His company under his command became

known as Company G. Captain Hardin notwithstanding his years of experience was only too glad to go through the grilling and strenuous training of the modern army for European service. Owing to the fact that most of his junior officers of the original company were detailed to special schools and special duties the great bulk of the work of the organization devolved upon him. It was because of this overwork that he suffered a nervous breakdown and was placed in the base hospital December 23, 1917. January 25, 1918, he received his honorable discharge from the National Army for physical disability.

In September, 1918, Captain Hardin was appointed by the board of education of Indianapolis to take charge of the military training in the Indianapolis schools. On the 16th of the same month he organized the Indianapolis High School Cadets, of which he is commandant. This organization consists of three battalions: Shortridge High having four companies comprising the First Battalion; Manual Training School having the Second Battalion with five companies; and Technical High School having the Third Battalion with four companies. Each company has over a hundred men. A band of eighty-five pieces has also been organized. These battalions will be handled as a regimental organization. Those who recognize now as never before the need of fundamental military discipline and training as a feature of American life find special encouragement in the splendid work that Captain Hardin has been able to do at Indianapolis in connection with the high schools. It should be mentioned that Captain Hardin for many years has been known as an authority on pageantry, and as such he conducted numerous civic and historical pageants at great outdoor exhibitions in various cities of the country.

Captain Hardin married Miss Mary A. Picard. Her father, Mr. Victor Picard, of Indianapolis, is a native of France. Two children have been born to their marriage: Hazel Hardin and Albion Hardin.

JULIUS MATZKE is an Indianapolis citizen whose present day prosperity and position in the community is the more creditable because his success is the direct reflection and result of his industry, character and perseverance, and because he has

achieved much from a beginning with only the rudiments of an education and with the handicaps imposed by foreign birth and training. But this is not the case with the foreign people who come to this country today, for there is now every facility for receiving an education.

Mr. Matzke was born near the capital city of Schlesien Breslau, February 14, 1850, son of David and Caroline Matzke. David Matzke is still living at the age of ninety-five, residing with his daughter, Mrs. Herman Arnold, in Indianapolis. Julius Matzke was reared and lived in his native land until about nineteen years of age, and in 1869 because even at that age he could not see any possible way that he could make any advancement under the tyranny of the German Government, he came to this country and at once located in Indianapolis. Here, a poor boy, a stranger in a strange land, he went to work for William Werther, a meat and provision dealer. That employment gave him a living and it also afforded an opportunity to learn a good business and master the English language. In 1873 he had progressed so far as to establish a similar business in partnership with his father, who came to America two years later than his son. For nearly thirty years he continued in the retail meat business at Indianapolis.

Selling his market in 1900, Mr. Matzke began handling his means to develop real estate property, and from the point of view of public interest the important part of his record is as a builder. He has erected many business blocks and residences, among which are the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music, now known as the Matzke apartments, the Marion, Arlington and Marina apartments, besides several homes. Mr. Matzke bought and still owns some of the original town lots of Indianapolis. He bought and laid out on East Ohio Street Matzke's Addition opposite Highland Park. He now gives all his time to the management of the apartment houses he owns and built.

Mr. Matzke is a naturalized American citizen and none could surpass him in loyalty to the land of his adoption and where his real success in life has been made. Though he had very little opportunity to attend school as a boy, he has always kept in touch with the bigger things of life, is





*Warren J. Goulet*



a constant reader and is a student of mathematics and history. He is a member of the First English Lutheran Church.

December 22, 1877, Mr. Matzke married Miss Mary Schoennemann, whose parents were John and Mary (Sachse) Schoennemann, the former of whom died in 1898 and the latter in 1883. The Schoennemanns were for many years engaged in truck farming near Indianapolis, and Mrs. Matzke was born and reared within the environs of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Matzke had four children: Clara, who died in 1916; Harry, who married Miss Clara Power and has five children, Marion, Richard, Gilbert (deceased), Robert and Ralph; Albert, an illustrator in New York City for the past twenty years, was an instructor for several years in the Art Students League of that city; and Hattie, deceased. Harry Matzke for a number of years operated a meat and provision market in the Indianapolis Public Market.

WARREN J. YOUNT, county superintendent of public instruction for Johnson County, has expended his best efforts and the enthusiasm of his youthful years in educational affairs, and both as a teacher and as an administrator of schools his work has been peculiarly successful. Mr. Yount has all the qualifications for real public leadership, and his influence is not confined strictly within the routine of school work and affairs.

He was born in Johnson County, Indiana, November 20, 1886, son of Walter L. and Lucy Jane (Coleman) Yount. His parents are still living on the farm where Warren was born. The paternal ancestors came to Indiana from Kentucky. Grandfather Coleman entered land from the Government in Johnston County, was one of the pioneers there, and gave the lumber for building the first schoolhouse and also erected the first church in Hensley Township.

Warren J. Yount attended the district schools of his home locality and in 1904 graduated from the Trafalgar High School. After a year of reviewing eighth grade studies he taught two years, then spent two years in the law department of Indiana University, and then returned to Trafalgar as principal of the high school for a year. Continuing his higher education in Frank-

lin College, he did his major work in history and graduated A. B. in 1912. During his senior year he also taught in the high school of Franklin and after graduation became principal of schools at Wanamaker, Indiana, a town known now as New Bethel. Later for three years he was superintendent of schools for New Bethel and left that position to fill the unexpired term of J. C. Webb as county superintendent of schools. In July, 1916, he was regularly elected to office. Mr. Yount in addition is also a member of the faculty of Franklin College in the Department of Education, being instructor in the principles of education.

Under his leadership the schools of Johnson County have responded nobly to the enthusiasm of patriotism and have been the instrument of some effective work in promoting the cause of the war. Mr. Yount is a member of the Central Committee of the War Savings Stamps for the county, handling the work in the public schools. Johnson County leads all the counties of the state in the matter of sale of war savings stamps, and to this the school children contributed a large share by the purchase of \$20,000 worth of stamps. Mr. Yount also conducted the food conservation movement in the county schools, and is a co-director of the United States Boys Working Reserve. He has spoken in nearly every part of the county on behalf of thrift stamps. Mr. Yount is a member of the State License Committee, representing the County Superintendents' Association, for licensing teachers. He is also a member of the Questions Committee for making out the semi-annual examinations.

In 1914 Mr. Yount married Mary J. Payne, daughter of J. B. and Elizabeth (Foley) Payne. Her mother is a daughter of former Congressman Foley. Mr. and Mrs. Yount have one child, Elizabeth Jane, born March 6, 1918.

CHARLES DENBY, born at Evansville, Indiana, November 14, 1861, has won recognition in the industrial world as a manufacturer and is now vice president of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation. He is a member of the class of 1882 at Princeton, and afterward became connected with foreign affairs at Peking, China, and he later engaged in business in China. Mr. Denby resigned the office of consul general at Vienna, Austria, to return to Amer-

ica and enter upon his duties with the Hupp Motor Car Corporation of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Denby married Martha Dalzell Orr, of Evansville, Indiana, March 19, 1895.

**FRANK LINDEN CRONE.** Of Indiana's sons whose mature achievements have been gained outside the state one is Frank Linden Crone, former director of education for the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Crone was born in Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, July 19, 1875, and graduated from the Kendallville High School in 1892. His first experience in educational work was as a teacher of the common schools of Noble County, Indiana, during 1892-4. In 1894 he entered the University of Indiana, specializing in history and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897.

In 1898 he was appointed teacher of science and mathematics in the high school of Escanaba, Michigan, was assistant principal of the Kendallville High School from 1898-1901, and then entered upon the foreign service which brought him such important distinctions and responsibilities. In 1901 and 1902 he was teacher of English at San Mateo, Province of Rizal, Philippine Islands, for 1902 to 1904 was principal of the Provincial High School, Naga Camarines; from 1905 to 1909 was division superintendent of schools, Province of Ambos Camarines; and in 1909 became chief clerk of the Philippine Bureau of Education at Manila. From 1909 to August, 1913, he was assistant director of education for the Philippine Islands, and from that position was promoted to the directorship of the Philippine Bureau of Education.

From August, 1913, to June, 1916, he was in charge of a system consisting of 4,400 schools, taught by more than 10,000 teachers, and enrolling 625,000 pupils. In addition to this Mr. Crone served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, and chairman of the committee on the College of Liberal Arts, was a member of the Public Welfare Board of the Islands, and chairman of its committee on social centers. As director of education he not only supervised the instruction in the public schools of the country, but was in full charge of the program of schoolhouse construction, the system of

almost universal vocational and physical education, and the financial direction of the public school system. In this school system, which it may be said is the second largest under the American flag responding to the direction of a single executive, were included one city with a population of 250,000, and forty provinces.

After leaving the islands and returning to this country Mr. Crone was located at Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he was engaged for some time in educational work for the General Brokerage Company. He severed his connection with the General Brokerage Company early in 1918 and entered the service of the War Trade Board during the period of the war.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks and Masonic orders; a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Circumnavigators' Club, of the Indiana Historical Society, the Philippine Club, of the Phi Delta Kappa, and of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Crone is the son of John S. and Ella (Weaver) Crone. His father, an Indiana farmer, was born August 30, 1849, while his mother was born May 19, 1854. Through his mother he is descended from the Weavers of Rockingham County, Virginia, who, however, went to the Old Dominion from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and who in 1813 moved to Fairfield and later to Richland County, Ohio.

Mr. Crone stands in the seventh generation of the family of John Crone, who arrived in this country in 1738. The second generation was also represented by John Crone, and the third by Jacob Crone, both of whom were soldiers in the Revolution. Jacob Crone married Margaret Dritt, whose father, Hans Peter Treit, or Dritt, came to America in 1739. Mr. Crone's great-grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Pence) Crone, while his grandparents were John and Catherine (Switzer) Crone. Mr. Crone is also the seventh in descent from David Sirk or Shirk, who arrived in this country in 1747, of John Bentz, or Pence, who arrived in this country in 1731, and of Peter Switzer, who arrived in this country in 1740. He is a great-great-grandson of John Stukeley, who arrived in 1760, and has other lines of descent from the Steel, Ziegler, Stout and Fissel families.

Mr. Crone married Luetta V. Stahl in

Chicago February 21, 1911. She is a daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Ramsten) Stahl.

**FREDERICK G. EBERHART.** Among the thriving and prosperous cities of the northern part of Indiana, one which has attained much of its present prestige because of the size and importance of its manufacturing industries is Mishawaka. Located practically on the banks of the Saint Joseph River and otherwise conveniently situated, it early attracted to it men of foresight and judgment, who realized that in coming years excellent means of transportation would be found here, and accordingly established business concerns in this community that have since grown to appreciable proportions. One of these business enterprises is the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company, which was founded here many years ago by Adolphus Eberhart, a settler of 1836, and Martin V. Beiger, and the product of which is now well known all over the country. Frederick G. Eberhart, son of one of the founders, has been identified with this business since he entered upon his career, and now acts in the capacities of vice president, secretary and superintendent. He is also president of the First National Bank of Mishawaka and a business man of solidity and standing.

Frederick G. Eberhart was born at Mishawaka, Indiana, April 1, 1864, being a son of Adolphus and Sarah Ann (Boyd) Eberhart. His father was born in 1824, in New York State, where the family had settled during Colonial days, having originally emigrated from Stuttgart, Germany. He was reared in his native state until he was twelve years of age and then accompanied his parents to Mishawaka, where his education was completed in the early public school. As a young man he found employment in a sawmill, subsequently became the proprietor of a hardware establishment, and then embarked in the wagon-making business in partnership with the late George Milburn, being next in the flour milling business for a number of years. Mr. Eberhart was of an inventive turn of mind, fashioning numerous useful small articles, and eventually, after a number of years of experimenting he, together with Mr. Beiger succeeded in perfecting the first all knit wool boot. In addition

this company makes rubber boots and shoes of all descriptions, and its goods find a ready reception in markets throughout the country. The mills are situated at Water and First streets, where the floor space is about sixty acres, and in the neighborhood of 3,000 persons are employed. The officers of the company at this time are: E. A. Saunders, of South Bend, Indiana, president; F. G. Eberhart, vice president, secretary and superintendent; A. D. Warner, general manager; E. J. W. Fink, assistant general manager and manager of sales; and George B. Williams, treasurer. From small beginnings this company built up an important and substantial enterprise. Adolphus Eberhart was a man of energy and enterprise, thorough in his business activities, capable in his judgment, and absolutely reliable and honest. His reputation among his associates and those with whom he has come into contact was an excellent one, and when he died, in 1893, there were many left to mourn the loss of a man who had attracted others to him by a kindly and friendly personality. In politics he was a republican, but never professed to be anything but a business man, and public life held out no inducements for him. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was a strongly religious man and lived his faith. Mr. Eberhart married Miss Sarah Ann Boyd, who was born in Virginia in 1828, and died at Mishawaka in 1903. She too was a life-long and faithful Methodist. To this union there were born four children, namely: Flora E., who is the widow of Dr. R. S. Grimes and resides at Lincoln, Nebraska, where her late husband was a practicing physician and surgeon for many years; J. C., who was connected with the manufacturing company for many years but had been living retired for some time prior to his death at Mishawaka; Frederick G., of this notice; and E. G., who at the time of his death at Mishawaka was acting as general manager and vice president of the company. In 1912 these four brothers built, equipped and presented to the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Mishawaka one of the finest church structures in the State of Indiana; same being a memorial to their parents.

Frederick G. Eberhart was educated in the public schools of Mishawaka and at a business college at Lexington, Kentucky, and at once entered the mills, where he

learned the business thoroughly by commencing at the bottom and gradually working his way through the various positions and departments to the positions which he now holds. He is one of the most thoroughly-informed men in the trade today and is widely acquainted in his own line as well as in other avenues of business endeavor. Through his extensive knowledge of trade conditions, combined with executive capacity of a high order, he has been one of the principal factors in extending the business during recent years, both in its scope and usefulness. As president of the First National Bank of Mishawaka he has been instrumental in making this one of the soundest institutions of Northern Indiana, and he is also connected prominently with financial affairs as a director of the First Trust and Savings Company and the North Side Trust and Savings Company, both of this city. Like his father, Mr. Eberhart is a republican, and also like him he has had no desire for public office. He belongs to the Christian Science Church, and is socially connected with the Miami Country Club, where he has numerous friends, as he has also in business circles. In 1900 Mr. Eberhart erected his handsome modern residence on Lincoln Highway, East.

Mr. Eberhart was married in 1888, at Mishawaka, to Miss Bertha Judkins, a daughter of William H. and Isabelle (Martling) Judkins. Mr. Judkins, who was engaged in the retail grocery business, is now deceased, but his widow survives and is a resident of Mishawaka. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eberhart, namely: Donna E., who is the wife of George W. Blair, a mechanical engineer connected with the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company; and Carol E., who is unmarried and resides with her parents.

The Eberhart family is one of the oldest and best known at Mishawaka. As before noted, it was founded here in 1836, the original settler being the grandfather of Frederick G. Eberhart, who bore the same name. He was born in New York State and brought his family to this community in 1836, the rest of his life being passed in agricultural pursuits, and his death occurring at Mishawaka when he was between fifty and sixty years of age, or when his grandson was a small boy. He married

Betsey Weltner, who was also a native of the State of New York, born in 1796, and who attained advanced years, passing away at Mishawaka in 1887.

**E. J. W. FINK.** In the large manufacturing communities there are always found men who have attained positions of importance with huge enterprises solely through the medium of their own persistence, ability and fidelity, and in numerous cases it will be discovered that these men have known no other connection. In this class at Mishawaka may be numbered E. J. W. Fink. Mr. Fink's career began when he was sixteen years of age, at which time he entered the employ of the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company. He has remained with this concern to the present time, and has risen by consecutive stages to the posts of assistant general manager and manager of sales.

E. J. W. Fink is not a native of Mishawaka, but has resided here since infancy and has secured his training, both business and educational, in its institutions. He was born at Bremen, Indiana, December 27, 1880, a son of Eli W. and Malinda (Wiess) Fink, and belongs to a family which originated in Germany and which was founded in America many years ago, the original settlement being made in Pennsylvania. Eli W. Fink was born in 1848, in Ohio, and as a young man came to Indiana, first settling at Bremen. That city continued to be his home until 1882, when he came to Mishawaka, and here his death occurred eleven years later. He is still remembered by a number of the older citizens as a man of integrity. He was a democrat, but never sought any political office. Mrs. Fink, who was born in 1848, at Canton, Ohio, died at Mishawaka in 1891. There were the following children in the family: Minnie, who is the wife of William V. Tuscher, of Denver, Colorado, western representative of the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company; Louis S., who died in 1905, at Los Angeles, California, a railroad dining car conductor; Effie M., the wife of E. M. Barney, of Indianapolis, traveling representative for the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company; and E. J. W.

E. J. W. Fink was only ten years old when he lost his mother by death, and two years later his father passed away, so

that the lad was thrown to a large degree upon his own resources when still at a tender age. However, he managed to complete his high school education, being a graduate of the class of 1897, and in that same year secured a position as office boy with the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company. He soon proved his reliability and worth, as well as his ability to handle more important matters than those connected with his first position, and since then he has steadily advanced in his employers' confidence and in the responsibilities dependent upon him, until now he is accounted one of the concern's most valuable men. In addition to being assistant general manager he is manager of sales, and under his progressive direction of campaigns much important and successful work has been carried on in making the company's product popular. The Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company was founded many years ago by Adolphus Eberhart and Martin V. Beiger, who invented the first all wool knit boot. In addition this company manufactures rubber boots and shoes of all descriptions and the goods have a large sale throughout the country. The mills are situated at Water and First streets, where the floor space is about sixty acres, and approximately 3,000 people are given constant and profitable employment. The officers of the concern at this time are: E. A. Saunders, of South Bend, president; Frederick G. Eberhart, vice president, secretary and superintendent; A. D. Warner, general manager; E. J. W. Fink, assistant general manager and manager of sales; and George B. Williams, treasurer. Mr. Fink has absolutely made his own way in the working out of a well-deserved success. No outside influences have played any part in his advancement, and he has the right to be numbered among those who bear the title, often abused but not in this case, of self-made man. He is a republican, but his chief interest in politics is confined to exercising his franchise as a voter. As a churchman he is chairman of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church; and at the present period he is devoting much of his time and energies to forwarding the work of the Mishawaka Chapter of the Red Cross Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with Mishawaka Lodge No. 453, Knights of Pythias, and his social connections include membership in the Miami Country Club

and the South Bend Country Club. He has various business connections, and is a director in the Peoples Building and Loan Association, the First National Bank, the First Trust and Savings Company and the North Side Trust and Savings Company.

EARL E. BROCK, M. D., an accomplished member of the medical profession at Anderson, located in that city seven years ago practically unknown, and by definite merit and achievement has won his secure professional position.

Doctor Brock was born on a farm in Paint Township, Fayette County, Ohio, December 2, 1885, a son of Joseph H. and Rachel (Hutslar) Brock. His ancestors were Welsh people and were pioneers in the Carolinas. With few exceptions the family have always furnished farmers rather than professional men. Doctor Brock is one of a family of three sons and four daughters, being the youngest. He had a country school education, and at the age of fourteen entered Jeffersonville High School at Jeffersonville, Ohio, where he remained four years and graduated in 1905. The next year he spent at home, and while there took a teacher's examination, but never utilized the certificate to teach. In the fall of 1906 he entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, and while getting his medical training paid his own way by work at anything that would give him an honest living and keep him in school. He was at Columbus two years. In that time the Starling Medical College one of the oldest and best known institutions of medical learning in the Middle West, was merged with the Ohio Medical College, making the Starling-Ohio Medical College. During his second year there Doctor Brock stood second in a class of forty-two. He then entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati in 1908. This institution was consolidated with the Miami Medical College under the name Ohio-Miami Medical College. From there Doctor Brock graduated in 1910, M. D., and also had the benefit of eighteen months service as an interne in the Cincinnati General Hospital.

Thus well qualified and with a thorough training Doctor Brock came to Anderson in 1911 and opened an office, and has since been in general practice. He has done much in the public health movement and

has sought to interest and educate the people as a community and as individuals in the improvement of sanitary conditions and guarding against the inroads of disease and epidemic. For a time he served as health officer and was one of the organizers of the Health Parade, an exhibition which proved a valuable educational feature in stimulating general health work. Doctor Brock is a member of St. John's Hospital staff, is a democrat, a member of Anderson Club, is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Anderson. Doctor Brock entered the service of the United States September 1, 1918, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was in service at Camp Greenleaf and Camp Knox, and was discharged January 6, 1919. In 1912 he married Miss Anna Louise Kindelberger, daughter of Philip and Mary Kindelberger of Cincinnati. They have one child, Florence, born in 1917.

ADAH McMAHAN, A. M., M. D. The science of medicine and surgery has made a remarkable progress in the last half century, but aside from the technical advance probably the greatest single feature in the progress has been the increasing number of women whose services have been enlisted in the ranks of the profession and who in ability and in capacity for the special work have demonstrated equal fitness with their brothers who have so long occupied this field.

One of the women physicians whose work is accorded unstinted praise by her professional associates is Doctor Adah McMahan of Lafayette, whose individual attainments are only what might be expected of a family that has produced more than one able member of the different professions. Her aunt, C. Agnes McMahan, M. D., was prior to her marriage one of the most prominent physicians at Evansville, Indiana, and did really pioneer work in that profession at a time when her contemporaries in this state if not in the entire middle west might have been counted on the fingers of one hand. It was her distinction to have been the first woman interne in any of Chicago's hospitals.

Dr. Adah McMahan was born at Huntingburg in Dubois County, Indiana. She

is the oldest daughter of William Reed and Louesa Elizabeth (Helferich) McMahan. Her great-grandparents on both sides were among the pioneers of Dubois County. A relative, Richard McMahan, was among the honored dead of the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. William Reed McMahan was the only son of Asher and Nancy (Armstrong) McMahan, whose daughters were: Levica McMahan, Ellen McMahan Polson, Jane McMahan Lemon, and C. Agnes McMahan Jones, the pioneer woman physician above mentioned.

Doctor Adah McMahan's maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Frederick Geiger, of the Kentucky Mountain Riflemen, offered his services to Governor Harrison in August, 1811, at Louisville, and early in that fall led his men to Vincennes by way of Jeffersonville, and at the battle of Tippecanoe was wounded and was commended for personal bravery by Congress. The son of this soldier, Jacob Geiger, founded the Town of Huntingburg, Indiana, in 1837. In matters of religion the McMahans and Armstrongs were stanch Presbyterians, while the Geigers and Helferichs were Lutherans.

William Reed McMahan, father of Dr. Adah McMahan, also achieved success in the medical profession but prior to that time had rendered valiant service as a soldier of the Civil war. On his eighteenth birthday he enlisted in the Union army and was present at the battles of Shiloh and Stone River, and after the Atlanta campaign marched with Sherman to the sea. He was a first lieutenant of Company E, Fifty-eighth Indiana, and re-enlisted after three years of service. After the war he was a member of the Indiana Loyal Legion. In 1868 Dr. William Reed McMahan graduated from Rush Medical College, and from that time forward was a competent and highly esteemed physician and surgeon at Huntingburg, Indiana. He also served as chief surgeon of the Southwestern Division of the Southern Railway. For several years he was a member of the Board of Control of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. At the time of his death in 1903 he was survived by his second wife, Elizabeth (Lukemeyer) McMahan, and his six children. These children are: Adah McMahan; Nancy, Mrs. J. W. Jones, of Yonkers, New York; Wilhelmina, Mrs. H. C. Rothert, of Huntingburg, Indiana; Nelle,

Mrs. M. E. Nickey, of Memphis, Tennessee; Asher Reed McMahan, M. D., of Memphis, Tennessee; and Catherine, Mrs. Lloyd O. Sholty, of Wabash, Indiana. All these children are graduates of Indiana University, a fact which of itself indicates the high educational ideals of the family. The five daughters were high school teachers after leaving the State University.

Adah McMahan attended the grammar and high schools of her native town, and holds both the A. B. and A. M. degrees from the Indiana State University. As a teacher her work was done in the Girls Classical School at Evansville, Indiana, and in the high school of Duluth, Minnesota. Doctor McMahan received her degree of medicine in 1897 from the Woman's Medical School of Northwestern University at Chicago. Almost at once she located at Lafayette and has enjoyed twenty years of congenial and useful work with growing appreciation of her ability and skill in the profession. Doctor McMahan is on the consulting staff of the Lafayette Home Hospital, is on the lecture staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, is a member of the American Medical Association, the Woman's Medical National Association, the Tippecanoe County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Association.

Doctor McMahan was one of the three Indiana women who participated in the Pan-American Conference of Women Auxiliary to the Pan-American Scientific Congress of 1915-16 at Washington. She is ex-chairman of Public Health of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Indiana Franchise League, and is a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Parlor Club and the Country Club of Lafayette. She was a member of Unit No. 3 given to the Service de Santé of France, and sent over in August, 1918, by the Women's Overseas Hospital Association under the auspices of the American Women's National Suffrage Association. This unit, known as the Gas Unit, was to operate near the Front, giving first and early aid to the men gassed. While awaiting its full equipment, it was attached to the French Ambulance 1/86 Z at Cempuis. After serving for two months there and after the demand for gas hospitals had ceased, the civilian relief work in the Lorraine sector was undertaken in co-

operation with the American Fund for French Wounded. Doctor McMahan was in charge of this work at Epinal-Vosges, where free medical dispensary service were given until April 1, 1919. The civilian relief work of this section of France being then closed Doctor McMahan returned to Indiana in May, 1919.

**VINSON CARTER.** Fifty years of continuous membership in the Indianapolis bar is of itself a noteworthy distinction. In the case of Vinson Carter length of service has been accompanied with the highest quality of professional attainment, leadership as a lawyer and citizen, and many years of useful work as a judge of the Superior Court. His record is one that would be conspicuous for its absence from pages devoted to representative Indianans.

This branch of the Carter family came to Indiana when it was a wilderness territory. The family has been in America for two centuries. Judge Carter's first American ancestor bore the name Nathaniel, as did several other ancestors in the successive lineage. This original Nathaniel was born in Ireland, probably of Scotch-Irish stock, and while living there joined the Society of Friends. Between 1720 and 1730 he came from Dublin and settled in Pennsylvania. Most of his later descendants followed him tenaciously in the simple faith and doctrine of the Quaker religion. In the next generation, Nathaniel Carter, second, went from Pennsylvania and founded the family in North Carolina. Nathaniel Carter, third, grandfather of Judge Carter, was a native of North Carolina, and in 1804 married Ann Ramsey, a native of the same state. In 1813 these grandparents migrated westward until they came into the wilderness of Indiana Territory, which was still a battle ground between the defending forces of civilization and barbarism and also was within the scenes of the War of 1812. The Carters settled in Morgan County, where Nathaniel Carter brought a portion of the forest under cultivation, and where he spent the rest of his days.

John D. Carter, father of Judge Carter, was born in North Carolina March 1, 1811, and was two years of age when brought to Indiana. He spent a long and useful life as a farmer in Morgan County, and was a man of high principles, an influen-

tial citizen, and very active in the Society of Friends. As a voter he began as a whig, but supported the republican party from the time of its organization until the close of his life on June 10, 1900. In Morgan County he married Miss Ruth Pickett. Her mother was a granddaughter of Simon Hadley, founder of the Hadley family in Pennsylvania. Many of the Hadleys became prominent in Morgan and Hendricks counties, Indiana. Mrs. Ruth Carter, who died in 1888, was, like her husband, a devout member of the Society of Friends.

Third in the ten children of his parents, Vinson Carter inherited from both sides many valuable characteristics that had been exemplified in his own long and useful career. He was born on his father's farm in Morgan County July 16, 1840, and spent his early life in simple rural environment. He attended the common schools, and afterwards for two years continued his higher education in that noted Quaker institution, Earlham College, at Richmond. The Civil war came on when he was at the age of twenty-one. August 7, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His active service was brief. He was brought to the fighting front at Richmond, Kentucky, and there on August 30th, about three weeks after his enlistment, he was seriously wounded and incapacitated for further field duty. From May, 1863, until the close of the war he was assigned to special duties as Indiana military agent in Tennessee and Georgia. His honorable discharge from the army was dated about April, 1863.

After the war, in 1865, Judge Carter entered the University of Indiana at Bloomington and graduated Bachelor of Science with the class of 1867. In the same year he was admitted to the bar at Bloomington, having studied law in the office of General Morton C. Hunter. October 23, 1867, he came to Indianapolis, which has been his home continuously for half a century. For almost thirty years he devoted himself strenuously to the private practice of law, allowing few other diversions or interruptions to take his time or interests from his profession. He early gained a profitable clientage, handled important litigation in all the State and Federal courts of Indiana, and was also given

a generous share of corporation work. It was with the secure prestige of a successful lawyer that he went upon the bench of the Superior Court of Marion County in 1896, and he continued to fill the important duties of that judicial place for over fifteen years.

Politically Judge Carter has always been a republican. Aside from his duties as a judge the only office he ever held was as a member of the State Legislature of Indiana in 1881-83, representing Marion County. During the first session he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He and his wife were members of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and he has been a member of the session. He belongs to the Sigma Chi college fraternity and G. H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic.

October 1, 1867, Judge Carter married Miss Emma Maxwell. She was born and received her early education in Bloomington, and graduated in 1864 from Glendale Female College at Glendale, Ohio. She is a daughter of Dr. James D. and Louisa (Howe) Maxwell, of Bloomington, Indiana. Her grandfather, Dr. David H. Maxwell, was a prominent physician, and served as a surgeon in the United States army in the War of 1812. He was one of the pioneer members of the profession in Indiana, and late in life was honored by election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1850. Mrs. Carter's father was also a successful physician and surgeon. Judge and Mrs. Carter have one child, Anna. She was born at Bloomington, Indiana, August 5, 1870, and married Herbert S. Wood of Indianapolis.

GEORGE W. SNIDER, who died at Indianapolis July 6, 1898, deserves more than passing mention among the self made men of Indiana. While his personal activities ceased more than twenty years ago, the business institution which he developed is still a substantial factor in Indianapolis commercial affairs, and the influence of his name and character still lives vital to the city's welfare.

Left an orphan at an early age, George W. Snider was not only deprived of parental love and care, but was oppressed by many unusual hardships. It was a case of youth being exploited for the benefit of others, and so closely was his life beset by





**GEORGE W. SNIDER**



oppressive environment that it was an achievement in itself that he overcame obstacles without number and found an outlet for his ambition. Finally breaking away from his early environment he eventually attained wealth and left to his descendants an unsullied name.

George W. Snider was born at Milroy, Rush County, Indiana, in 1842. His early career lacked the pleasant surroundings usually accorded a youth of tender years. At the age of thirteen he came to Indianapolis. One chief qualification which he brought with him to the capital city was willingness to work. It was industry and natural integrity that enabled him to make friends and start in life. Among his early experiences at Indianapolis he helped shovel dirt from the excavation of the site of the old Public Library.

It was in recognition of his honesty and industry that George W. Elstun made him clerk in a country store at the age of seventeen. In 1862, while the prospects of the Union were at the darkest, Mr. Snider enlisted in the Sixty-Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was soon afterward assigned to duty as hospital steward and continued until honorably discharged at the close of the war. With the return of peace he attended a commercial college and rapidly absorbed the groundwork of a commercial education.

He then became bookkeeper for the firm of Anderson, Bulloch & Schofield, and at the same time kept books for the Hide, Leather and Belting Company. Careful economy gradually brought him a small capital, and with his experience he joined three other men in purchasing the Hide, Leather and Belting Company. By 1876, at the age of thirty-four, Mr. Snider was sole proprietor of this business. His energy and character were given without stint to its development until it became one of the most important mercantile establishments of Indianapolis. Several years before his death he had to give up business, and his last years were spent as an invalid.

Mr. Snider did much in a philanthropic way. The Rescue and Flower Missions and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations received substantial benefactions from his hands. He founded the Lillian Snider Home for Self-Supporting Girls, named in honor of a daughter who died in girlhood. Mr. Snider was a

republican in politics, but never aspired to public office. He was a member of the Christian Church. Through much reading he became well posted on the current topics of the day, and was especially well versed on tariff matters, and was considered an authority on that subject. He came to know many of the public men of prominence, and among his personal friends he numbered Benjamin Harrison and General Streight and others.

George W. Snider married Alice Secrest, of Indianapolis. Two children were born to them. The only survivor is Albert G. Snider, now president of the Hide, Leather and Belting Company. He married Miss Elizabeth Richard, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they have one child, Charles R. Mr. Albert G. Snider is a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia Club, and is a republican in politics, although not an aspirant to office.

JOSEPH HOLTON DEFREES was born at Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, April 10, 1858, and has gained distinction as a lawyer. His early educational training was received at old Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and in Northwestern University, Illinois. In 1880 he was admitted to the Indiana bar, but eight years later removed to Chicago, where he has since won prominent recognition.

Mr. Defrees married Harriet McNaughton, of Buffalo, New York. They reside at Hotel Windermere, Chicago.

CHALMERS MARTIN HAMILL. While one of the younger members of the Terre Haute bar, where he began practice in 1911, Mr. Hamill achieved state wide if not a national reputation when in February, 1914, he was appointed by the Vigo Circuit Court as special prosecuting attorney to investigate the famous election fraud cases involved in the choice of Don M. Roberts as mayor of Terre Haute. Accepting the duty as a professional one, he entered upon the discharge of it without fear or favor. Later as special assistant to Mr. Frank C. Dailey, United States district attorney, he properly received a large amount of credit for the vigorous prosecution of the case and the subsequent clearing up of rotten conditions in Terre Haute politics.

Mr. Hamill is a native of Illinois, born

success and influence have been largely due to the development of the high ideals of its founder. It is not the type of music school so frequently found and called conservatory, a loosely organized and co-operating group of teachers, but is a complete exemplification of the university idea, where every department and individual fit into the broad plan, the leading motive of which is to furnish a complete musical equipment and education, embracing the three principal branches of music, pianoforte, voice, and violin, together with auxiliary courses of study in public school music, expression, social art, languages, etc. From time to time new courses and facilities have been added, and in 1918 the school further broadened its curriculum by the addition of a course in domestic science.

It is in fact a school of genuine distinction and is the only conservatory of music in Indiana that has been thoroughly built up and maintained with the rank of university.

While the school has an impressive record as to patronage, talented faculty and real leadership in musical affairs, its most significant feature is doubtless the idea and the ideal that underlies and guides its work, and which has been expressed as follows: To prepare the boy or girl for life in its larger significance and in art as it is related to the daily life to be lived; to inculcate the truth that all music is subjective from within; that the more fundamental the general education, the deeper the knowledge of self, the more individualized and artistic the musical concept; that to perform well would signify to create rather than to imitate—to reveal rather than to merely read notes; that to sing is more to bear a message; to interpret the poet—to relate heart to heart, rather than to render simply beautiful tones and technical effects."

The founder of the conservatory, Edgar M. Cawley, was born at Pymont in Montgomery County, Ohio, son of John W. and Mary Emma (Moore) Cawley, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. When he was six years old the family moved to Eldorado, Ohio, in which locality he grew toward manhood and had many of his early advantages in the public schools. When he was sixteen years old the family moved to Hartford City, In-

diana. Mr. Cawley began his musical education in Richmond, Indiana, and later went to Cincinnati and for seven years was a student in the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. His finishing work was done at Leipsic, Germany, where for three years he was a student under the famous Dr. Karl Reinecke. Doctor Reinecke is a master of the pianoforte and a composer who among contemporary musicians ranks as high in his art as did Bach, Schumann, and others in their generation.

Returning from Europe in May, 1897, Mr. Cawley located at Indianapolis in the fall of that year, and then established the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music. It had an unostentatious beginning in a modest suite of apartments on North Illinois Street but practically every year has witnessed a raising of standards as well as an increase in its facilities. It has had four successive homes, and in August, 1917, the Conservatory was established in its present beautiful location, built for the special purpose on Middle Drive. The Conservatory is incorporated under the laws of Indiana and is an Indiana institution of which the citizens of the state may well be proud.

While a student at Leipsic Mr. Cawley married Miss Sarah Scorgie, of Aberdeen, Scotland. She was also there as a student, and she returned to America with her husband. She is a teacher of violin in the Conservatory.

EDWIN M. PORTER. The leading industrial interests of the city of Shelbyville are furniture manufacture, and probably no one firm in Indiana has been longer in the business and has found a more widespread and steady distribution of its products than the C. H. Campbell Furniture Company, manufacturers of hall furniture, bed room furniture and desks.

The president and active head of the business is Edwin M. Porter, who has been identified with the commercial life of Shelbyville for nearly thirty years. He was born at Greensburg in Decatur County, Indiana, July 7, 1869, son of Edwin S. and Mary Hester (Jackson) Porter. His father, a native of Connecticut, came alone to the west in 1854 and was one of the pioneer settlers at Greensburg. For a time he worked at his trade as a carpenter, later established and operated a sawmill,

and also introduced planing machinery. He also developed a large contracting business, and used a large share of the product of his mills in building construction. About thirty-five years ago he retired with a well earned competency from business and died at Greensburg in 1916. He had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for sixty years, had filled all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a republican in politics. He had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, four sons and one daughter still surviving.

The fifth in age among these children, Edwin M. Porter received his education in the Greensburg public schools and came to Shelbyville at the age of twenty-one. His first enterprise here was the retail grocery business, which he continued for eighteen years. After retiring from the grocery business he was a member of the firm of Meloy & Porter for four years. He and his partner also entered the contracting business, taking contracts for street and sidewalk construction in Shelbyville and elsewhere. In 1911 Mr. Porter acquired the chief interest in the C. H. Campbell Furniture Company, which was established in 1880 and has always maintained a high reputation for its products. Under the present ownership and management the plant has 80,000 square feet of floor space, equipped with all the modern machinery and facilities for the manufacture of furniture products. The plant makes its own electricity for lighting and power, and more than 100 persons find employment through this business. Edwin M. Porter is president and Earle M. Porter is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Porter is a republican in politics, member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On September 28, 1893, at Shelbyville, he married Miss Bertha Thompson, who was reared and educated in that city, a daughter of Samuel Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have two sons, Earle M. and Edwin P. The latter is now attending the Tennessee Military School at Sweetwater, Tennessee. The older son has been a soldier with perhaps the most distin-

guished division of the American army in France, the Rainbow Division. He is a graduate of high school and was a student in the University of Michigan. The Rainbow Division was made up of the choicest National Guard troops from the North Central states. He went in as a private, became corporal and sergeant, and his active service has been with Battery E of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Artillery. He has been with the division through war service, and while at this writing with the Army of Occupation in Germany, the Rainbow Division has already been detailed for an early return.

CHARLES EDSON MARTIN is one of the veteran newspaper publishers of Indiana, having for nearly thirty-five years been proprietor and editor of the Westville Indicator. This record constitutes a distinction appreciated by all who understand the difficulties and complexities of managing a newspaper devoted to the people and interests of a small home community.

Mr. Martin is a native of Westville, having been born there October 8, 1862. He is a member of an old and prominent family. Mr. C. W. Francis of LaPorte recently compiled a genealogy of the Martin family. From this it is learned that Charles E. Martin is a lineal descendant of Isaac Martin, who lived in Rehobeth, Massachusetts, as early as 1664. The line of descent is as follows: 1, Isaac, of Rehobeth; 2, John, who married Hester Roberts; 3, Thomas, who married Rebecca Higgins; 4, Isaac, who married Hannah —; 5, Isaac; 6, Isaac, who married Phoebe Webb Harland; and 7, Abraham, great-grandfather of the Westville editor.

Abraham Martin was born in New Jersey and married Naomi Davis. They moved to Pennsylvania, later to Ohio, settling in Athens, and lived there many years.

Isaac D. Martin, grandfather of Charles E., was born in Pennsylvania and was young when his parents moved to Ohio. He lived there until 1837, when he came to LaPorte County, making the journey by wagon and team. He lived for a time in Kankakee Township, later in New Durham Township, and bought land adjoining the Town of Westville and extending a mile and a half north. He had learned

the trade of millwright, and established sawmills in different places, and was one of the early day lumber manufacturers.

Sloan D. Martin, father of Charles E., was born near Athens, Ohio, in 1837, and was a small infant when his parents came to northern Indiana. He assisted his father in the mill, and being a natural mechanic developed a high degree of skill and considerable inventive genius. He built the first velocipede ever seen in this part of Indiana. After reaching manhood he was associated with his father as a partner in the lumber business until 1862. He enlisted at South Bend in 1862 in Company H of the Eighty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and was made first lieutenant. He was in the battle of Stone River, and at Chickamauga he was put in acting command of his company and while at the front was instantly killed on September 19, 1863.

Captain Martin married Mary Jane McGinley, who was born in Ohio in 1835 and died in 1887. She was a daughter of Rev. William and Eunice McGinley. William McGinley, a native of Scotland, was an early day minister of the Methodist Church.

Charles E. Martin was one of two children, his sister, Clara, dying at the age of six years. He was born October 8, 1862. He attended school at Westville, graduating from high school in 1881. He began learning the trade of printer at the age of eighteen, and in 1882 he and M. T. Stokes established the Monon Times at Monon, Indiana. On account of ill health he had to give up work with that paper and soon returned to Westville. From there he went to Towanda, Butler County, Kansas, and for a year and a half had charge of a paper in that town. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Martin bought a half interest in the Westville Indicator, and a year later became sole owner. He has always made it a point to publish a good home paper, has kept the Indicator stanchly aligned with the principles and policies of the republican party, and with the aid of Mrs. Martin has conducted such a newspaper as is a credit to the county.

July 16, 1889, Mr. Martin married Miss Rosanna M. Culbertson. She was born in Montgomery County October 27, 1869, daughter of Rev. Abram and Rachel J. (Sanders) Culbertson, of Scotch and

Welsh ancestry. Her father was born at Athens, Ohio, son of Rev. Abram Cavault Culbertson, whose birth occurred in 1798 and who was an early settler in Ohio. He was a preacher of the United Brethren Church, and was one of the pioneers of that denomination in Indiana. He died in 1864. He married Naomi Colvin, who reached the advanced age of ninety-four. Mrs. Martin's father grew up in Ohio, joined the Christian Church during his youth and at the age of twenty entered the ministry. He preached in Delaware and Clinton counties, Indiana, and in 1875 removed his family to Iowa, traveling by wagon and team. He was an eloquent preacher and also had the gift of song, this combination making him a power in evangelistic work. He carried on this work in different parts of the country for many years, living in Iowa twelve years. He finally returned to Indiana and spent his last years in Westville, where he died January 4, 1903. The maiden name of Mrs. Martin's mother was Rachel Jane Sanders, who was born February 25, 1847, and was also a gifted and cultured woman who had taught school in Indiana before her marriage. Her father, James Steele Sanders, was born near Richmond, Virginia, in 1809, while her grandfather was a native of London, England. James S. Sanders came to Indiana and was an early settler in Lake County, and while there served as postmaster at Deer Creek and also at Deep Creek. He moved to Porter County and was postmaster at Wheeler and at Jackson Center. He then established a home in Westville, for many years was justice of the peace and was called upon to act as administrator for numerous estates. He was a Methodist, a leader in his church, and his home was headquarters for visiting ministers and presiding elders. He died at the advanced age of eighty-two. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Ann Haines, who was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1808.

Mrs. Martin was educated in the La-Porte city schools, graduated from the Rolling Prairie High School, and has always been a woman of strong intellectual interests and deserves much of the credit for the success of the Indicator. In 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Martin served as clerk of the Indiana State Senate, and Mrs. Martin was





*W. H. Lingle*



the first woman who was ever officially recognized in that office. She is a notary public and is now studying law and expects soon to be admitted to the bar. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have no children of their own, but have reared two adopted children. They are the children of Mrs. Martin's sister, who died when they were very young. Their names are Myrtle and Victor. Myrtle is now the wife of Lewis Hagens. Victor tried to get into the United States Army in 1914 but was rejected by the examining surgeon. Soon afterward he went to Canada and enlisted, was accepted and after training for several months was ordered overseas. He was again examined and rejected and was sent home with an honorable discharge. After a few months he returned to Canada, re-enlisted, and this time was successful in his ambition to serve overseas and was with the Canadian troops in France when the fighting ceased.

Mr. Martin is affiliated with Westville Lodge No. 136, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are members of Silver Star Rebekah Lodge, Mrs. Martin being a past noble grand and past grand treasurer. He is also a member of Westville Lodge No. 152, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and both are members of Westville Chapter No. 133 of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Martin being a past matron.

WILLIAM HOWARD LAGLE has been a striving and earnestly working business man for a number of years, and has gradually concentrated his interests into the line of ice cream manufacture. He is now sole proprietor of the Lagle Ice Cream Company, one of the largest wholesale concerns of its kind in Central Indiana. His plant and business for a number of years has been at Anderson.

Mr. Lagle was born on a farm in Montgomery County, Indiana, in Adams Township, April 21, 1877, a son of William T. and Elizabeth Ann (Harvey) Lagle. He is of German and English stock. His ancestors first settled in South Carolina, and afterwards moved to Orange County in southern Indiana, locating at Paola. They cleared a tract of government land. It was poor soil, but the family continued their labors until they had 400 acres under cultivation and in a highly productive condition.

William Howard Lagle was educated in the public schools of Ladoga. He entered Wabash College in 1894, but stayed only a short time and left school to go to work. The next five years he was a farm laborer in Montgomery County, and part of the time received only ten dollars a month. On January 1, 1901, he made his first acquaintance with the City of Anderson, and for four months did night work with the American Tin Plate Company. He was a musician, and secured this position on account of his musical abilities. He was next with Couden & Shackelford, wholesale fruit and vegetables, for one year, and then took up an entirely new line, selling life insurance with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He made a good record with this company for three years. Having in the meantime accumulated a modest capital, on May 23, 1903, he became an ice cream manufacturer. He established a wholesale business at Lincoln Street and the Big Four Railway tracks, and conducted it successfully in that location for five years, and was then at 22 West 14th Street until December 27, 1915. Selling out, he went to Washington, D. C., and was plant manager for the Fussell Ice Cream Company of that city for one year. Resigning, he returned to Anderson, and on October 20, 1916, bought his old plant, which in the meantime had been moved to 1403 Meridian Street. That is his present business headquarters, and he has a business which supplies the retail trade for a radius of fifty miles around Anderson. Mr. Lagle has also acquired some other valuable property, principally real estate.

October 14, 1903, he married Miss Henrietta Biest, daughter of Louis and Margaret (Miller) Biest. He was appointed and served during 1911-12 as inspector of weights and measures for Madison County, but resigned in order to give his business his entire attention. He was also appointed and served three months as a member of the Anderson Health Board, but resigned June 3, 1918. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, United Commercial Travelers, the Travelers Protective Association and the Travelers Health Association, is a member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce and of the Presbyterian Church. His name is

usually associated with any promising movement for the general and local welfare.

BURTON LEE FRENCH, prominent in the ranks of the republican party, was a member of Congress from Idaho from 1903 to 1907, from 1911 to 1915, and from 1917 to 1919, at-large. He was admitted to the bar in 1903, and has since been identified with the law at Moscow, Idaho. He was a member of the Idaho House of Representatives from 1898 to 1902.

Mr. French was born at Delphi, Indiana, August 1, 1875, a son of Charles A. and Mina P. (Fischer) French. In 1880 he became a resident of Kearney, Nebraska, and in 1882 located in Idaho. He attended both the University of Idaho and the University of Chicago. On the 28th of June, 1904, Mr. French was married to Winifred Hartley, of Norfolk, Nebraska.

ALVAH EDMUND MOGLE, deputy state inspector of weights and measures, with home and headquarters at Terre Haute, is a man of varied and interesting experience, has been a farmer, has been in various lines of commercial endeavor and has given many years to public affairs in different county and municipal offices.

He was born on a farm in Fulton County, Indiana, July 16, 1864, a son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Sparks) Mogle. His grandfather, Jacob Mogle, spelled the name Mokel and was of German ancestry. The maternal line is of English ancestry. Thomas Mogle was born in Marion County, Ohio, and was brought to Indiana when a boy, while Mary Jane Sparks was born in this state, and her father, Rev. Jesse Sparks, was widely known as a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister. Thomas Mogle and wife were married in Fulton County, located on a tract of unimproved land, which he cleared up and made into a farm, and was identified with its cultivation until his death in 1896. The mother passed away in 1913, at seventy-one. Of their five children three are living. Mary Frances is the widow of Adam Grube, of Fulton County, Indiana. Orpha, the youngest of the children, is the wife of Ernest Reimanschneider.

The boyhood days of Alvah Edmund Mogle were spent on the old farm in Fulton County. The training he received in

the local schools was supplemented by a thorough course in the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, and he also attended a business college. In 1883 he married Miss Mamie Miller, daughter of Elias and Amanda Miller, of Fulton County, Indiana. Mrs. Mogle is a graduate of the State Normal School of Terre Haute and has been very active in club and social life. She is state secretary of the Ladies' of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After his marriage Mr. Mogle took up farming and also taught school in Fulton County during winter terms. About 1890 he came to Terre Haute, taught school in this city one term, and then for fourteen years was in the local postoffice. He was also connected with various county offices, including the county treasurer, the county auditor, and the county assessor's offices. For one summer he was engaged in general construction and contracting work. Mr. Mogle was appointed to his present office of deputy state inspector of weights and measures in August, 1914, and brought to his duties unusual qualifications and has given exceptional service.

For twenty-seven years he has been affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Mogle have one daughter, Leila B., wife of Walter S. MacNabb. Mr. and Mrs. MacNabb are at present in India, where Mr. MacNabb is connected with the Tata Iron & Steel Company.

CHARLES S. BATT, a lawyer whose work has brought him enviable prominence in Terre Haute, has also been a figure in the democratic party in western Indiana, and has enjoyed a number of offices of trust and responsibility. He is now serving as Terre Haute city attorney.

He was born among the hills of southern Indiana at Salem February 2, 1872, a son of William and Verlinda J. (Kirby) Batt, his father a native of England and his mother of Virginia. William Batt came to America when a young man and acquired a farm south of Salem, Indiana. From agriculture he finally transferred his attention to manufacturing and became one of the department heads of the Depue Glass Works. He died in his seventy-first year and his wife at the age of sixty-seven.

Charles S. Batt was the youngest of six children, all of whom grew to maturity,

but the only other one now living is Mrs. Lillian M. Kurfess, of New Albany.

The environment of Charles S. Batt's childhood and early youth were Salem and New Albany. He attended the common and high schools of New Albany, and his first position as a wage earner was in the offices of the Monon and Big Four Railways at Louisville, Kentucky. While performing the routine duties of his clerical position he studied law and afterward entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated LL. B. in the spring of 1904. The same year he came to Terre Haute to practice and has been a capable member of the Vigo County bar for fourteen years. In 1909 Mr. Batt was elected city judge, and filled that office four consecutive years. In 1914 he was appointed city attorney for one year, the next year was county attorney, and then resumed his duties in the city attorney's office.

Mr. Batt sat as a delegate in the Baltimore National Convention of the democratic party when Woodrow Wilson was first nominated for the presidency. He is an active member of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Fort Harrison Country Club, is past eminent commander of the Knights Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1907 he married Florence M. Wyeth, daughter of Henry Wyeth, of Terre Haute. Two children were born to them. The daughter is Virginia Marie. The son, Charles Stacy, Jr., died at the age of three years.

**WILBUR CLARK ROUSH.** One of the substantial business men and citizens of Indiana, Mr. Roush has been identified with the city of Anderson for over twenty years, and most of that time as an enterprising figure in the drug business. While he now has a number of interests, his chief time and attention are given to the handsome and well equipped pharmacy at Ninth and Main streets, at one corner of the public square.

Mr. Roush is a native of Ohio, born at Hillsboro in Highland County in 1866, son of George and Elizabeth (Tederick) Roush. There is an interesting genealogy of the Roush family. Originally they were of a German province, but came to America in early colonial days, and many generations

of them have lived in eastern Pennsylvania. The great-great-grandfather of Wilbur C. Roush was a Revolutionary soldier. W. C. Roush's father added to the military record of the family by service in the Civil war. From Pennsylvania the Roushs moved westward to Highland County, Ohio, where they established themselves early enough to secure a tract of government land, which they cleared up and devoted to the uses of agriculture. George Roush was born on that old farm, and it was also the birthplace of Wilbur C. Roush. The latter had four brothers and one sister.

He was educated in country schools and at the age of sixteen entered the Hillsboro High School, from which he was graduated in 1886. He had other designs and ambitions than to spend his life as a farmer, and as equipment for his career he needed a thorough education. He entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and spent three years there in the scientific and pharmacy courses. While studying pharmacy from text books he was also getting a practical knowledge of the trade by work a large part of the day and part of the night in the Graham Brothers drug store at Lebanon. This combination of theoretical and practical experience he continued until he graduated from school in 1889, with the degree Ph.G., and after that for a year he remained with the Graham Brothers drug store. He went from there to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and was manager of the Taylor Pharmacy a year and then followed his profession for a time at Toledo. He had carefully saved his earnings and was able to buy a business of his own at Toledo, but sold out and came to Anderson in 1894.

Here he bought a drug store on South Meridian Street, and a year later bought the McKee Brothers drug store, known as the Anderson Drug Company at the corner of Eleventh and Meridian streets. This is the busiest corner in the city. Mr. Roush continued the store under the name of the Anderson Drug Company for a long period of years, and all the time without partnership. His success is well indicated by the fact that he has increased the volume of trade more than 800 per cent over its first year here. Strenuous application to work brought about such a decline of health that in 1912 he sold his business

and removed to Arcadia, Florida, where for three years he took things leisurely, handling real estate at times and also superintending the productive operations of a flock of 500 blooded white leghorn chickens, which paid practically all his expenses while in the South. Mr. Roush still owns sixty acres of citrus fruit lands in Florida. He regained his health and had something in the way of material profit to show for his residence in Florida. Returning to Anderson in 1916, Mr. Roush followed farming for a time on a small place just outside the city limits, but in January, 1917, he bought the Central Pharmacy at Ninth and Main streets, and has conducted the business with growing favor and prosperity for over a year. Mr. Roush owns considerable real estate both in the town and country.

In 1904 he married Miss Kathryn Armington, daughter of Dr. C. L. and Emma (Taff) Armington of Anderson. They have two children: George Lee, born in 1906, and Sigel Armington, born in 1911. Mr. Roush is a republican voter, but independent in local affairs. He is affiliated with the Anderson Lodge of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and is active in the First Christian Church, which he served three terms, six years, as deacon.

**ORANGE LENNINGTON SMALL.** The agricultural and livestock interests of northern Indiana are indebted in many ways to Orange Lennington Small, who was one of the first to import French Percheron horses to that section of the state. Mr. Small for many years conducted a large farm in the vicinity of Westville in LaPorte County, and is living there today, though largely retired, at the age of seventy-four.

He was born on a farm in Clinton Township of LaPorte County April 22, 1844. Concerning his paternal ancestry there is a tradition that the first American was an English sea captain who finally left the sea and settled in South Carolina. Mr. Small's grandfather, George Small, was a native of South Carolina, was a planter and as a Quaker was opposed to the institution of slavery and finally sold his possessions in the South and brought his family to Indiana. That was in the early days, and he came overland with wagons and teams. He bought land in Wayne County near Richmond, and there spent

the rest of his life. John Small, father of Orange L., was born in South Carolina in 1795. He was a young man when his parents came to Indiana, and soon afterward he left their home and for several years lived in Waynetown. At Waynetown he made the acquaintance of Major Isaac Elston, whose foresight and planning made possible Michigan City as one of the most pretentious lake ports on Lake Michigan. It was at the solicitation of Major Elston that John Small came to the present site of Michigan City and assisted in platting the town. He was given a lot by Major Elston, and built on it one of the first houses. Three years later he moved to Clinton Township and bought a squatter's claim of prairie land. A log cabin and a few acres plowed constituted all the improvements. He paid the Government for the land, and at once began to bring a large area into cultivation. In a few years he was able to replace the old log house with a substantial frame house, and he continued to live there until his death in 1851. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Lennington. She was born in Pennsylvania, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Titus) Lennington. Abraham Lennington was also an Indiana pioneer. He brought his goods by boat down the Ohio River, and landing in Clark County traveled by wagon and team to Wayne County, where he improved a farm and spent the rest of his life. Mary Small survived her husband and after his death removed to Michigan City, and several years later went to Kansas, where she lived with a son and died at the age of seventy-six. She was the mother of seven sons and three daughters, named Sarah J., Abraham L., Wiley N., Phineas, John, Mary, James, Orange L., Hattie and William.

Orange L. Small came to know LaPorte County when it was still largely a pioneer community. The district school from which he received most of his early education was a log cabin, fitted up with slab benches and with a desk set on wooden pins around one side of the wall. He also attended the schools of Michigan City. At the age of seventeen he returned to the home farm in Clinton Township, and operated it until his marriage. He then bought the Gardner home place in Clinton Township, and there began his extensive operations as a farmer and stock raiser. He was also

one of the first to introduce improved implements and appliances and methods, and was especially forehanded in raising the standard of livestock. It was in 1883 that Mr. Small made his first trip to France, and after visiting a number of the country districts bought the very best blood of the Norman Percheron horses then available and shipped a number of these fine animals home. The descendants of this original importation are still found on many farms in northern Indiana, and some of them are now owned by Mr. Small's sons. He continued active in the management of the farm for thirty-two years, and then moved to the village of Westville, where he now lives retired.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Small married Alice Gardner. Her parents were Edmond S. and Polly (Haskell) Gardner and her paternal grandparents were Charles and Patty (Granger) Gardner, while her maternal grandparents were James and Betsy (Davis) Haskell. These are old and well known names in northern Indiana, and much has been written concerning the Gardner and Haskell families. Mr. and Mrs. Small reared nine children: Edmond S., Alta G., Louella, Harriet (deceased), Emma, Bessie G., Daisy P., Dick L. and Nellie Bly. The daughter Alta married Frank Mann and died leaving two children, named Marjorie and Ruth. Louella is the wife of Justin Loomis, and has a son by a former marriage, Verne A. Loomis. Verne is now a soldier in the United States Army and has seen active service on the frontier in Texas. Emma Small was married to J. F. Ravencroft. Bessie became the wife of Merle Porter and has two daughters, Alice and Lucille. Daisy P. married W. E. Burhans, and her three children are Billy, Polly and Ann. Dick L. married Gertie Herrold and has two sons, Dean L. and Bruce. Nellie Bly is the wife of Rolla McKillips and has two children, Rolland and Mary Ruth.

Mr. Small is affiliated with Westville Lodge No. 192, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with LaPorte Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and LaPorte Commandery of the Knights Templar. He and his wife are members of the Chapter of the Eastern Star at Westville.

ALFRED N. CAVE, a lawyer of ripe experience and mature powers, has been en-

gaged in practice at Indianapolis for a quarter of a century. He was formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became well known in several districts of Indiana by his church work.

Mr. Cave was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, September 9, 1857, a son of James E. and Charlotte (Kious) Cave. His father was also born in Indiana and spent all his life in this state except for twelve years of residence in Clark County, Missouri. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union Army in Company M of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and saw two years of active service. He went in as a corporal, and was finally mustered out as a quartermaster sergeant of his regiment. Soon after his return from the army he removed to Missouri and in Clark County of that state organized the State Guards and served as a captain. He was a farmer in Missouri, devoting most of his time to raising hogs, cattle and horses. In 1876 he returned to Montgomery County, Indiana, and resumed farming and continued that vocation until the last twelve years of his life, when he retired. He was a devout Methodist, that being the religion of his ancestors, and was an ardent republican. While in Missouri he held minor offices, such as township trustee and member of the school board, and was a candidate for county sheriff. For six years his home was at Darlington in Montgomery County, Indiana, and he finally retired to Crawfordsville, where he died. He was a member of the Masonic Order and was laid to rest by his brethren of the craft. His affiliation was with Lodge No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons, at Clarkshill. Of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, Alfred N. is the second in age. All are living except one son, James, who died in his twenty-fifth year. He had been well educated and was a teacher in Montgomery County.

Alfred N. Cave attended the common schools at Montgomery County, also the high schools of Colfax and Stockwell. He was a student in the Normal School at Ladoga and graduated with the class of 1887 and then entered DePauw University and was graduated in 1895. He was ordained deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop Merrill and preached the Gospel about four years as a member of the

Northwest Indiana Conference. He then read law, entered the Indianapolis University Law School and graduated in 1903 with the degree of B. A. In 1892 he removed to Indianapolis, and in the following year began the active practice of the law in which he has continued ever since. His offices are in the Lemcke Building.

Mr. Cave has been affiliated with the Masonic Order since he was twenty-one years of age. He received his degrees in Miller Lodge No. 268 at Clarksville, Indiana, and he has also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1887. He is a republican and is still active as a local minister of the Methodist Church, frequently filling pulpits in the absence of the regular minister.

In October, 1892, in Fountain County, Indiana, Mr. Cave married Miss Lena Labaw. To their marriage were born six children: James DePauw, born May 9, 1895, so named because his birth occurred in one of the school buildings at DePauw University; Charlotte Ruth, born August 19, 1896, at Zionsville, Indiana; Charles L., born April 7, 1898, at Darlington; Lucile M., born November 25, 1900, at Darlington; John, born at Indianapolis, June 4, 1906; and Joseph, born at Indianapolis, September 27, 1907.

MILTON N. SIMON has been an active member of the Indianapolis bar sixteen years. He is member of one of the leading law firms of the city and his personal abilities have taken him far in his profession and in the esteem of local citizenship.

Mr. Simon was born at Wabash, Indiana, January 16, 1880, son of Aaron and Helena (Newberger) Simon. He grew up at Wabash and had a very liberal education preparatory to his chosen career. He attended grammar and high school at Wabash, graduating from the latter with honors, from there entered the old and exclusive preparatory school of Phillips Andover Academy, and did his collegiate work at Amherst College. His professional education was acquired in the University of Michigan, from which he graduated LL. B. in 1902.

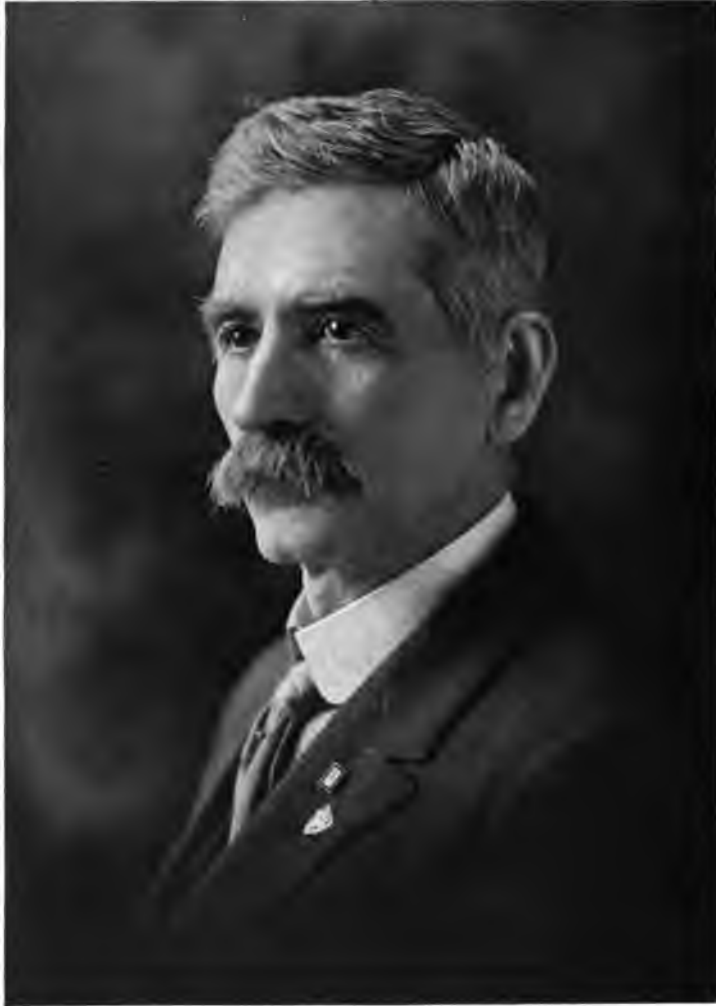
Since his graduation Mr. Simon has been in practice at Indianapolis, first with the firm of Morris & Newberger. After the death of Mr. Morris the firm was reorganized as Newberger, Simon & Davis.

Mr. Simon married in 1905 Miss Rose Morris Haas, daughter of the late Joseph and Rebecca Haas and a niece of the late Nathan Morris, one of Indianapolis' prominent lawyers. Mr. Simon is a member of the Columbia Club, Indianapolis Club, Herron Art Institute, Canoe Club, Independent Turnverein, Indianapolis Bar Association, Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation, B'nai B'rith, Theta Delta Chi college fraternity, and a number of other organizations of social and civic nature.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS. One of the men called to the state capital as a result of the state election of 1916 was William H. Adams, a prominent member of the Wabash County bar and formerly vice president and manager of the Wabash Plain Dealer. Mr. Adams has for a number of years been influential in republican politics in his section of the state, but only once before was a candidate for office. In 1916 he was elected reporter of the Supreme and Appellate courts, and his official residence is now in Indianapolis.

Mr. Adams was born on a farm in Wabash County, about twelve miles from the City of Wabash, December 5, 1881. He is a son of Richard T. and Lida (Hanley) Adams. Richard T. Adams was born at Mishawaka, Indiana, June 12, 1849, and for many years was successfully engaged in farming in Wabash County. He died October 29, 1912. At an early age he was left an orphan by the death of his parents, John and Lydia Adams, and he grew up as an orphan boy with a farmer in Chester Township of Wabash County. He had only a limited education, but became a man of great usefulness both to his family and to his community. He acquired his first farm in 1886, and passing years enabled him to accumulate a sufficiency for his own needs and for ample provision for his family. He always manifested a healthy interest in public affairs, was a friend of public education and good roads, these being his hobbies, and for many years was a member of the board of drainage commissioners. He was active in fraternal affairs and a member of the Christian Church. On June 31, 1871, Richard T. Adams married Lida Hanley, daughter of Thomas Hanley. Mrs. Lida Adams is still living. She was the mother of twelve children, nine alive today.





*James L. Cummings*



The sixth in this large family, William H. Adams during his boyhood had those interests, associations and occupations of the average Indiana farm boy. He attended the district schools and afterwards qualified as a teacher, a vocation he followed to give him means for his higher education. For a time he was principal of the Liberty Mills School in his native county. He spent two years in Indiana University, attending law school, and graduated LL. B. in 1906.

Though an active member of the Wabash bar, he gave most of his time to business. For six years he was in the abstract and loan business at Wabash and later assisted in organizing the Citizens Savings & Trust Company of that city, and as a director of the company had charge of the loan department. Some years ago he and Fred I. King bought the Wabash Plain Dealer, one of the most influential dailies in Northern Indiana, and was vice president and manager of the publishing company until recently.

Mr. Adams first entered politics as a candidate in 1914, when he was nominated for clerk of the Supreme Court. In 1916 his name was put on the state ticket and he was elected reporter of the Supreme and Appellate courts and assumed the duties of that office February 13, 1917. For six years Mr. Adams was secretary of the Lincoln League of Indiana, and has held various other offices in the same organization. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1910 he married Miss Cornelia E. Strehlow. They have one daughter, Magdaline.

**JAMES L. CUMMINS, M. D.** More than thirty years of active practice have given Doctor Cummins a place of prominence in his profession, and for a dozen years or more he has been one of the leading professional men at Anderson. His service has been commensurate with the length of years in practice, and among the wide circle of his patients he has been both a friend and a physician.

Doctor Cummins was born on a farm in Henry County, Indiana, in February, 1857, son of Fleming R. and Miranda W. (Mann) Cummins. His Cummins ancestors came from Ireland and were early settlers in Virginia. His grandfather Mann came

from England and first settled in West Virginia, going thence to Henry County, Indiana. Through the different generations there have always been farmers, and that has been the predominant occupation of the family.

Doctor Cummins had only the advantages of the common schools during his boyhood. His first knowledge and experience in the medical profession was ten years he spent as a nurse and attendant in the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium. He made himself very efficient and one of the nurses most in demand by the leading operators and physicians, and he finally determined to develop his individual talents. In 1883 he entered the Curtice Physio-Medical College, from which he graduated M. D. in 1887. During the next eighteen years Doctor Cummins was located in a general practice at Mount Comfort, Indiana, and from there in 1905 moved to Anderson and has built up a large general practice.

In 1891 he married Miss Mary E. Eastes, daughter of Joseph B. and Larinda W. (Meek) Eastes, of Mount Comfort, Indiana. They have five children, all living: Eva E., wife of Russell Bennett, of Anderson; Ithamer F., now in France, with Company C, Seventieth Heavy Artillery; Meral L., in the Indiana State Militia; Laura C., at home; and Joseph E., also at home. Doctor Cummins is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Court of Honor. He is a public spirited physician as well as a capable physician.

**JOSEPH W. FORDNEY**, a member of Congress from the Eighth Michigan District, is a native Indianan, born in Blackford County, November 5, 1853. He became a resident of Saginaw, Michigan, in 1869, engaging in the lumber woods, and has since been extensively identified with the lumber business. He is a republican, and was a member of the Fifty-Sixth to the Sixty-Fifth Congresses, 1899-1919, Eighth Michigan District.

Mr. Fordney married Cathern Haren, and their home is in Saginaw.

**THEODORE CLEMENT STEELE** was born in Owen County, Indiana, September 22, 1847. He has spent his life almost entirely among the rugged hills of Southern

Indiana. To say that he is a distinguished Indianan is to pay an indiscriminating tribute to a man whose work well deserves the appreciation found in the following lines:

"Painter of Sylvan Grove, of lilac haze  
That sleeping lies upon the frosted fields;  
Of misty hollow, edged with bush ablaze  
With burning hues that old October yields;  
Of waning winter sun, ere comes the night,  
Spreading his mantle warm, deep-flushed  
with red,

O'er dreary snowdrifts ghostly cold and  
white,

And o'er dead leaves windblown to their  
last bed.

Beneath the barren trees and 'mid the  
bush;

Painter of Spring, pink bud and leafy  
green,

Of harvest fields all ripe amid the hush  
Of Summer's heat at midday's glimmering  
sheen \* \* \*

Let honor crown thy rich autumnal hour,  
And wreaths of oak and trumpet vine thy  
head,

That grow along the haunts that gave thee  
power

To paint the earth in light from heaven  
shed."

His paternal ancestors were originally Virginians, moving from that state to Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, James Steele, moved from Kentucky and settled in Owen County in the early part of the nineteenth century. Mr. Steele's parents, Samuel Hamilton and Harriet N. (Evans) Steele, were both born in Owen County. In 1852, when Theodore was five years old, the family removed to Waveland, Montgomery County, where Mr. Steele grew up and where he received his first school advantages. There was an excellent academy at Waveland, which furnished the principal foundation for his literary education.

His early environment was that of a typical Goldsmith's country village and Indiana rural scenes. Inspiration could come from nature alone and not from the art schools that are now well nigh ubiquitous and from the manifold influences which encourage the artistic impulse. His spirit and genius grew and developed practically in solitude. This fact lends the greater interest to what he has accomplished, and to some extent no doubt it is

the secret of his wonderful power of expression and interpretation of the life and scenes which as a boy he learned to comprehend. While in the academy at Waveland he attracted the attention of fellow students and the teachers by his skill with the pencil, and as early as thirteen he was teaching drawing to other pupils. His becoming an artist may be said to have become a gradual but steady development extending over a considerable number of years. For five years he was a student of art in Europe at the Royal Academy at Munich, Germany, from 1880 to 1885. During that time he was a student of Professors Bentzur and Loeffts.

Mr. William Greenwood, of Indianapolis, writer of the lines above quoted and which have been published in some of the art magazines, indicates the general character of Mr. Steele's work by the following:

"Thy favorite haunt is on the wooded hills.  
Thy Indiana holds no stately mountain  
heaps,

Lifting the awe-filled eye, sublime and  
hoar,

No sea, sky-bottomed, broods, or in fury  
leaps

Against the bastions of a rock-bound shore.  
But to thy brush she brings a humbler  
dower

Of lowlier hills where gentle Beauty sways,  
Inviting friendlier touch with man and  
flower;

Clear, placid streams that wind their lei-  
sure ways

Unvext with haste to distant unknown seas,  
And changing pageants of the cycling  
years.

These charms thy art hath caught, and  
adds to these

The fruits of thy long visionary years.

While others strive brief wealth and power  
to hold,

Thine eye hath found a wealth more rich  
than gold."

Mr. Steele has his studio in the country in Brown County, and he also has a studio in Indianapolis and occasionally has found inspiration for his brush in city scenes. He exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and has had pictures in the museums of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and in the galleries of the Boston Art Club. He was awarded the Fine Arts Building prize of \$500 at Chicago in 1909. In 1913 he was elected as Associate National Acad-

emician. In 1904 he was a member of the National Jury of Awards at the St. Louis Exposition. In 1905 he was given the degree Master of Arts by Wabash College, and in 1916 Indiana University honored him and itself with the degree LL. D.

February 14, 1870, Mr. Steele married Mary A. Lakin, of Rushville, Indiana. She died in 1900, the mother of three children, Brant and Shirley L. Steele and Mrs. Margaret Newbacher. Mr. Steele's present wife before her marriage was Miss Selma Newbacher, of Indianapolis. Though not a professional artist, she has had a comprehensive education in art and her talents in this direction afford appreciative assistance to Mr. Steele in his work.

OSCAR D. BOHLEN. One of the oldest established architects in the State of Indiana located in Indianapolis is the firm of D. A. Bohlen & Son, of which D. A. Bohlen was the founder and though he died many years ago the profession has always been continued under the original name, with Oscar D. Bohlen as active head of the profession and business. A number of the best examples of Indiana architecture were created and constructed by this firm.

Oscar D. Bohlen was born at Indianapolis July 12, 1863. He is a son of D. A. and Ursula F. (Gonceau) Bohlen. His father was born in Germany and came to America alone in 1851, at the age of twenty-four. He had acquired a collegiate education at the University of Holzminden, and on reaching America located for a time in Cincinnati, and moved to Indianapolis in 1852. He was one of the first real architects to practice the profession in this city. His work is to be found in many towns of the state, and he continued active in his work until his death in 1890. Some examples of his work still in existence are the Tomlinson Hall at Indianapolis and also the Roberts Park Methodist Church. He was a republican, but had no desire to be publicly known, and gave the best years of his life to his profession, his family and friends. He and his wife had six children, three of whom are still living, Oscar D. being the youngest.

Oscar D. Bohlen attended private schools, also the Shortridge High School of Indianapolis, and took his technical work in the

Boston Institute of Technology. He entered the office of his father in 1882 and in 1884 the firm of D. A. Bohlen and Son was created, and later he succeeded to the business without changing the name. Without attempting anything like a complete list the following examples of his work will indicate its scope and character. He was the architect of the Indiana National Bank Building, of St. John's Church, the Majestic Building, all at Indianapolis, and has furnished plans and supervision for many business and public buildings throughout the state. Mr. Bohlen is a republican in politics.

January 12, 1886, at Indianapolis, he married Miss Amelia Kuhn. They have two children: August C., born August 2, 1887; and Cora P., who was educated in the Academy of St. Mary's and finished her education in Europe. The son, August, attended the public schools of Indianapolis, is a graduate of Cornell University, and upon his graduation entered the firm of D. A. Bohlen & Son, of which his father was the sole owner. In 1917 he was commissioned a lieutenant and in 1918 promoted to the captaincy in the American army, being assigned to overseas duty in the Heavy Ordnance Department.

FRANK H. LANGSENKAMP is a son of that veteran Indianapolis coppersmith and manufacturer, William Langsenkamp, whose career is told briefly on other pages. It has been left to Frank H. Langsenkamp to carry on and continue the business which was founded by his father at Indianapolis fifty years ago. Established in 1868, the name Langsenkamp has been identified with the manufacture of various lines of brass and copper work, but more particularly with canning equipment until Langsenkamp is today regarded as a synonym for the best in quality, type and efficiency in that specialty.

Frank H. Langsenkamp was born at Indianapolis May 21, 1878, received his primary education in St. Mary's Parochial School and finished his training at St. Joseph's College at Teutopolis, Illinois. From his father he learned the coppersmith's trade, beginning his apprenticeship at the age of fifteen. He was actively associated as an employe of the Langsenkamp business until 1908, when he succeeded to it by purchase. During the last

ten years he has made many changes, enlarging the scope and extent of the business and getting new markets until the products of F. H. Langsenkamp now go to practically every state in the Union. Some of his cooking kettles have been manufactured by express government order for use on United States battleships. There is a large and varied line of Langsenkamp products, including kettles of all types and sizes for use in canning factory equipment. Besides these kettles perhaps the most widely known specialty of the Langsenkamp manufacture is the Langsenkamp "Kook-More Koils" which repeated tests have proved often add 200 per cent to the efficiency and capacity of a canning establishment.

While Mr. Langsenkamp has done much to improve and increase the business he took over from his father, he has in one respect not deviated from his father's example. He has had but little time to devote to politics and has confined his attention, like his father, exclusively to the building up of a constantly growing business. Mr. Langsenkamp is a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and other civic organizations for the general good. His family are communicants of Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church. In 1904 he married Stella Stroup, of Shelbyville, Indiana. They have one son, Frank Stroup Langsenkamp.

MORRIS M. FEUERLICHT as rabbi of the Indianapolis Hebrew congregation has earned a position of esteem and influence in the capital city quite apart from his leadership among the Jewish people. He has distinguished himself by scholarship, by fearless and constructive work in the moral and civic life of the community and thoroughly merits a place among representative Indianans.

He was born at Tokay, Hungary, January 15, 1879, and is the only one living of the four children of Jacob and Catherine (Deutsch) Feuerlicht. In 1880 when he was a year old his parents came to America, lived in Chicago a few years, afterwards in Boston and then returned to Chicago, where his father, also a distinguished rabbi, still lives. The father has served for a number of years as superintendent of the Jewish Home for the Friendless at Chicago.

Morris M. Feuerlicht first attended school in the Brimmer School at Boston, and subsequently entered the University of Cincinnati and the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati. From the latter in 1897 he received the degree Bachelor of Hebrew Literature and in 1901 was graduated from the University of Cincinnati with the degree A. B. For several years he was in charge of a Jewish Temple at Lafayette, Indiana. In 1902 Rabbi Feuerlicht entered the University of Chicago, where he continued post-graduate studies until 1904.

In September of that year he came to Indianapolis as associate rabbi to the venerable Rabbi Messing. Rabbi Messing had been active head of the Hebrew congregation of Indianapolis for thirty-seven years, and after retiring in 1907 and giving the active management of the congregation to Rabbi Feuerlicht he was made Rabbi Emeritus. Rabbi Feuerlicht married October 26, 1909, Miss Mildred J. Mayerstein, of Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of the late Maurice M. Mayerstein, publisher of the Lafayette Evening Courier. Their children are Maurice and Katherine.

STEPHEN A. CLINEHENS. Admitted to the bar in 1906, Stephen A. Clinehens has been steadily advanced in ability, experience and reputation as a safe and able lawyer, and already has a secure position in the Indianapolis bar.

He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, March 18, 1881, a son of John and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Clinehens. The father was a native of Ohio, and at the age of twenty-one located at Webster, Indiana, and for twenty-five years was the honest village blacksmith there, a good workman, an honorable gentleman, and widely esteemed for his many virtues. For thirty-five years he was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was an advocate of temperance, and a democratic voter. Of his family of four children Stephen A. was the youngest and one of the two still living.

As a boy he attended grammar and high schools in Wayne County, and later was a student in the literary and law departments of Valparaiso University. He completed his education in the Indianapolis Law School, where he was graduated in 1906. After his admission to the bar Mr. Clinehens was connected with the law firm





*Jos. E. Hennings*

of Kern & Bell until 1912, and since then has been in practice alone, with offices in the Fletcher Trust Building. He has successfully represented a number of clients and has had participation in many interesting cases. One of these calls for special mention. In March, 1918, he defended thirteen Montenegrins who were tried for seditious conspiracy in the Federal Court of this district. Mr. Clinehens assembled such testimony and evidence as to convince the court and free all of his clients. This service did not go unrecognized, and King Nicholas of Montenegro recently conferred upon Mr. Clinehens the Cross of Officer of Prince Danilo I as a recompense for his services to King Nicholas' countrymen and nation.

Mr. Clinehens is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Methodist Church. November 27, 1902, he married Miss Kate E. Mabey, who was born in England. Her father, Joseph Mabey, came to the United States when Mrs. Clinehens was a child, settling in Richmond, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Clinehens have three living children, Webster, Laverne, and Martha.

PEARL A. HAVELICK, a resident of Indianapolis since May, 1881, formerly enjoyed some close and confidential relations with the large business interests of the state, and latterly has conducted a successful real estate and insurance business. His offices are in the Fletcher Trust Building.

Mr. Havelick was born on a farm near Bloomington, Erie County, Ohio, August 9, 1864, the second oldest of the five children of Samuel W. and Sarah B. (Prout) Havelick. His great-grandfather was a native of Germany and founded the family in this country. The grandfather, William H. Havelick, was a native of Pennsylvania and was known as a typical Pennsylvanian Dutchman. One of his sons, Jerry served throughout the Civil war on the Union side, and afterwards became an engineer on the Great Lakes. Samuel W. Havelick spent all his life as a farmer. Both he and his wife are now deceased, and of their five children three are living.

Pearl A. Havelick's early life was spent on the home farm in Ohio and his scholastic advantages were obtained during the short winter terms in district schools. At

the age of eighteen he started earning his own living as a clerk at Sandusky with the old C. S. & C. Railroad. Two years later he came to Indianapolis as an employe in the passenger department of the auditor's office of the I. B. & W. Railway. He continued in railroad work for a period of seven years, and was finally promoted to the position of auditor of railroad accounts.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Havelick became private secretary to John C. Wright, then as now one of the foremost figures of Indianapolis and a son of Governor Joseph A. Wright. Mr. Havelick handled much of the business and remained in the relation of confidential employment with Mr. Wright for twenty-two years. From that he entered business for himself in real estate and fire insurance, and has built up a large and extensive clientage in those lines.

He is a republican in politics and a member of several social organizations. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church but a believer in Christian Science. October 17, 1883, he married Henrietta M. Williams, who died in 1904. October 9, 1906, he married Almeda W. Windlebleck, of Hartford City, Indiana.

JOSEPH EVERETT HENNINGS has been identified with half a dozen or more of those business institutions and other organizations which in recent years have advertised the name of Anderson all over the country as one of the first and foremost industrial and civic centers of Indiana.

While a large number of interests claim his time and attention, Mr. Hennings would usually be found at his office in the Madison County Trust Company, of which he is president. He was one of the organizers of this company, served as its first vice president, and since 1915 has been president.

The story of his career is a fine illustration of that type of character which is always buoyant, resourceful, self reliant and capable of achieving worthy ends and getting things done without regard to opportunities, obstacles, environment or any of the conditions which the mediocre man regards as handicaps.

Joseph Everett Hennings was born in New York City May 10, 1865. There were no child labor nor compulsory education

laws at that time, and the few terms he spent in public school alternated with selling papers on the street. At the age of ten his education was completed and he was doing full time working as an office boy. He finally left New York and started west. At Kokomo, Indiana, he became bell boy in the Clinton House, and he also sold newspapers in that city.

His friends have often told the story of how he came to Anderson in 1890. He was an enthusiastic baseball fan, and was one of the most loyal followers of the teams in the Indiana state baseball league. He came to Anderson to give the Kokomo team the full strength of his support in a game against the local club. When the game was over, and the Kokomo team had gone down in defeat, he had not a penny left and rather than face the possibility of returning to Kokomo on foot and enduring the humiliation of defeat he remained at Anderson.

It was only a short time until his resourcefulness had put him on his feet in this new field, and in 1894 he became proprietor of the old Anderson Hotel. He operated it for ten years, but in 1905 became interested in the Grand Opera House and in the same year leased the Grand Hotel, then a new building and the largest and most modern hotel of the city. Under his management the Grand Hotel became one of the most popular hostleries of the entire state. At the same time he made the Grand Opera House a paying and popular institution. During five years of this period Mr. Hennings was president of the Indiana Hotel Keepers' Association.

He retired from the hotel business in February, 1913, but continued the management of the Opera House for a time.

In the way of business achievements Mr. Hennings established the Anderson Posting Advertising Company, Incorporated, which has grown and developed its service of outdoor publicity until the business is now national in scope. Mr. Hennings is president of the company. At different times he has been a stockholder in various other local business affairs, including the People's Bank, the Farmers Trust Company, and more than anything else the people know him for his activity and enterprise directing certain movements that have brought untold benefit to Anderson as an industrial and civic center.

He was director general of the "Made in Anderson" exhibit which was held during the first week of June, 1915, and brought to Anderson business men and industrial representatives from all parts of the country.

Mr. Hennings took an active part in the reorganization of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, being chairman of the reorganization committee and after a campaign of one day secured a full quota of membership, 1,000. The Chamber now has more than 1,000 members, and it is the largest membership of any town of its size in the country. Mr. Hennings has served as president of the Chamber of Commerce, and through that organization he helped locate twelve large industries in Anderson. Nine of these are industries of national importance, their products being shipped to all sections of the country.

Mr. Hennings was also the man who originated and did much toward compiling "Illustrated Anderson," a handsome booklet with magnificent illustrations that proved a great drawing card in advertising the attractiveness and the business features of the city. He is also president of the Hoosier-Dixie Highway Association, organized for the purpose of boosting Anderson's claims and plans for general highway improvement. A booklet has been issued by this organization describing its purposes.

Mr. Hennings is treasurer of the American Playground Device Company. In 1917 he became chairman of the executive committee of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce.

He has long been prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was chairman of the committee providing for the entertainment of the State Elks Convention at Anderson in May, 1912, was president of the Indiana Grand Lodge of Elks in 1916, and is now chairman of the building committee of the local lodge, which is planning the construction of a club house to cost \$125,000. He served as exalted ruler of the Anderson lodge in 1900. He is also a member of the Travelers' Protective Association, the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose. Politically he is a republican and has been quite active in the ranks though never as a seeker for public honors. Governor Goodrich in casting about for a business



man to act on the reformatory board appointed Mr. Hennings a member of that board in June, 1918. Mr. Hennings has been identified with every activity in the interest of Anderson, he was one of the promoters of the Free Fair, this proving one of the greatest events in Anderson's history. Mr. Hennings has also been active in war activities and was one of the managers of every Liberty Loan, Red Cross, War Saving Stamps, Young Men's Christian Association, and United War Workers campaigns. He devoted almost his entire time during the period of all the campaigns, and the results show that the City of Anderson always went over the top.

Mr. Hennings has always recognized that no small share of his progress and prosperity has been due to his capable wife. August 7, 1891, about a year after he came to Anderson, he married Miss Josephine Morey, of Adrian, Michigan, a daughter of Max Morey. They have one daughter, Eva.

KENESAW M. LANDIS, United States district judge of the northern district of Illinois since March 28, 1905, was born at Millville, Ohio, November 20, 1866, but his early educational training was received in Indiana. He attended the public schools of Logansport, and received his LL. B. degree at the Union College of Law, Chicago. In 1891 he was admitted to the bar, practiced law in Chicago from 1891 until 1905 with the exception of his two years as private secretary to Secretary of State Gresham, and since 1905 has been United States district judge of the northern district of Illinois. Judge Landis is a republican.

EDWARD JULIUS LONN. In the long list of notable Indianans past and present, including pioneers of the wilderness, soldiers, statesmen and state builders, lawyers and jurists and other professional leaders, authors and artists, manufacturers and a great catalogue of men and women of varied useful and brilliant attainments and service, a conspicuous page must be reserved for the well known manufacturer and banker of LaPorte, Edward Julius Lonn.

It was hardly possible for the community of LaPorte in 1860 to appreciate the many

sturdy and valuable qualities added to it when the late John Lonn located there with his family. John Lonn was a factor in the history of LaPorte for over half a century and his own enterprise was nobly seconded and supplemented by that of his children.

John Lonn was born at Sanden, Yellaryd Vrystad, near Jonkopping, Sweden, June 18, 1835. It is well known that many of the leading families of Sweden, especially those conspicuous in government circles, became identified with that Scandinavian country as emigrants from France during the Napoleonic era. One of the followers of General Bernadotte when he assumed the government of Sweden was a French general, Vallin, whose descendants are represented in the Lonn family. An uncle of John Lonn was a bishop of the famous Swedish University of Upsala.

John Lonn had a liberal education and spoke fluently the French, German and English as well as the Swedish languages. When he was twenty-five years of age he came to America, locating at LaPorte, Indiana, which continued to be his home until his death in 1915. In Sweden he had learned the trade of tanner, and at LaPorte found his first work as superintendent of the Eliel tannery. Later he operated a tannery of his own, and left that to engage in the wholesale hide, fur and wool business. In 1871 he established the Lonn store at 921 Main Street, now Lincoln Way. During all the subsequent years he continued the purchase and sale of hides, wool and fur, and was known all over Northern and Southern Michigan, spending much of his time in travel in those sections.

In 1883, as a direct outgrowth of the Lonn store, the wholesale manufacture of harness was commenced, and in 1889, to furnish more ample quarters for this prospering enterprise, the Lonn Block, a substantial brick structure covering half a block, was erected. For many years this was one of LaPorte's chief manufacturing industries. Later, as members of the family became absorbed in the larger and more rapidly growing bicycle business, which was started in 1897, the manufacture of harness was discontinued. In 1899 the firm of John Lonn & Sons Company was succeeded by the Great Western Manufactur-

ing Company, which has become the largest independent bicycle factory in the world, and stands particularly as a monument to the commercial energy and sagacity of Julius Lonn and also to the ability and wisdom of the late John Lonn and other members of his family.

The business achievements of John Lonn are only a part of what he was and what he did. For half a century he was a leading figure in his community, well known for his indefatigable energy, rugged honesty and good deeds, and life brought him success in the highest measure and the fullest value of that term. He never allowed business to interfere with his devotion to his home, his family and his church. For many years he was the foremost member of the Swedish Lutheran Church of LaPorte. When he came to the city with his sister in 1860 the Swedish Lutheran Church was little more than a mission, with occasional services by preachers sent by the conference. Mr. Lonn with a few other faithful followers guaranteed the expenses of a regular minister. In the early days he played the little organ which was used at the services, and early in the existence of the congregation he became a trustee and later was made treasurer, a post he filled most faithfully for thirty-five years. He gave the church generously both of his time and his money, but his generousities were by no means limited to his church circle. It is said that no person ever needing help came to him in vain. Naturally his sympathy was especially keen in behalf of his fellow countrymen. His charities were unostentatious and usually there was no record of them except between the giver and the recipient.

Though he had not been in America long enough to be a naturalized citizen, in 1865 he became a citizen of the United States, taking out his full papers as soon as possible after returning from the war. He and his brother Niles Lonn both enlisted and served the Union cause during the Civil war. Niles lost his life during the struggle.

John Lonn was a zealous republican, and while a strong partisan was above all particularly zealous in behalf of good government, whether for his city or state or nation. He took the greatest pride in the broad and liberal development of LaPorte as a city, and at one time was one of the

faithful and hard working members of the city council.

In 1865 John Lonn married Nellie Palmbla. Mrs. Lonn died in 1895, the mother of eight children, all of whom are still living, besides four grandchildren. The names of the children are Edward Julius, J. O. William, Miss Emma, Charles, Miss Ella, Arthur, Miss Alice and Victor. Miss Ella Lonn has had a distinguished career in scholarship and as an educator, receiving her A. B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1900, Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1910, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1911. She was formerly Dean of Women at Fargo College, spent a year or more in studies abroad, was assistant professor at Grinnell College in Iowa, and in 1918 became a member of the faculty of Goucher College at Baltimore.

Edward Julius Lonn was born at LaPorte June 13, 1869. While he found his early opportunities for a business career in the enterprises founded by his father, his own exceptional talents have taken him into the ranks of the foremost American industrial leaders. He was educated in the public schools of LaPorte and at Professor Holmes Business College, and his first responsibilities in business came in 1890, when he was appointed traveling salesman in the wholesale saddlery and leather line. Two years later he became an active associate with his father as secretary and general manager of John Lonn & Sons Company.

Mr. Lonn's distinguishing success was the result of his early recognition of the opportunities afforded in the bicycle industry. In 1895 he was elected secretary of the Crown Cycle Company. Then, in 1899, he reorganized this company and by taking over the Adlake and America bicycle plants formed a new company which became the nucleus of the Great Western Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Lonn as its secretary and general manager. Later the Fauber Manufacturing Company and its patents were purchased, and twelve United States patents for bicycles and automobiles were taken out. In 1905 Mr. Lonn bought a controlling interest in the Great Western Manufacturing Company and soon afterwards was elected its president and general manager. Other officials in this corporation are Charles A. Lonn, vice president and treasurer, and Arthur

E. Lonn, brother of Julius. Charles A. Lonn is sales director, and by his rare ability and untiring efforts has contributed his share to the development of the success enjoyed by the company. Arthur E. is now Major Lonn, adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Brigade, Eighty-Fourth Division, United States army, American Expeditionary Forces in France.

In business circles the Great Western Manufacturing Company of LaPorte has for a number of years been regarded as the largest exclusive bicycle plant in America. The business is international in scope, and with LaPorte as the manufacturing center there are distributing agencies and branch offices in the leading commercial centers of America, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston. The company owns and controls more patents on bicycles, bicycle construction and designs than any other similar enterprise. Its factory at LaPorte, the largest and most completely equipped of its kind in the world, has a daily production of 500 complete machines, which are sold under the registered trade mark Crown-America-Adlake. Obviously it is a business which is regarded as one of the most vital, in fact one of the corner stones of LaPorte's permanent prosperity. The pay roll amounts to over half a million dollars annually, and the volume of business runs into the millions.

During the past twenty years, with the predominance of the automobile, there have been many forces operating to discourage development of a plant specializing in bicycle manufacture, and it is evident of Mr. Lonn's special genius and persistent energy that he has steadily maintained his business along its essential and original lines, though at all points adapting himself to the progress and changing conditions of successive years. That fact alone would be sufficient to give him high distinction among the business men of America.

Mr. Lonn is also known in the LaPorte community as a banker. In 1912 he was one of the organizers of the People's Trust and Savings Bank of LaPorte, and was elected its vice president. Like his honored father before him, he has made business not the supreme interest of his life, but largely a means and instrumentality of broad and effective service to his community and to humanity. These interests and

his public spirit have found expression through the medium of a long list of organizations. For six years he served as president of the board of education of LaPorte. He is a member of the National Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C., the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Association of Credit Men of New York City, of the LaPorte Chamber of Commerce, the Indiana Manufacturers Association, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers of New York City, the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York City, and is vice president of the Bicycle Manufacturers' Association and chairman of its war service committee in Washington, D. C. For over a year his time and his business were at the disposal of the government in behalf of any patriotic undertaking. He is a life member of the American Red Cross Society of Washington, served as chairman of the LaPorte County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and is a member of the Indiana State Executive Committee at Indianapolis of the Red Cross. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of LaPorte in the Liberty Loans and other war campaigns. He also served as a member of the County Council of Defense.

Mr. Lonn was one of the organizers and vice president of the LaPorte Country Club, is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, South Shore Country Club of Chicago, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the LaPorte Historical Society, and the Amateur Musical Club of LaPorte. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a charter member of the LaPorte Lodge of Elks, B. P. O. E. No. 396.

While Mr. Lonn has given unceasing devotion during the past two years to his business and many civic interests, it is probably true that his heart interest was in his two gallant young sons. These sons constitute the two children of his marriage with Jennie Miller, daughter of George F. Miller of New Carlisle, Indiana. They were married at Chicago March 30, 1889. The oldest of the sons, Julius Miller Lonn, served with the rank of captain in the Ordnance Department of the United States army. The younger son, Earl Wendell, was a captain of the LaPorte High School Cadets, and is now a student officer at Culver Military Academy. Both Cap-

tain and Major Lonn are thirty-second degree masons.

BERT L. WRIGHT when a boy in Michigan learned the practical fundamentals of the electrical business, and it has been as an electrical worker that he has found his real calling and profession in life, and his experience has become the basis of a very successful business which he now owns at Newcastle, known as the Willard Electric Service and Storage Battery Station.

Mr. Wright was born on a farm in Galena Township, LaPorte County, Indiana, in 1881, a son of O. M. and Mary (Ingersoll) Wright. He is of English ancestry and the family has been in America many generations. From New York State they went west in pioneer times and settled in Southern Michigan. Bert L. Wright attended district school in LaPorte County, and until 1901 was a student in the high school at Hart, Michigan. After employment in different lines he went to work in 1904 for the Independent Telephone Company of Hart, Michigan, and after a year removed to Chicago and was in the employ of the Chicago Bell Telephone Company for six years, part of the time as trouble man and in other branches of its electric service. For two years he was a repairman and line foreman with the Central Union Company at South Bend, Indiana, and in October, 1912, came to Newcastle, where for a year and a half he was plant chief for the Central Union Company. Later for a year he conducted a shop handling motorcycle repairs. In 1915 he accepted the agency of the Willard Storage Battery Company, and was located at 1540 Broad Street fifteen months. On November 1, 1916, he moved to 1108 Race Street, and on May 1, 1918, came to his present location, 1107 Broad Street, opening up in a building erected especially for his use. He now has the exclusive agency in Henry County for the famous Willard Storage Batteries, and also all the service connected with the recharging and repairing of batteries.

In 1905 Mr. Wright married Miss Grace Barnard, daughter of W. J. and Ada (Carpenter) Barnard of South Bend, Indiana. They have three children: Merwin Ellis, born in 1910; Lorene May, born in 1912; and Leslie Alton, born in 1914. Mr. Wright is an independent republican, and is affiliated with the Knights of Py-

thias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LAWRENCE CLIFT. One of the oldest and most honored names in Henry County is that of Clift, and the enterprise and good citizenship for which the family have been noted are now exemplified at Newcastle by Lawrence Clift, who chose to find his opportunities in the business world unaided by family influence and friends, and during the last ten years has become well established as a shoe merchant. He is secretary and treasurer of Clift & Davis, Incorporated, a firm that does a large part of the business in footwear in Henry County.

Mr. Clift was born at Newcastle April 22, 1885, a son of Waterman and Elizabeth (Bear) Clift. Waterman Clift and his brother Elisha Clift had many prominent associations with the early affairs of Henry County. Both were natives of Cayuga County, New York, where Waterman Clift was born August 21, 1815, being about a year younger than his brother Elisha. He was given a good education in his native county and began teaching school in 1834. In the fall of 1836 he located in Huron County, Ohio, and taught school there the following winter. The spring of 1837 found him at Dublin in Wayne County, Indiana, and that summer he worked for \$10 a month. He then taught school about two years in Fayette County, and with his brother Elisha settled on a farm in Wayne County. In the fall of 1839 they traded their farm for a stock of goods, and in June of the following year re-exchanged the goods for a tract of land in Prairie Township of Henry County. The brothers were associated in the ownership of this land until 1843, and some of their property was still held in joint ownership for many years. Waterman Clift was busied with farming in Prairie Township for many years, but about the time of the Civil war moved to Newcastle and was a director of the First National Bank from the time of its organization. At one time he was also a contractor for the building of toll roads. He died September 1, 1888. Waterman Clift was three times married. In November, 1882, he married for his third wife Elizabeth L. Bear, who came from Rockingham County, Virginia. She is still living, and is the mother of two sons, Elisha W. and Lawrence.

Lawrence Clift graduated from the Newcastle High School in 1904. During the previous year after school hours he had worked in a shoe store, and upon his graduation he took a regular position as clerk at \$5 a week with R. H. McIntyre & Company. There he learned the shoe business and in 1908 resigned to invest his modest capital and experience in a store of his own. In that he was associated with J. C. Hayes as partner under the firm name of Clift & Hayes. They opened their stock of goods at 1310 Broad Street, and the firm continued to grow and prosper until the spring of 1916, when Mr. Arch Davis of Newcastle bought the interests of Mr. Hayes, thus constituting the present firm of Clift & Davis, which is incorporated. In the meantime their trade has extended all over the surrounding country of Newcastle, and there are few families in this territory to which Mr. Clift has not furnished some business service during the past ten years.

Largely out of his earnings as a business man Mr. Clift was able to buy the old Clift homestead nine miles west of Newcastle, comprising 294 acres, and he is therefore also a landed proprietor and is responsible for some of the agricultural production of this county. Mr. Clift is member of Newcastle Lodge No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Knights of Pythias, and of Lodge No. 4 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a republican in politics. In October, 1907, he married Miss Nellie Dolan, daughter of Martin and Catherine Dolan of Newcastle, both of whom were born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Clift have three children: Martin W., born in 1910; Lawrence Edward, born in 1912; and William M., born in 1916.

WALTER JONES is a Newcastle man who has a broad and lengthy experience in public service utilities in the eastern part of the state. He is now manager and general superintendent of the Inter-State Public Service Company of Newcastle, a corporation that furnishes the city its electric light, power, heating and gas facilities.

Mr. Jones was born at Hagerstown, Wayne County, Indiana, March 11, 1882, son of Aldora and Anna (Green) Jones. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Most of his forefathers were farmers in America, and this branch of the Jones family first located

in old Virginia. Later generations lived around Springfield, Illinois.

Walter Jones attended the public schools of Hagerstown, and at the age of sixteen left high school to go to work with the Hagerstown Telephone Company, an independent company. He served it as trouble man for two years and then from 1900 to 1902 was lineman with the Richmond Telephone Company. Coming to Newcastle in 1902 he was superintendent of the Independent plant of the local telephone company until 1912, when the independent interests were amalgamated with those of the Bell corporation and Mr. Jones continued with the latter six months in the engineering department. He resigned to enter the employ of the Inter-State Public Service Company in 1912 as foreman of its electrical department. From that he was promoted to manager or general superintendent of the entire plant in April, 1918.

In 1903 Mr. Jones married Miss Addie Livezey, daughter of J. F. and Olivia Livezey of Newcastle. Mr. Jones votes as a republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH O. PAUL, M. D. As a physician and surgeon Doctor Paul has been in the work of his profession thirteen years, is a man of high attainments, and his reputation for skill and ability extends throughout Henry County. His home is at Newcastle, where he has offices in the Jennings Building.

Doctor Paul was born in Harrison Township of Morgan County, Indiana, August 28, 1881. He is of German and English ancestry. His great-grandfather Paul came from Germany in the early days and settled in the eastern states. The family was established in Indiana by grandfather George Paul, who came to Morgan County and followed farming there for many years. Doctor Paul is somewhat an exception to the family rule, since most of the Pauls have been farmers.

Doctor Paul grew up in the country, attended country school in Morgan County, for three years was a student in the Mooresville High School, and in 1901 entered the Indiana Medical College, from

which he graduated M. D. in 1905. The same year he came to Newcastle and opened an office, and a year later became associated with Dr. E. T. Mendenhall in partnership. After a year he disposed of his local practice and established his home at New Lisbon, where he carried on a successful professional business for seven years. Doctor Paul returned to Newcastle in 1915, and since then in addition to general practice has specialized in children's diseases and obstetrics. He is a member of all the medical societies and a man of high standing both as a doctor and a citizen.

In 1907 he married Miss Jessie Paul, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Paul of New Lisbon. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born in 1913. Doctor Paul is independent in politics and a member of the Christian Church.

**HOWARD M. VAN MATRE.** Not on the score of age but on that of experience and service Howard M. Van Matre is considered the oldest automobile dealer in Henry County. Mr. Van Matre's personal experience makes him familiar with practically all the types of motor cars from the crude and primitive patterns of fifteen or twenty years ago up to the high powered and efficient cars of the present. He is now manager of the Stanley Auto Company of Newcastle.

Mr. Van Matre represents an old and honored family name in Eastern Indiana. The Van Matres were of Dutch descent and his first ancestor, Joseph Van Matre, settled in Pennsylvania. The family has been identified with Henry County for a century or more. Howard M. Van Matre was born in this county May 27, 1877, a son of Joseph and Louisa (Presnal) Van Matre. His father was long known at Newcastle as one of the village blacksmiths. Howard Van Matre grew up in this city, attended the Forest Hill School until sixteen, and then began earning his own way in the world. He was employed in factories and in other lines at Newcastle, and then early in the automobile era went to work for the Maxwell Automobile Company. He rose to the post of chief factory inspector and later for two years had charge of the company's service department. As a salesman for the Rose City Automobile Company he sold Buick and Haynes cars for two years, and then for

one year the Buick Motor Company had his services as a traveling representative all over Indiana.

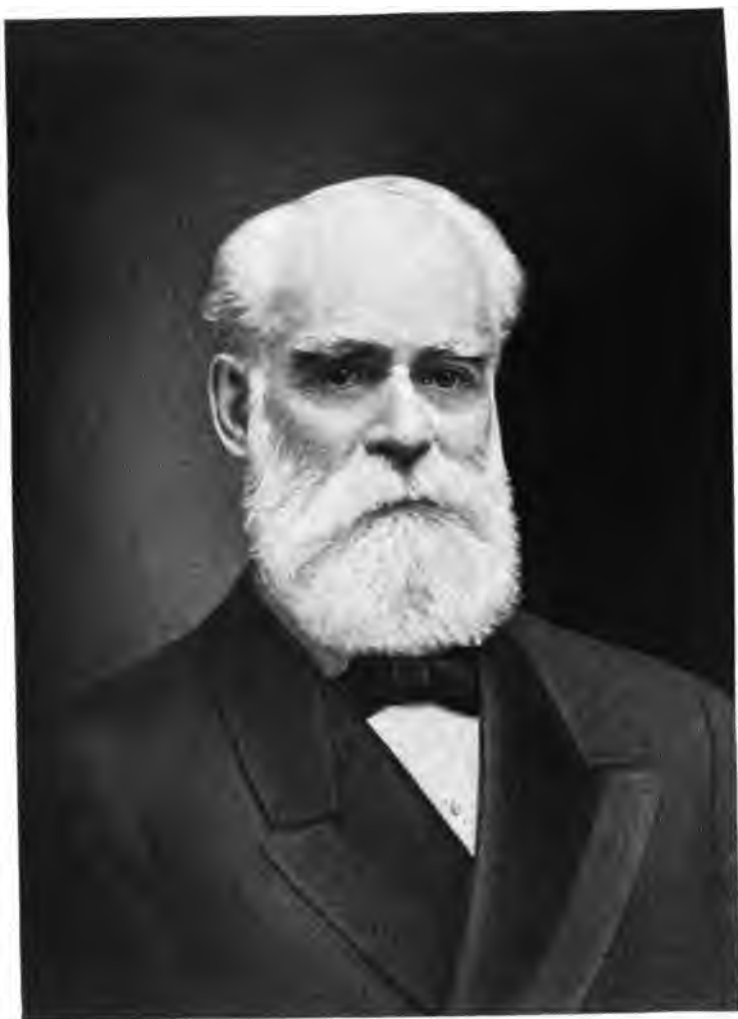
In 1916 Mr. Van Matre joined Claud Stanley in the Stanley Automobile Company as a salesman. When Mr. Stanley left to join the army Mr. Van Matre remained as manager of the entire business. Besides a general garage and automobile service this company has the Henry County agency for the Dodge and Buick cars.

Mr. Van Matre has been active in local affairs. He is chairman of the Henry County Explosives Committee, is president of the Henry County Automobile Trade Association, is a republican, has been a delegate to several local conventions, is a Methodist, and is affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Masonic lodges at Newcastle.

March 26, 1910, he married Miss Jessie E. Newcome, daughter of Frances E. and Alice E. (Daugherty) Newcome of Hagerstown, Wayne County, Indiana. To their marriage have been born two daughters, Ruth, in 1911, and Marian, in 1913.

**ELIAS C. ATKINS.** One of the greatest industries in America for the manufacture of saws is located at Indianapolis and is the E. C. Atkins & Company. The experience of three generations of the Atkins family has entered into the business. Atkins saws are used all over the world and are known for their high standard of excellence and quality. As a result of the enterprise of the late Elias C. Atkins, founder of the business, the industry was established at Indianapolis when it was a small town, and for a period of fifty years it has been one of the chief sources of industrial prosperity to the growing city.

It seems appropriate that the business itself is a development of Yankee industry and ingenuity. The founder of this branch of the Atkins family in America was Thomas Atkins, a native of England who went to Connecticut about the middle of the seventeenth century. In a later generation was Samuel Atkins, a sturdy and representative citizen of his native state of Connecticut, where he spent all his life. One of his twelve children was Rollin Atkins, who early in life learned the trade of clock maker. He possessed special mechanical ability and finally took up the manufacture of saws, and the output of his little shop had a more than local reputation



*E. C. Atkins.*





and was extensively sold. However, he did not live to develop the business to large proportions and died in the prime of his manhood. He served as a captain of the Fourth Company, Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Militia. Rollin Atkins married Harriet Bishop, daughter of Austin and Anna (Stalker) Bishop, the former born in 1764 and the latter in 1766. Austin Bishop was a perfect representative of the old fashioned, pious New England deacon. He died September 23, 1833, and his wife on October 22, 1840.

In the home of Rollin Atkins and wife at Bristol, Connecticut, Elias Cornelius Atkins was born June 28, 1833. The close of his honored and useful life came at Indianapolis April 18, 1901, in his sixty-eighth year. When he was a mere boy the death of his father threw upon him practical responsibilities in providing not only for his own support but for other members of the family. At the age of eleven he was working on a farm, but the following year began an apprenticeship at the saw making trade under a paternal uncle. At the age of seventeen he had mastered the business and was foreman of the shop. Besides a high degree of mechanical skill the dominating characteristic of the late Elias C. Atkins was industry. He was a dynamo of energy and there was no cessation of his activities until practically the close of his life. As a young apprentice he put in much overtime in order to provide his mother with certain luxuries and also pay his pew rent in church.

In 1855, at the age of twenty-two, Elias C. Atkins went to Cleveland, Ohio, and established the first saw factory in that city. The next year he came to Indianapolis. Five hundred dollars summed up his cash capital and when he arrived in this city, and compared with the vast enterprise which subsequently expanded under his management it was a truly humble beginning which he made in a little corner of the old Hill Planing Mill. A year or so later he took more ample quarters in the old City Foundry. At first he did all his own work, not only because of limited capital, but because competent men in that line were not easily secured. Finally he brought to Indianapolis a young German mechanic whom he had known back in Bristol, Connecticut, Louis Suher, who, it is said, came all the way

from the East to Indianapolis on foot in order to take the position. Mr. Suher remained a faithful worker in the Atkins plant until his death.

It is not difficult to account for the success which flowed out of the enterprise of Elias C. Atkins. Though starting with limited capital, he had unlimited courage, ability, and determination. He not only manufactured good saws but was a capable salesman of his goods. He took great pride in his work. It was a point of honor with him never to let a saw go out of his shop unless it was perfect. As he prospered his business required more space and it continued to grow in spite of two disastrous fires. From the old city foundry his shop was moved to Illinois Street, and there by addition after addition and changes and modifications it grew into a great institution employing over 1,000 men. Eventually its capital stock reached \$600,000, and today the Atkins saws are handled through branch houses in half a dozen of the larger cities of America and numberless retail stores all over the world.

While primarily a manufacturer, Elias C. Atkins was a many sided business man, and it was only natural that his interests assumed widespread proportions. His name is permanently identified with the development of the extensive silver, copper and lead mines of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. In order to develop these natural resources he spent four years in the mountains of the West. The primary consideration that led him into this work was to build up his shattered health, and in doing so he lived the strenuous and rough life of mining camps. But it was also an exceedingly profitable vacation. Under his direction the original investment of the mining company was increased from \$60,000 to \$1,500,000, and he was thus identified as a founder of one of the greatest industrial organizations of the world. He had many other business interests, and at the time of his death was president of the Manufacturers Natural Gas Company of Indianapolis.

His insistence upon honest and perfect workmanship and material in his saws was only a direct proof of the perfect integrity of his character. He could never be brought to lend his influence or support to anything he considered unworthy or not justified by legitimate business. Once he

withdrew from and caused the dissolution of an English syndicate in which he had invested quite heavily because after considerable experience he deemed the product of proposed manufacture unessential to the needs of the business world. He was an old fashioned employer, and having risen from the ranks himself he understood the point of view of the laboring man, and gave them his sympathy and perfect understanding even after his organization comprised a small army. Among other qualities he had the faculty of making and retaining friends, and no one ever reposed a confidence in him which was misplaced.

In the realm of practical philanthropy he was liberal, and was a true and upright Christian gentleman. In 1856 he united with the Baptist Church of Indianapolis, soon after he came to the city, and for many years was one of the most prominent Baptist laymen in the country. He was especially a friend of education. He contributed a large sum to the Baptist Female Seminary, which occupied the site of the present Shortridge High School in Indianapolis. An earnest effort was made by him to secure the establishment of the Baptist University in Indianapolis, and for that purpose he gave forty acres of land lying between Meridian Street and Central avenue north of Thirty-Second Street. This property is now known as University Place. The plan so far as Indianapolis was concerned as to the site did not materialize, since Mr. Atkins subsequently donated the tract at a represented value of \$20,000 to comprise one of the original gifts together with those of John D. Rockefeller in establishing the Theological Seminary of the University of Chicago. Mr. Atkins was one of the trustees of Morgan Park Seminary at Chicago until it merged with the University of Chicago, and from that time was a member of the official board of the university.

Elias C. Atkins was three times married. His first wife, Sarah J. Wells, left one daughter, Harriet, who married John L. McMahon. His second wife was Mary Dolbeare, and her only child is deceased. August 17, 1865, Elias C. Atkins married Miss Sarah F. Parker. She was born at Methuen, Massachusetts, July 26, 1837, daughter of Rev. Addison and Eunice (Brigham) Parker. She was of old Puritan stock. Her paternal grandfather,

Aaron Parker, was a farmer and teacher in Vermont. Rev. Addison Parker was for many years a minister of the Baptist Church and died at Agawam, Massachusetts, in 1864, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, who died in 1855, aged fifty-seven, was a descendant of the Brigham and Haines families, prominent names in New England. Mrs. Parker was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and survived her honored husband many years and was long prominent in the social, religious, and charitable activities of Indianapolis. Her grandfather was a commissioned officer of the Revolutionary war and was at the battle of Lexington. She had membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. The five children of Elias C. Atkins and his third wife were: Mary D., who married Nelson A. Gladding; Henry C.; Sarah Frances, widow of Thomas Reed Kackley; Emma L., who married Edward B. Davis; and Carra, who married Major Sandford H. Wadhams, U. S. A.

HENRY C. ATKINS, a son of the late Elias C. Atkins, is now president of the E. C. Atkins & Company. He has spent nearly all his life in Indianapolis but was born in the far Northwest while his father was engaged in the mining business.

His birth occurred at Atlanta, Johnson County, Idaho, November 27, 1868. He grew up in Indianapolis, attended local schools and worked in his father's factory during vacations. He graduated from the Indianapolis Classical School at the age of sixteen, and in 1885 entered Yale University, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1889 at the age of twenty. He had already acquired more than a routine knowledge of his father's business and after his university career he entered with enthusiasm and many of the business qualities inherited from his father into the practical work, of which there is not a detail, whether connected with the technical manufacture or the office and sales end, with which he is not familiar. He was first made superintendent of the factory and in 1892 was chosen vice president of the company and superintendent, and in 1901 succeeded his father as president and directing head.

While the management of this business has involved tremendous responsibilities,

and in themselves constitute a big public service, Mr. Atkins has on many occasions demonstrated his public spirit by a wholesome co-operation with movements affecting the general welfare of his home city. He is a republican, has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis since 1877, is a member of the Columbia Club, the Commercial Club, the Country Club, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

January 7, 1896, Mr. Atkins married Miss Sue Winter. She was born at Columbus, Indiana, February 10, 1872, daughter of Ferdinand and Mary (Keyes) Winter. Her father was for many years a prominent member of the Indianapolis bar. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Atkins are Elias C., Keyes W. and Henry C. Junior.

BYRON K. ELLIOTT, jurist, was born near Hamilton, Ohio, September 4, 1835. His grandfather, James Elliott, who was of English descent, moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1799. His father, Gen. William J. Elliott, removed in December, 1850, to Indianapolis, where he was proprietor of the principal hotel of the city for a number of years. Byron, who was rather frail physically, was a studious boy, and first attended a private school taught by Benjamin S. Raleigh; then the Hamilton Academy; then Furman's Academy; and then a school taught by Prof. F. M. Slack, where he was a classmate of William Dean Howells. After coming to Indianapolis with his father, he attended the Marion County Seminary, and after completing its course, studied law. He was admitted to the bar on February 8, 1858, and in May 1859 he was elected city attorney. Until the beginning of the Civil war he was a Douglas democrat, but then joined the republican party. He served as captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Indiana Volunteers, and later as adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Robert Milroy. After the war he was elected city attorney in 1865, 1867, and 1869, each time by the unanimous vote of the council, excepting one vote at one election. In October, 1870, he was elected judge of the Marion County Criminal Court, without opposition. In November, 1872, he resigned this position to accept the position of city solicitor,

which had been created by the city council, and which the council unanimously tendered to him. This office was discontinued in 1873; and he was then again unanimously elected city attorney, and served until 1875. In 1876, while absent from home, and without solicitation, he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Marion County, and in 1880 was renominated by acclamation for this office; but he declined to accept the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected, and took his seat on that bench on January 3, 1881. He was re-elected to the office in 1886, and was renominated in 1892, but was defeated with his party.

During these twelve years on the Supreme bench, Judge Elliott was most industrious, and prepared more decisions disposing of cases than any other judge of that court excepting Judge Blackford, who was on the Supreme bench for thirty-six years. They run through sixty volumes of the reports of the court. More important, they are carefully prepared, and are recognized as authoritative throughout the country. In several important cases he dissented from the majority opinion, and in all such cases where the principle involved has come under the consideration of courts of other states, the dissenting opinions of Judge Elliott have been approved. His opinions are free from long extracts from the record, abound in pertinent citations of authorities, and are couched in clear and precise language. The Albany Law Journal, in a review of some of his decisions, pronounced him "one of the ablest judicial writers in the country."

Judge Elliott also took high rank as an instructor. In 1856 a law school was opened at Indianapolis by the Northwestern Christian University (now Butler University) but it was discontinued at the beginning of the war. At the beginning of the '70s it was revived and reorganized, opening on January 16, 1871, with Judge Elliott at the head of the faculty. After several years the University authorities decided to drop their university features, and confine their attention to a literary course, and the law school was discontinued. Judge Elliott then organized an independent school known as the Central Indiana Law School, which opened in 1879, and was very successful until Judge Elliott went on the Supreme bench in 1881, and Judge

James B. Black, his chief coadjutor, was appointed on the Supreme Court Commission in 1882, when it went to pieces. After retiring from the Supreme bench, Judge Elliott's attention again turned to education. He found a kindred soul in John R. Wilson, and they together with William P. Fishback, Addison C. Harris (q. v.) and Charles W. Fairbanks (q. v.) organized the Indiana Law School, of which they constituted the faculty, though a number of others delivered lectures. This school was successful from the start, and in 1896 it made an alliance with The Indiana Dental College, Butler College, and The Medical College of Indiana, to form The University of Indianapolis, the management of each of the institutions, however, remaining entirely independent. Judge Elliott continued at the head of the faculty of this law school until 1899, and then served as a special lecturer until 1903, his subjects being Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleading and Practice and Corporations. He also found time to deliver special lectures to the law schools of DePauw University, and Northwestern University, of Chicago.

In addition to these labors, Judge Elliott found time to do a large amount of legal writing. In 1888, in conjunction with his son, William F. Elliott, he published *The Work of the Advocate*, a practical treatise on the preparation of cases, which received favorable notice from professional journals, and had a wide sale. In 1890 they followed this with a work on *Roads and Streets*, which was also well received. In 1892 they published *Appellate Procedure*, a standard work on that subject. Later, the work of the *Advocate* having been out of print for about five years, they issued an enlargement of it, in two volumes, entitled *General Practice*. This was followed by a work on *Evidence*, and one on *Railroads*. He was deeply interested in Masonry, and specially versed in its rituals, being a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, and having been at the head of the local *Rose Croix* for some twenty years. With all his devotion to law and Masonry, he was a great reader of general literature, especially of poetry and standard fiction. He knew Scott, Bulwer, Thackeray and Dickens as he knew the law. On September 5, 1855, Judge Elliott was married to Miss Harriet A. Talbott, of Indianapolis. There were two children of the marriage, his son and

law partner, William F. Elliott, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Robert C. Wright of Columbia, South Carolina. Judge Elliott died at Indianapolis on April 19, 1913.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS is a well known business man of Newcastle, member of the wall paper and paint firm of Miller & Hendricks.

Mr. Hendricks represents very old American stock, a family that has been in this country since colonial times and has furnished worthy and substantial citizens in every generation. Mr. Hendricks was born south of Freeman in Owen County, Indiana, in 1883, son of R. F. and Mary E. (Freeman) Hendricks. He attended the public schools at Worthington, Indiana, until the age of sixteen, then did farm work two years, and spent two years on the road for the London Art Company. He learned the painting and wall paper business with the firm of Hayden & Neil at Jasonville, Indiana, for one year, following that he was in the same line of business for himself at Worthington with Fred Schumacher under the name Schumacher & Hendricks. In August, 1909, Mr. Hendricks came to Newcastle, was in business for himself several years, and then formed his present partnership with Mr. Miller. They have one of the chief businesses of the kind in Henry County. Mr. Hendricks also has considerable real estate.

In 1905 he married Miss Daisy C. Haton, daughter of John W. and Anna M. (Griffith) Haton of Worthington. To their marriage have been born three children: Thomas Lloyd, born in 1906; Vaughn Albert, born in 1911; and Gerald Ivan, born in 1917. Mr. Hendricks votes as a republican and is quite active in local affairs, always giving his time liberally to any movement that marks the better citizenship of Newcastle. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

LEONIDAS PERRY NEWBY, president of the Citizens National Bank of Knightstown, is undoubtedly one of the most widely known citizens of Indiana. He has been a lawyer over thirty-five years, is an officer and stockholder in many banks, and while his official record is brief he has

enjoyed a commanding influence in the republican party in the state for many years. In the various bodies and orders of Masonry his name has a national significance.

The parents of Mr. Newby early in life recognized the fact that success comes to those who are best prepared to deserve it. Better than most men he knows how to appreciate the struggles of a youth while getting an education and preparing himself for a useful career. As a man of means and influence he has done his part toward equalizing opportunities and making the road of the unfortunate a little bit easier.

Mr. Newby was born on a farm near Lewisville, Indiana, April 9, 1855, son of Jacob and Lavina (Leonard) Newby. His ancestors belong to the early Quakers who settled along the Albemarle Sound in North Carolina. The Newbys were part of a rather large emigration to North Carolina, the impelling power of which was the antagonism between the Quaker people and the institution of slavery. This branch of the Newby family came from Randolph County, North Carolina, to Henry County, Indiana, in 1837. Jacob Newby was a merchant tailor at Greensboro, Indiana, until the long credit system then prevailing among country merchants took away most of his property. He then began farming near Lewisville. After coming to Henry County Mr. Jacob Newby and wife worshipped as Methodists.

L. P. Newby, the youngest of the sons in his father's family, was early thrown upon his own resources. He had an intensive ambition to get a real education. At Greensboro he worked as a janitor in order to supply himself with clothing and books and also contribute something to the family expenses. Nevertheless he led his classes. He also worked for neighboring farmers, and at the age of sixteen went with a family to Knightstown, where he entered the high school then under Professor Hewitt. Before the age of seventeen he was a country school teacher, and he alternated between teaching, study in the high school, and the reading of law. He graduated a member of the first class of the Knightstown High School in 1875, and then for several years gave all the time he could to the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1878, and in the same year formed a partnership with Wal-

ter B. Swaim. After a year Mr. Newby entered into individual practice. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Eighteenth Circuit, comprising the counties of Henry and Hancock. His term of office did not begin for two years after his election, but owing to the resignation of the incumbent the governor appointed Mr. Newby to the vacancy. He served nearly four years. During that time he appeared as prosecutor in several famous cases, coming into competition with some of the ablest members of the Indiana bar and lawyers from other states. A number of years ago Mr. Newby succeeded Judge Joshua H. Mellett as Henry County attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Though he never sought judicial honors his qualifications for office were recognized by his appointment as special judge.

Mr. Newby was elected a member of the Indiana State Senate in 1892 and re-elected in 1896. He served as president pro tem of the Senate for six years and was chairman of the judiciary committee for a similar time. For twenty-five years he was chairman of the finance committee of the Republican State Committee. In politics he enjoyed the friendship of all of Indiana's most eminent statesmen. He was tendered the appointment of United States consul to Bavaria by President McKinley, but declined that office.

In business affairs he is too well known to require special mention. Besides the presidency of the Citizens National Bank he is vice president of the National City Bank of Indianapolis, also a director in the Security Trust Company of Indianapolis, the Newcastle Central Trust and Savings Company, and has been connected with a number of public utility companies. He was at one time president of the board of trustees for the Southern Indiana Reformatory.

He was made a Mason at Knightstown in 1882, and has gone through all the orders of the York Rite and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is now grand captain general of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in the United States, and has held nearly all the other important offices in this order. He is author of "Side Lights on Templar Law." This is both a text book and a digest and is considered the leading authority on all questions of Templar

jurisprudence. He was grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Indiana, and served as inspector general of the order in Indiana. He served as a member of the committee of jurisprudence of the Knights Templar of the United States for many years, and was a member and secretary of the committee that wrote the constitution, laws, rules and regulations that now govern all the Templar organizations in the United States and in countries over which it exercises supervision. The officers of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar have recently selected Mr. Newby for a most responsible and at the same time a patriotic and inspiring mission. In conformity with the plans and instructions he goes to France in the spring of 1919. His first work will be to select, adopt and educate 600 French orphans in the name of American Templary. Later he is to join a representative of the English Knights Templar in a mission to Jerusalem for the purpose of rebuilding or repairing the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem built by the Knights in the eleventh century, the first hospital ever erected. The building was in good condition until 1918, when it was blown up by the Turks.

September 20, 1877, Mr. Newby married Mary Elizabeth Breckenridge, daughter of Robert B. and Julia A. Breckenridge of Knightstown. Her father was long a prominent business man of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Newby have had a most delightful married companionship of over forty years. They have been prominent in local society and have used their means not only for the advancement of their community but for extensive travel and the cultivation of all those things that go to enrich the mind. They have been abroad several times. Mr. and Mrs. Newby have two children, Floss, born May 3, 1879, and Floyd J., born January 9, 1881. The daughter was educated in DePauw University and a finishing school in Columbus and also by extensive foreign travel. The son spent four years at DePauw University and one year in the law school of the Indiana State University and for a number of years has been a successful lawyer, associated with his father. Floyd J. Newby married, November 23, 1904, Mary H. Lewis, only child of Judge Henry Clay Lewis of Greencastle, Indiana.

**JOHN L. THOMPSON.** When he retired from the Indiana State Board of Agriculture in 1917 John L. Thompson had the distinction of having completed the longest continuous individual service on that board, a service which began in 1895 and lasted twenty-two years. Now that agriculture is on such an exalted plane among the world's industries it is pertinent to inquire just what qualities and achievements distinguished Mr. Thompson as a farmer and a farm leader.

There is abundance of testimony on that point. While for a number of years Mr. Thompson has had his home at Gas City, and through his sons has maintained an active connection with its industrial affairs, his heart has always been in the country. The Thompson farm in Monroe Township of Grant County, long known as Cedar Place, has not only been productive in the practical business sense but has served as an experiment and demonstration farm that would do credit to similar establishments maintained by public funds. It has always been a mecca for stock buyers, and livestock is Mr. Thompson's specialty. He probably knows more about sheep husbandry and wool production than any other man in Indiana. He bought the first pure bred Shropshire sheep at the State Fair in 1875, and in 1887 began making an annual trip to England as an importer. That the sheep and wool business were firmly entrenched in this part of Indiana even before the present era of high prices is due in great measure to Mr. Thompson's efforts. For years he had charge of the sheep exhibit at the Indiana State Fair, and has served many times as president of the Marion Fair Association.

Mr. Thompson is a reader and thinker, and has done a great deal to solve farm problems. He was one of the group of progressive farmers who organized the Grant County Farmers Institute. While he is not a visionary innovator, Mr. Thompson has had the courage to take the lead in a number of practices which at one time were deemed revolutionary. When he laid his first drain tile he was advised that it was a waste of energy and money and that the tiles could in no way prove as effective as he imagined. He also introduced the wire tooth sulky rake in haymaking, and how long ago that was may be understood from the fact that he bought it at Hun-

tington because Huntington was on the canal and Grant County had no immediate shipping facilities. Mr. Thompson also had the first disc harrow, the first Keystone hay loader and harpoon hay fork ever used in Monroe Township.

When his parents, Samuel R. and Martha M. (Thornburg) Thompson, located in Monroe Township July 20, 1842, the country was so new and primitive that the brush had to be cut away before a wagon could get through to their land. Samuel R. Thompson was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He was a tanner by trade, had the first tannery in Monroe Township of Grant County, and continued the industry until he was fifty years of age, after which he farmed. He began with eighty acres, but in later years owned over 500. Martha M. Thornburg, his wife, was born about 1809, in Clinton County, Ohio, of an old line of Quaker stock. She was a daughter of Richard and Judith Thornburg. Samuel R. Thompson and wife were married in Clinton County in 1838, and in 1841 moved to Randolph County, Indiana, but not being satisfied with that locality went on to Monroe Township of Grant County the next year. They had very little capital when they arrived in Grant County, but economy and industry prospered them so that a few years later they erected the commodious brick house which has been a feature of the Thompson family homestead. Their children were Judith A., Sarah J., John L., Alma, Euriah and Mary A. Judith married Dr. Mahlon Pugh and is now deceased. Sarah became the wife of William H. Taylor and is now living at Gas City with her maiden sister Alma. The son Euriah is deceased. Mary A. became the wife of James M. Buchanan, of Marion, and is now a widow living at Marion.

John L. Thompson was born at the old homestead in Monroe Township October 2, 1844, and has always lived either on the farm or in Gas City. While he attended public schools as a youth he received most of his education after his marriage. There were a number of circumstances which prevented him from attending school regularly when a boy, but he possessed an unlimited energy and determination so that limited opportunities apparently had nothing to do with his real success in life.

On November 15, 1865, Mr. Thompson

married Elizabeth S. Hayes, daughter of William and Sarah (Niccum) Hayes. Her father, William Hayes, was a relative of President Hayes. Her father came to Grant County in 1849. When he left Maryland he made a cradle for his one child that would fit into the front of the carriage, and that is the way Mrs. Thompson reached Indiana. This home-made cradle subsequently served the other members of the family and has long been preserved as an interesting relic.

Mr. John L. Thompson and his wife, who is now deceased, had the following children: Oscar S., Eva, William O., Gertrude and Howell D. Mr. Thompson is many times a grandfather and also a great-grandfather. His son Oscar S. married Olivia Davis, and their son Arthur E. married Frances Peters and had a son named "Billy" Richard Thompson. Eva Thompson became the wife of Alva A. Nesbitt, and the Nesbitt children were: Mabel, who married Kemp Deering, Genevieve, Lucile, Francis T. and Howell D. Nesbitt. William O. Thompson married Lela May Yates, and their two children were John L., Jr., and Virginia. Howell D. Thompson married Marie Neal and had two children, Janet Elizabeth and Hayden.

When the Gas City Land Company first offered inducements to manufacturers Mr. Thompson recognized therein an opportunity for his sons, who did not incline to agriculture as a business. His son Oscar S. was the first man on the ground, and the Thompson bottle factory was Gas City's first industry, established in 1892-93. Mr. John L. Thompson became president of the company when it was organized in March, 1892, but did not give his personal attention to it for over a year. The family carried this factory through the period of depression immediately following and made it one of the most stable and profitable of Grant County's gas industries. The son W. O. Thompson is a graduate of Purdue University, became factory superintendent in 1893, with O. S. Thompson as general business manager and Howell D. Thompson, secretary and sales manager. The Thompson bottle factory was operated with the manual system for some years, but was one of the first in Indiana to introduce automatic bottle blowing machines.

The Thompson family has become as pro-

gressive factors in the development of Gas City as they formerly were in improving the agricultural district of Monroe Township. Some of the most beautiful homes of the city have been built and owned by Mr. Thompson and his sons. He has made his residence count for other things than the establishment of stable industries. He was a diligent working member of the Gas City School Board, and used his influence effectively to secure the establishment of the township library and has been president of that institution. He was also chairman of the board of trustees of Gas City, and was for eight years a justice of the peace in Monroe Township. He is a member of the board of trustees of Taylor University at Upland. Mr. Thompson is a stockholder and director in the First State Bank of Gas City and the Citizens Bank of Jonesboro.

Mr. Thompson was reared in a family that had long been democratic in politics, but his experience as a wool grower and glass manufacturer convinced him of the need of a protective tariff, and he came to support the party which was identified with that policy, his change in politics being made about 1884. He is also a Mason, being affiliated with Gas City Lodge. Naturally the community looked to him for leadership in the various war activities. He served as chairman of the Gas City branch of the Grant County chapter of the Red Cross, was a member of the County Council of Defense, chairman of the Advisory Committee of Selective Draft Board of District No. 2 of Grant County, and as a member of the War Industries Board in the Second District. Religiously Mr. Thompson has much in common and sympathy with the Quaker ancestors on his mother's side who settled in North Carolina four or five generations ago.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE since leaving the United States Senate in 1911 and after the stirring role he played in the political campaign of 1912 has devoted himself to the field of authorship, in which his fame has been steadily growing. Among great Americans of the present generation it is doubtful if any attained real distinction from a beginning on a humbler plane and in the face of more persistent difficulties.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge was born on

a farm on the border of Adams and Highland counties, Ohio, October 6, 1862. His father was Thomas H. Beveridge, who came to Ohio from Virginia. His mother was Frances Parkinson Beveridge, whose family were pioneer settlers of Highland County. When he was born his father was in the Union army. Soon after the war the family moved to a farm near Sullivan, Moultrie County, Illinois.

Albert J. Beveridge grew up in a home where only the barest simple comforts were supplied. His first advantages were the district schools of Moultrie County. At the age of twelve he was working as a ploughboy on his father's farm. At the age of fourteen he was a logger and a teamster, helping his father in contracts for railroad grading and log hauling that the elder Beveridge had undertaken. At fifteen he was given charge—made boss—of a number of loggers. While such toil makes the heaviest physical drain upon the resources of youth, young Beveridge was taking time from sleep to educate himself. About that time came the opportunity to attend a high school. One of his biographers has said: "The deadlock in his hard affairs was temporarily broken when he became a high school student, but then, and for a number of years afterwards, whatever he achieved mentally was a double triumph, for he was not only compelled to master the task in hand but also, by sheer force of will, to raise himself above all physical consideration most natural to the young man who is also valiantly struggling to provide himself with the absolute necessities of life."

Mr. Beveridge finally entered old Asbury, now De Pauw, University of Greencastle, Indiana, and was graduated A. B. in 1885, with the honors of his class. He was a penniless graduate, and the following year he spent in the West. In the winter of 1886 Mr. Beveridge took up his residence in Indianapolis and began the study of law in the office of Senator Joseph E. McDonald. As there was no remuneration connected with his law studies, he provided for his living by a position as reading clerk in the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature. Somewhat later he was made managing clerk in the law office of McDonald & Butler, and continued with the firm until 1889, having been admitted to the bar in 1887. Until his election to the



United States Senate Mr. Beveridge was a lawyer of the Indianapolis bar, and was identified as counsel with some of the most important cases tried in the State and Federal courts.

While in University he was noted for his powers as an orator and debater. With all the physical qualifications of the orator he has united a sincerity and depth of conviction and a depth of understanding and knowledge, growing yearly by experience, sufficient to account largely for the great power he has exercised over American public opinion either as a political campaigner or as a writer and speaker in the broader fields of literature and social and economic affairs. Twenty years or so ago there was hardly a district in Indiana which had not responded to his eloquence. His national reputation as a speaker came in the campaign of 1896, and some students of his career have found the source of the movement which made him a United States senator in the speech he delivered at Chicago in answer to that of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, presenting a masterly arraignment of the socialistic tendencies of the democratic party. Three years later Mr. Beveridge was brought forward as a candidate for the United States Senate. He had four competitors for the honor, including some of the best known men of the state, and though he himself was the youngest of the aspirants the Legislature did not hesitate long to concentrate its support upon the brilliant young orator. He was elected a member of the United States Senate in 1899, and at that time was one of the youngest men ever called to that branch of the National Legislature. In 1905 he was re-elected his own successor. He was in the United States Senate during a peculiarly vital period of American life, when the old order was changing, and those who have even a casual knowledge of that period will recall how the name Beveridge was again and again associated with the nucleus of every movement working toward the saner and better issues of national welfare.

The climax of his political career, and with it his greatest contribution to American life, came in the presidential year of 1912. In the republican national convention of that year Mr. Beveridge, partly on account of his great prestige as a former leader in the United States Senate, was first

and foremost in that unsuccessful attempt to commit the republican party to those broad and vital issues which represented the progressive ideals of the nation. When that movement failed he joined with Roosevelt and others in establishing the national progressive party, and was chairman of the progressive convention in Chicago. In the course of one of his great speeches during that campaign Mr. Beveridge in arraigning the subtle and corrupt influences that so often perverted and stultified the old political parties, uttered that phrase concerning the power of "the invisible government," one of those rare descriptive phrases that have more than temporary currency in the coinage of political language.

Mr. Beveridge has addressed his talk to the world through various mediums, from the political rostrum, from the halls of the United States Senate and also through the newspaper and periodical press and more and more in later years through books. The range of his experience and versatile mental powers is well illustrated in a list of his more important literary productions. Some of them are: "The Russian Advance," 1903; "The Young Man and the World," 1905; "The Bible as Good Reading," 1908; "The Meaning of the Times," 1908; "Work and Habits," 1908; "Americans of Today and Tomorrow," 1909; "Pass Prosperity Around," title of a great speech he delivered in 1912, "What is Back of the War," 1915. Perhaps his most monumental work and the one upon which his fame as a historian and author will chiefly rest is his recent "Life of John Marshall," chief justice of the United States, a large four volume work that promises to remain the one authoritative and critical analysis of the career of this remarkable American statesman.

On November 24, 1887, the same year he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Beveridge married Miss Catharine Langsdale of Greencastle, Indiana. She died June 18, 1900. On August 7, 1907, Mr. Beveridge married Miss Catherine Spencer Eddy of Chicago.

MAJ. WILLIAM W. DAUGHERTY, a retired army officer, is one of the most interesting residents of Indianapolis, and his career serves as a connecting link between the military glories of the Civil war and the

period of conquest of the western plains and that new stage of military achievement on which our country has recently entered. While Major Daugherty left the army after he was fifty years of age and has been retired for a quarter of a century, he has a fighting son who is an officer in the American Expeditionary Forces on the western front.

The Daughertys are in fact a family of fighters, and several generations of them have been of the hardy race of American pioneers and developers. Major Daugherty was born in Boone County, Indiana, in 1840, son of Joseph Foster and Maria (Campbell) Daugherty. He is of Scotch Presbyterian and North of Ireland ancestry. His father, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, arrived in Indianapolis in October, 1834, and was one of the early settlers of the city, locating there less than ten years after the founding of the capital. He was a merchant and for his day a man of affairs. He was especially distinguished for his fine intelligence. He was exceptionally well read, and kept himself thoroughly informed on the history and affairs of Indiana. At a time when the preservation of historical records was left to the haphazard of fate and chance Joseph F. Daugherty carefully preserved a file of local newspapers of the '30s and '40s, and those papers are still preserved by a sister of Major Daugherty, and comprise an index of many historical events of the time.

William W. Daugherty at the age of seventeen entered old Northwestern, now Butler, College at Indianapolis. He was graduated in the class of 1861, and in the summer of the same year enlisted as a private in Company G of the Twenty-Seventh Indiana Infantry. With that organization he served two years in the Army of the Potomac. He was at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg his regiment was in the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, Williams' "Red Star" Division. In the fall of 1863 the Twenty-Seventh Indiana was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and after the winter spent at Nashville entered upon the historic Atlanta campaign. Major Daugherty was in all the fighting leading up to the siege and fall of that city. About that time his

term of enlistment expired and he was mustered out.

But his taste for army life was not yet satisfied. In 1867 he joined the Regular United States Army, and was appointed second lieutenant in the Eighteenth United States Infantry. With this regiment he was sent into the West. The first transcontinental railway, the Union Pacific, had not yet been completed, and the regular forces by no means lived a life of indolence and ease. There were constant patrol duty, protection of railroads and isolated border posts, and Indian outbreaks were almost a weekly occurrence in the West. In January, 1870, Major Daugherty was transferred to the famous Twenty-Second Infantry. He was with that noted unit of the Regular Army until 1893. For a number of years he held the rank of captain, and retired with the rank of major. Major Daugherty is one of the few men living who have woven into their experience the life and romance of the western plains. His service called him over practically all the western territories and states, from the Canadian line to the southwest and even into Alaska. At one time he was stationed at Mackinac, Michigan. After retiring from the army in 1893 he returned to his old home at Indianapolis, and here he has reclaimed many of his old friends and made many new ones. A large circle take great pleasure in his character, his genial fellowship, and the varied experience of his early years. Major Daugherty appreciates to the full the usefulness and merits of the military organization in our national life, and he exemplifies a genuine Americanism of the highest type. He is a prominent member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and in the spring of 1918 was elected commander of the order for the State of Indiana.

Major Daugherty married Miss Mathilda Anderson, a native of Minnesota. They are the parents of four children: Maria M., Joseph Blair, Rebecca E., and William F. It is the son William who now represents the family in military achievement. He graduated from West Point Military Academy with the class of 1917, and already has the rank of captain of cavalry. He is now on the battle front in France. He made an unusual record as a student in the Shortridge High School in Indianap-

olis, and the fact that he was so soon promoted to captain after leaving the military academy is evidence that he possesses in full the spirit of his fighting ancestors.

**DIXON W. PLACE.** The pioneer annals of several counties of Northern Indiana credit important achievements to several members of the Place family, which is of French origin, the original spelling of the name having been LaPlace.

Dixon W. Place, who among other distinctions was one of the first to advocate and give impetus to the movements for the reclamation and drainage of the Kankakee Valley lands, has been a resident of South Bend many years and is president of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of America.

He was born in Camden, Preble County, Ohio, and was brought in infancy to this state. His great-grandfather, Arca Place, was born in Rhode Island February 14, 1776, and married Elizabeth Knight. Their oldest son was born at Springfield, Vermont. Their next son was born in New York State, and soon afterward the family located at Oxford in the same state, where four other children were born. The youngest was born in 1817 at Bloomfield, New York. Arca Place spent his last days at Camden, Ohio, where he died at the age of sixty-one.

Ira K. Place, grandfather of the South Bend business man, was born at Springfield, Vermont, July 30, 1797, and early learned the trade of potter. When about twenty years old he went to Ohio, and since there were no railroads or canals he accomplished the journey on foot. In Butler County he found his wife, Sarah Urmston, a native of that part of Ohio, and daughter of a prosperous farmer and very influential citizen. From Butler County Ira K. Place moved to Preble County, where for many years he conducted a pottery and for forty years represented the federal government as postmaster of Camden. He died June 15, 1869. When Northern Indiana was being opened to settlement he visited the section and invested some of his surplus means in canal lands, getting 400 acres at \$2.50 an acre.

He and his wife had seven children, several of whom became well known in Indiana. His brothers, Willard and Nelson, were among the first settlers of LaPorte,

helping to build the first house there. Nelson was agent for the Lake Shore Railway many years, and was killed in a railroad accident in 1868. Willard Place made a name as a banker, and also served as colonel of the state militia. He died at LaPorte in 1876.

James U. Place, the oldest son of Ira K. Place, was born at Camden, Ohio, February 18, 1820, and lived there until 1851, when he and his wife and infant son Dixon journeyed in a covered wagon drawn by horses to take possession of a tract of land in Cass County given him by his father. Except for a few acres cleared and a small log house this was part of the primeval wilderness. The energy of James Place brought about many changes in the course of years, and he was one of the very able farmers of his county and acquired a large amount of adjoining land. Late in life he retired to the village of New Waverly, Cass County, where he died July 25, 1894. On August 1, 1848, he had married Susan Frances Patton, who survived him and passed away November 23, 1897. She was born near Winchester, Preble County, Ohio, daughter of Dixon and Rhoda (Littel) Patton. James Place and wife had four children: Dixon W., Mary J., Rhoda Adelle and Sarah F.

Dixon W. Place gained a permanent interest in land and agriculture during his early life on his father's farm. The instruction afforded by the district schools was supplemented in the Peru High School, and he taught for one term. Until his marriage he engaged in the propagation and sale of nursery stock, and then resumed farming at the old homestead until 1881. In that year he established his home at Walkerton, where he developed an extensive wholesale business in hay, shipping many carloads every year to eastern markets. He also platted an addition to Walkerton, and while there was elected a member of the board of county commissioners. Still retaining his business interests at Walkerton, Mr. Place removed to South Bend in 1891, and that city has since been his home.

His practical interest in the swamp lands of the Kankakee Valley began in 1881, when he bought the first tract. Almost its only value then was for hay. At the present time Mr. Place owns upwards of 2,000 acres. He organized and was the

first president of the Kankakee Valley Drainage Association, and from first to last he had an influential part in that historic undertaking whereby in spite of legal and many other difficulties a system of drainage was carried out that makes these lands unsurpassed in virgin richness of soil and crops.

Elected in 1885, Mr. Place was for six years a county commissioner of St. Joseph County. Being a systematic business man, he was early impressed with the lack of system prevailing in the different counties in keeping accounts of the fiscal administration. Finally he took upon himself the responsibility of calling a convention of all the county commissioners and township trustees of the state at Indianapolis in October, 1891. The convention was held and a permanent organization effected, with Mr. Place as chairman of the convention. The organization has continued, but several years ago it became so large that a division was made, so that now the township trustees and the county commissioners each have an association. The main purpose Mr. Place had in view has also been accomplished—a standardization of accounting methods to which practically all sections of the state conform.

Mr. Place in later years has given Indiana one of its leading insurance organizations. He was one of five men who founded the Conservative Life Insurance Company of America in 1910, and from the beginning has been president.

March 2, 1873, he married Miss Emma M. LaTourrette, a native of Miami Township, Cass County, Indiana, and daughter of Henry and Maria (Quick) LaTourrette. To their marriage have been born three daughters, Edna M., Mabel L. and Frances Marie. Mabel is the wife of Granville W. Zeigler and has two children, named Marion and Granville Place Zeigler. Frances Marie is the wife of Russell H. Downey, and has a son named Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Place are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been on its board of trustees for many years and is active in Sunday School work, not having been absent or tardy for the past three years. Fraternally he is affiliated with South Bend Lodge No. 294, Free and Accepted Masons, Crusade Lodge No. 14, Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, St. Joseph Valley Grange, the

Knife and Fork Club and the South Bend Country Club. He resides at 322 South Lafayette Boulevard.

**WILLIAM WISE WINSLOW.** The manufacturing and business circles of Indiana, especially at Indianapolis, came to know and appreciate in the fullest degree the abilities and forcefulness of character exemplified by the late William Wise Winslow, during a long and active career. Mr. Winslow was especially prominent in the clay products industry, and gave Indianapolis one of its chief enterprises in that line.

His career was an unusual one in many respects. He was born in New York City March 26, 1853, a son of William and Eugenie Wise. When only three years of age he and his brother Jacob were left as orphans through the death of their parents by ptomaine poisoning. William Wise was then placed in the Five Points Mission Home in New York. Not long afterward Mr. William Winslow of Hartford, Ohio, who had recently lost a little son, made a business journey to New York City, and while there at the earnest request of his wife brought the boy back to Ohio and raised him. Thus it was that William Wise took the name William Wise Winslow. How carefully the principles of manhood were instilled into the young man's education may be judged from his future home and public career.

He attended the common schools at Hartford, Ohio, and at the age of fourteen went with his foster parents to Milan, Ohio, the birthplace and early home of Thomas A. Edison. Here he entered the Huron Institute and also took a course at Oberlin College. For his higher education he supplied his own finances.

Through his early associations with the Winslow family he enjoyed a good business training, and after leaving college he entered the employ of the King Bridge Company. Upon its reorganization he went to work with the Canton Bridge Company, and was in its service many years.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Winslow removed to Lafayette, Indiana, and in 1880 came to Indianapolis, which was his home until his death on June 25, 1914. Later, he purchased the Indianapolis Paving Brick and Block Company of Brazil,



A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, looping initial 'M' followed by several smaller, connected loops and a final horizontal stroke.



Indiana, and was the main spirit in building up this industry, and as a brick manufacturer he laid the foundation of his prosperity. He had two great and absorbing interests in life, one of them being his home and the other his business. Home was to him a matter of sacred obligations and associations, and business stood second only to these. He possessed the fine fibre and intincts of the thoroughly honorable business man, and he lived a life creditable to his adopted state. He was always generous of his time and means, and one of the things that earned him a grateful memory in Indianapolis was his magnificent bequest of \$50,000 to the Boys' Club of that city. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Second Presbyterian Church.

December 27, 1882, Mr. Winslow married Miss Jennie I. Walker, daughter of Isaac Cushman and Harriet Lockwood (Saunders) Walker of Milan, Ohio. Mrs. Winslow, who resides at 1942 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis, is the mother of two sons, Walker Wise and Robert.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE attained notable distinction as a lawyer, soldier, diplomat, and author. He was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He began the study of law in his youth, and in 1852 he located at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was distinguished as a Civil war soldier, but he is perhaps best known to the world through his literary productions.

In 1852 General Wallace was married to Miss Susan Elston, who was born in Crawfordsville. She was also a writer of marked ability, and her death occurred in 1907. The death of General Lew Wallace occurred at his home in Crawfordsville on the 15th of February, 1905.

FRANK M. MILLIKAN, a resident of Indianapolis nearly thirty years, prominent as a banker and manufacturer, and no less so as a farmer, is one of the men whom the City of Indianapolis has recruited from the country district of Indiana. The Millikan family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Henry County, and it was there that Frank M. Millikan grew up and obtained his reputation in Indiana politics.

His ancestry goes back to William and Eleanor Millikan, who were identified with the colonial period of American history.

The oldest son of William and Eleanor, Alexander Millikan, was born in North Carolina in 1788. When he was eleven years old, in 1799, his parents moved to eastern Tennessee, where Alexander married Elizabeth Russell. They became the parents of thirteen children. In 1837 Alexander Millikan, because of his antipathy to slavery, moved north and established a home in Henry County, Indiana, where his son John R. and two married daughters had already located. Alexander Millikan in 1880 died at the age of ninety-two.

John R. Millikan, oldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth, was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, April 27, 1814. His mature life meant much to Indiana, and it was from such sturdy characters that the state derived its best elements of citizenship. His useful days were spent among pioneer surroundings. In 1835, at the age of twenty-one, he located in Henry County, Indiana, and his total worldly possessions at the time consisted of a horse, a saddle and bridle, ten dollars in cash and a few clothes. Part of the way to Indiana he drove an ox belonging to a fellow traveler. Fortunately he had been taught the value of industry at an early age and was not ashamed to work. In former times in Henry County he chopped wood at 37½ cents per cord. Hard work and a cheerful disposition in spite of the then almost universal discomforts of life brought him steady progress and worldly means. For some years he farmed, later engaged in blacksmithing, was a pork packer, and had various business interests. His many sterling qualities earned him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. For eight years he served as a justice of the peace in Henry County. Politically he was identified with the democratic party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, after which, contrary to the example of other members of the family, he was a sturdy republican. He was honored with important offices in the gift of his fellow citizens. In 1868 and again in 1870 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, from Henry County one time and Henry and Madison counties the second time. While in the Legislature he was chairman of the committee to build gravel roads and was father of the legislation of that day

providing for good roads. He was also one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Newcastle, and his sound judgment led to his election as president of that institution. This position he held until his death. His associates always regarded him as a broad gauged man, liberal, public spirited and a splendid supporter of all that tended toward the public good. Such confidence was shown in his personal integrity that he was frequently entrusted with the administration of estates. As a youth it had not been his privilege to have liberal educational advantages, and even after he came to manhood in Indiana he attended school. For this reason he was all the more enthusiastic in his advocacy of improved educational standards. John R. Millikan died September 12, 1895, survived by his wife until June 25, 1900. Both were active members of the Christian Church. August 5, 1838, John R. Millikan married Martha, youngest daughter of George and Mary (Eller) Koons. They had come from Ashe County, North Carolina, to Henry County, Indiana, as early as 1820. John R. Millikan and wife had eight children.

Frank M. Millikan, son of John R. and Martha Millikan, was born near the old Millikan home farm in Henry County on December 2, 1851. Besides the advantages of the common schools of his home county he attended academies at Newcastle and Spiceland. At the age of seventeen he was chosen a teacher and the next few years he was busy with advancing his own education, teaching, and farming. His ambition was to fit himself for the legal profession. Circumstances and events altered this plan and he has been rather a business man than a member of any profession. He served as deputy county treasurer of Henry County under Thomas S. Lines and acted in a similar capacity under two successive county treasurers. This gave him unusual qualifications for the duties of that office and having become widely known and popular throughout the county he was elected county treasurer in 1878, when twenty-six years of age. His nomination plurality exceeded the aggregate vote of his closest competitor. From early manhood he had been intensely interested in politics, and was staunchly aligned with the republican party. He is

a charter member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

From 1884 to 1898 Mr. Millikan was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and he served as secretary of the committee from July, 1889, to January, 1894, and in the 1896 campaign was chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Millikan had a prominent part in events that led to both nominations of General Harrison for the presidency and also when William McKinley was first nominated. In 1896 he was delegate at large from Indiana to the republican convention at St. Louis.

Mr. Millikan became a resident of Indianapolis in 1889. In 1893, having sacrificed much valuable time to politics, he decided to give more attention to private business affairs, and accepted the responsibilities as Special Loan Agent for Indiana of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He remained with this company until 1909, when he resigned to become president of the Columbia National Bank of Indianapolis. In this capacity he increased the volume of the company's mortgage loans from less than \$500,000 to \$7,500,000. During this period he was president of the Advance Veneer & Lumber Company. Mr. Millikan has been a director and a vice president of the National City Bank of Indianapolis since its origin in 1912 and is also president of the Peerless Garment Company. He has extensive farming interests and large holdings in gas and oil properties in Indiana, Kentucky, and Montana, and in many ways is a thoroughly practical farmer as well as banker and manufacturer.

Mr. Millikan has never been a "slacker" in any duty of life. Keen, alert, possessed of a sound and discriminating mind, he has successfully mastered in a modest way the responsibilities that have fallen upon his shoulders.

September 16, 1874, he married Emma F. Boyd, of Henry County, who died August 22, 1888, leaving one son. This son, Harry Boyd Millikan, served throughout the Porto Rican campaign in 1898 as a member of the Twenty-Seventh Indiana Battery, which was old Battery A of Indianapolis. Harry B. Millikan was secretary-treasurer and manager of the Ad-



vance Veneer & Lumber Company. He married Miss Ruth Johnson of Bloomington, Indiana. He has two sons, Frank M., Jr., and William J., also one daughter, Sarah Jane Millikan. On February 25, 1897, Mr. Millikan married for his present wife Mrs. Elma Elliott Barbour. Her father, the late Evans Elliott, was a veteran of the Mexican war and for many years was a prominent merchant and miller at Shelbyville, Indiana. Mrs. Millikan is active in church, social, and progressive community affairs, and shares with her husband an extensive acquaintance, who find a cheerful welcome at their comfortable home, No. 2122 North Delaware Street.

HARRY C. MOORE, of Indianapolis, is largely responsible for the success of one of the largest institutions of its kind in the state, the Pitman-Moore Company, manufacturers of pharmaceutical and biological preparations.

In July, 1899, the Pitman-Myers Company, pharmaceutical chemists, was organized at Indianapolis by H. C. Pitman, John C. Myers and A. B. Hall. It began in a small way and with limited capital. In 1905 Harry C. Moore came into the concern as treasurer and active manager. Mr. Moore had the qualifications for restoring or imparting to any business organization robust business health and vigor. He is a man of ideas, sound business qualification and training, and unlimited enterprise. These qualities were almost immediately reflected in improvement and prosperity in the company. In 1906 the present pharmaceutical laboratories were erected, and in 1913 a reorganization was effected under the name Pitman-Moore Company, capitalized at \$400,000. The active officers of this company are: Harry C. Moore, president; Albert E. Uhl, vice president; A. D. Thorburn, secretary; and C. N. Angst, treasurer.

While the company fills the general field of pharmaceutical manufacturers, it has a national and international reputation for one particular feature, the manufacture of anti-hog-cholera serum. Without question the Pitman-Moore Company has developed this branch of manufacture to a greater degree than any other organization, and through a notable advertising campaign and by their extensive use its products

have become familiar, especially to stockmen, in every part of America. Even the Federal Government has recognized the Pitman-Moore Company's biological laboratories as being the foremost example of plants of this kind in America. In 1912, at Zionsville, Indiana, the erection of a complete laboratory and suitable buildings were begun, and at that plant a large part of the anti-hog-cholera serum used in the United States as well as in Canada and England is manufactured. At the present time the corporation furnishes employment to an average of 200 people.

Harry C. Moore is a native of Indiana, and his family history covers the greater part of the time since this state began its development. He was born in Delaware County, Indiana, in 1874, and grew to manhood there. His parents, John L. and Lorinda (Lewis) Moore, were natives of the same county, and their respective parents were among the pioneers who reclaimed Indiana from the wilderness and its original savage owners.

The early years of Mr. Moore's life were spent in attending school and in assisting his father in a wholesale grocery house. Thus he was well trained to business from the outset. Mr. Moore for three years was purchasing agent for the White Knob Copper Company at Mackay, Idaho.

He became treasurer of the Pitman-Moore Company at Indianapolis in 1905, and since 1908 has been its president. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and in politics is a republican. In 1908 he married Miss Mary A. Stubbs. Mrs. Moore at the time of her marriage was state statistician of Indiana, and has the distinction of being the only woman ever holding an elective office in the State of Indiana.

FRANK ARTHUR KATTMAN is one of the civil engineers of Indiana, has had a wide experience in general engineering, and especially in the municipal branch of his profession. He is now city civil engineer of Terre Haute.

Mr. Kattman has spent most of his life in western Indiana and was born at Poland in Clay County December 19, 1878. Several generations of the Kattman family have lived in Clay County as farmers, business men, and public officials, and the name is one of the best known in that sec-

tion of the state. Mr. Kattman's parents were Christopher H. and Amelia (Jorris) Kattman, both natives of Clay County and both now living at Brazil, county seat of that county. They have six sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living, Frank A. being the third son and the fourth child.

His boyhood days were spent at the village of Poland, but at the age of fifteen he accompanied the family to Brazil, where he finished his education in the city schools. In 1898 he graduated in a course from the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso, and from there entered the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, where he was graduated as a civil engineer in 1902.

Since leaving college he has had fifteen continuous years of active practical experience in general engineering work. He was employed both as a civil and mining engineer at Brazil until 1910, and during that time was elected and served as county surveyor of Clay County from 1904, being elected three times to that office, in 1904, 1906, and 1908. On January 1, 1910, he resigned his post as county surveyor to become city engineer and superintendent of waterworks at Brazil, and filled that office until January 1, 1914, when he was appointed civil engineer at Terre Haute. In 1912 he was elected state senator from Clay and Vigo counties.

In professional circles Mr. Kattman stands high and is a member of the Indiana Engineering Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Waterworks Association. He has always been interested in the success of the democratic party and when a candidate for office was on the ticket of that party. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, including the Royal Arch Chapter, and is a member of Brazil Lodge No. 762, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On October 15, 1902, he married Miss Nellie P. Pullem, of Brazil, Indiana, daughter of I. M. Pullem of Brazil. Their only child, a daughter, died in 1910, the same year she was born.

WILLIAM H. ROMEY has kept steadily in one line of work and commercial pursuits since early manhood, and experience has not only made him a past master of everything pertaining to the furniture but has

also promoted him to independence as owner and president of the Romey Furniture Company, Incorporated, of Richmond.

He was born at Bluffton, Ohio, March 7, 1878, son of H. L. and Rosa (Kuhne) Romey. He is of French-Swiss ancestry, and his grandparents emigrated from Switzerland when their children were young to find homes and better opportunities in America. They came over by sailing vessel in 1846, and settled in Allen County, near Beaver Dam, Ohio, on farms. H. L. Romey grew up there, and later became prominent at Bluffton, where he and his wife are still living. He has been a furniture merchant and a manufacturer of furniture, possessing the individual skill of the old-time cabinet maker and working at his trade until 1895. He has also been postmaster, mayor, justice of the peace and member of the school board. He also writes insurance and general notarial work, showing that he is a man of versatile gifts and of a very commanding position in his community.

William H. Romey was the oldest of four brothers and two sisters. He attended grammar and high school until 1908, and then entered Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, pursuing the classical course for two years. He paid his expenses while in college by selling books. While he had acquired some knowledge of the furniture business from his father, his first regular experience was gained at East Liverpool, Ohio, where for five years he was salesman and buyer for the Hard Furniture & Carpet Company. Then, in 1905, he came to Richmond and opened a store at 929 Main Street, one clerk being sufficient to help him in looking after his stock. Several years later he moved to his present quarters, 831-833 Main Street, where he has since acquired the ownership of the building as well as the splendid stock of house furnishings by which his store is known throughout a wide territory surrounding Richmond. He now has sixteen employes on his payroll, and is also interested in other business affairs, being vice president of the American Trust Company and chairman of its executive committee, a director of the Commercial Club and of the Rotary Club, and is on the executive committee of the Richmond Young Men's Christian Association. He is affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter, and Council of

Masons at Richmond, is a member of the First English Lutheran Church, and in politics is independent. His public spirit is known and appreciated by the entire group of Richmond business men.

In 1902 he married Miss Catherine F. Minter, daughter of Rev. E. and Mary (Miller) Minter of Richmond. To their union have been born two children, William Minter in 1907, and James Theodore in 1917.

**ADOLPH HERZ.** Probably no business establishment of the city of Terre Haute is more widely known than the department store of A. Herz. During the past year, thousands of patrons have stopped to examine a handsome Tiffany bronze tablet which occupies a well chosen position in the store. Underneath the portrait is the following inscription:

TO ADOLPH HERZ

Merchant—Citizen—Philanthropist—  
Friend who established this business  
and guided it for almost forty-nine  
years this tablet is inscribed by those  
who worked for him and with him as  
a lasting memorial of love and affection.

1843 — 1917

As well as a few brief and well chosen words could do so, that tablet tells the story of a long life and throws some light upon the character and achievements of a great merchant. Adolph Herz was born in Schw. Halle, Wurtemberg, Germany, August 7, 1843, and his boyhood days and school years were spent in his native town. The family home was erected more than two centuries ago, and is still occupied by some members of the Herz family. His keen commercial instincts led him into business while still a boy, and before he left his native land he was spending a large part of his time traveling as a wholesale salesman in southern Germany. It seems natural that his boundless ambition early felt the restrictions of the old world and sought the better opportunities of the new. He reached New York in 1866, having a little over six dollars in his pocket, and for a year he peddled notions and small wares to the little dealers of the east side of New York. For the sake of economy he shared a bleak room and scant board with another hard working and poorly recompensed

young man. On leaving New York he came west to Huntington, Indiana, was employed as clerk in a general store there, and thence came to Terre Haute, where he found work as salesman in the clothing store of Joseph Erlanger.

In 1869, just fifty years ago, through money furnished by Mr. A. Arnold, Adolph Herz became a merchant of Terre Haute. The firm of Herz & Arnold began business February 17th in a small store at No. Twelve South Fourth Street. The business consisted mainly of corsets and small wares and centered about a hoop-skirt factory employing two workers. Four weeks later the store was moved to No. 323 Wabash Avenue, where it remained three years. In the meantime Mr. Herz bought out Mr. Arnold, and from that time forward the business with all its growth and development has been known simply as A. Herz. For fourteen years the store was at 412 Main Street, and in 1887 was moved to 512-514 of the same street, now known as Wabash Avenue. In September, 1897, the business was moved to a newly remodeled building at 606-608 Wabash Avenue, and ten years later again changed to the new building and handsome quarters now occupied by the business.

This great store with its organization and great volume of merchandise is in effect a memorial to Adolph Herz. But such was the vitality and the breadth of his sympathy and nobility of nature that a dozen or more other institutions and organizations of Terre Haute must be mentioned to show even briefly the extent and influence of his life. To understand the variety of his interests it would only be necessary to open the records and read the resolutions passed at the time of his death by such well known organizations as the Indiana Retail Dry Goods Association, the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Harrison Savings Association, the Citizens Mutual Heating Company, Morris Plan Company, McKeen National Bank, Retail Merchants Association, the Rose Orphan Home, Public Health Nursing Association, the Terre Haute Social Settlement, Vigo-American Clay Company, Jewish Orphan Home, the Phoenix Club, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and Temple Israel, all of which organizations through committees had something significant to add

concerning the service, the devotion, and the wisdom and philanthropy of the late Mr. Herz. In 1883, in conjunction with W. H. Brown, Mr. Herz brought about the organization of business men under the name of the Terre Haute Board of Trade. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club, for years was one of its directors and a number of terms president, and has been called the father of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce. For years he was a director of the Society for Organizing Charities, was president of the Social Settlement, and at the time of his death was president of the Rose Orphan Home. He was a director in the several banks and business organizations just noted, and it was a fitting tribute to the universality of his interests that at the time of his funeral practically every business house in the city and the city schools and courts suspended and paid silent tribute to him for fifteen minutes.

Adolph Herz died December 16, 1917. In New York City, May 26, 1872, he married Pauline Einstein. They had been betrothed before he left Europe. They were the parents of four children, three daughters and one son, the son being Mr. Milton Herz.

CLYDE WILLET GARDNER is a Richmond business man whose experience has been one of successive advancement and improvement in his individual abilities and in his responsibilities. He is now secretary and treasurer and manager of the Reed Furniture Company, one of the largest retail establishments for home furnishings in eastern Indiana. The company has three stores in three large cities.

Mr. Gardner was born at Fountain City in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1881, son of James Smith and Mary (Walker) Gardner. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and his people have been in America for a number of generations. When Mr. Gardner was six years old his parents moved to Richmond, and he attended the public schools of that city to the age of fourteen. He then began earning his own living as driver of a grocery wagon, and later for four years worked as clerk and driver for the John McCarthy grocery house. For nine years he was stock man with the Miller Brothers Hardware Company, and then entered the grocery business for himself

with Will Hawekotte under the firm name of Hawekotte & Gardner at North Eighteenth and A streets. At the end of four years Mr. Gardner sold his interests and became floor salesman with the W. H. Romey Furniture Company. Four years later, in 1910, he joined the Allen Furniture Company as floor salesman, and at the end of six years became manager of the Reed Furniture Company, which had acquired the Allen company. Mr. Gardner has since been manager of the Richmond business of this company, and is also a stockholder, secretary and treasurer of the company. The other two stores are maintained at Dayton, Ohio, and Middletown, Ohio. The local business has been steadily developed until it commands a large trade over a radius of fifty miles around Richmond.

Mr. Gardner married in 1905 Miss Clara Knollenberg, daughter of Charles and Ellen (Koering) Knollenberg of Richmond. They have three children, Mary Louise, Helen Elizabeth and Eveline Marie. Mr. Gardner is a republican in politics, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the First English Lutheran Church.

MARY A. SPINK, M. D. Thirty years ago, when Mary A. Spink was graduated and received her diploma of graduation as a Doctor of Medicine, the entrance of a woman into this profession was sufficient to attract a great deal of notice and comment in the State of Indiana. Doctor Spink is not only one of the pioneer women physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, but in her special field as a neurologist has few peers in the profession. She was practically one of the founders and for many years has been president and active head of the Dr. W. B. Fletcher Sanitarium, an institution for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and as such ranking among the first in the middle west.

A native of Indiana, Mary Angela Spink was born at Washington, Daviess County, November 18, 1863, a daughter of Michael Urban and Rose (Morgan) Spink. Her father was a druggist by profession. Both parents were natives of Indiana. In 1903 they removed to Indianapolis, where her father died in 1907.

During her girlhood Doctor Spink attended the public schools of her native



*Mary Angela Speck M.D.*



town and St. Simon's Academy of that village. Doubtless her family and friends wished nothing better for her than that she should grow up in the traditional and conventional lines of womanhood, but even as early as the age of fourteen she showed a rather positive determination to disappoint such desires. A few months later she independently and perhaps with some defiance announced that she would become a physician. In carrying out that determination she had to depend largely upon her own efforts, and the strength of her resolution was tested through many years of training and preparation before she acquired her degree. She worked as nurse in a hospital, and in 1882 began her medical studies in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, and while there had practical experience in the City Hospital. Doctor Spink came to Indianapolis in 1884, becoming special night nurse in the Central Hospital for the Insane. This position furnished unusual opportunities for studying along the line where she has since specialized. In 1885 she began the regular work of the Medical College of Indiana, from which she was graduated M. D. and with the high honors of her class on March 2, 1887. That she was under no handicap in pursuing her studies is evident from the fact that she won a prize for dissecting. She immediately began private practice in Indianapolis, and was soon called to many families with which she had been previously acquainted through her work as a nurse. In 1888 she took post-graduate work in mental and nervous diseases at the New York Post-Graduate School. During 1886-87 Doctor Spink had served as pathologist in the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and in July, 1888, she assisted Dr. W. B. Fletcher in opening the Fletcher Sanitarium at Indianapolis. She went into that work as assistant to Doctor Fletcher, three years later became a partner in the institution, and then for many years was superintendent of its Woman's Department. Since the death of Doctor Fletcher in 1907 she has been manager and general superintendent and is now president of the sanitarium. The success of the institution has been largely in her hands, and that in itself is the highest word of commendation that could be spoken of Doctor Spink's attainments. While her abilities as an administrator are

exceptional, she has not less distinguished herself in the technical side of her profession, and has done much to advance knowledge of many phases of nervous and mental disorders. One of her original contributions to this branch of medical science was her system of preserving the intercranial circulation. From the years of her girlhood to the present time her enthusiasm and devotion have been unflagging, and while she has gained high honors in her chosen vocation, the calling itself has represented to her chiefly an opportunity to do good in the world, and her career is the more notable because it has been an unselfish devotion to people and interests outside of herself.

Doctor Spink since 1893 has been a member of the State Board of Charities, and much of the time has been spent as a member of the Committee on Prisons and Insane Hospitals. She has also served on the medical staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital and the City Dispensary. In the intervals of her busy days spent at the Sanitarium she has written much for medical journals, including the Medical Journal of Microscopy, a woman's medical journal, of which for several years she was associate editor, and other periodicals. Many of her papers have been read before organizations in which she holds membership, including the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Microscopical Society.

OMAR BUNDY was born in Newcastle, Indiana, June 17, 1861, and his name has become known to the world in connection with military affairs. In 1917 he was made a major general, National Army. General Bundy took part in the battle of El Caney, Cuba, and in the siege of Santiago, and in June, 1917, he became commander of the Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces, in France.

JOHN FOSLER, who represents one of the old and well known families of Wayne County, is a graduate of the Purdue University School of Pharmacy, and for nearly twenty years has been in the drug business and is now proprietor of one of the progressive and high class stores in his native city of Richmond.

Mr. Fosler was born at Richmond Jan-

uary 30, 1880, son of Israel T. and Martha (Dougan) Fosler. He is of German, Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather came from Germany in early days and settled near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on a farm, and reared his family there. His son George Fosler came to Richmond as a pioneer, married in Wayne County, and also followed farming. His son, the late Israel T. Fosler, spent all his life in Wayne County and died here in 1909. He and his wife had seven children, John being third in age.

The latter received a public school education, also attended high school, and graduated in 1901 with the degree Ph.G. from Purdue University. On returning to Richmond he spent two years with A. A. Curme in the drug store on North Eighth Street. He was then located at LaPorte, Indiana, one year, was two years with George T. Bedford, a druggist at Indianapolis, and one year at Oklahoma City. Returning to Richmond in 1906, he was associated with his father for two years in the bottling business, and in 1908 opened a stock of drugs on his own account in West Richmond. He still has his store there, and after four years bought the oldest drug store in Richmond, the old Adams store on Sixth and Main streets. This is also the oldest drug house in Wayne County. Mr. Fosler has worked steadily along during these years, is thoroughly qualified as a druggist, and by careful management has become head of a very prosperous business.

In 1908 he married Mary P. Hough, daughter of Addison and Sarah Ann (Jessup) Hough of Richmond. They have two children, named Mary Ellen and Martha Ann. Mr. Fosler is a republican and a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

ARTHUR V. BROWN, president of the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, is a lawyer by profession, was one of the leading members of the Marion County Bar for upwards of twenty years, but more and more became detached from the strict lines of the profession on account of his increasing responsibilities in financial and general business affairs.

This branch of the Brown family have lived in Marion County fully seventy years. His father, Dr. Samuel M. Brown,

was born at Abbeville, South Carolina, May 23, 1823, a son of John Brown, who spent all his life in that state. Doctor Brown was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College, and soon after entering upon the practice of his profession located at New Bethel in Marion County on May 23, 1848. He earned a high reputation in his profession, and gave his long life to the unremitting service of his fellow men. He practiced at New Bethel continuously for fifty-seven years. His first wife, Mahala S. Brady, who died in 1866, leaving five children, of whom Arthur V. was the youngest, was a native of Marion County, a daughter of Henry Brady, who came to Indiana from Ohio in 1819. Henry Brady was well educated, a school teacher, a civil engineer, a soldier of the War of 1812, a justice of the peace and served in both houses of the Indiana Legislature. His last years were spent as a farmer, and he died at the age of eighty-nine. Doctor Brown married for his second wife Marilda McCaughy, who became the mother of four children.

Arthur V. Brown who was three years old when his mother died, was born at New Bethel, March 17, 1863. He attended country schools and for six years was a student of Butler University, where he graduated in 1885. He pursued the study of law under most advantageous circumstances, in the offices of Harrison, Miller and Elam at Indianapolis. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, and in a few years had attained the dignity and emoluments of the successful lawyer. He had some valuable experience and rendered some good service as attorney for the poor in the Criminal Court, was for two years chief deputy prosecuting attorney, and from 1891 to 1895 was county attorney. His work as a lawyer eventually brought him connections in financial and real estate interests, and before giving up practice altogether he served as a director in the Indiana National Bank and as a stockholder in the Union Trust Company and other banks. He also did much work in the subdivision of local real estate, and was formerly president of the Law Building Company. He still keeps his membership in the Indianapolis and Indiana State Bar Association. Mr. Brown is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine,



belongs to the Sigma Chi College Fraternity, the Commercial, Country, and University Clubs, and is a member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

January 8, 1896, he married Miss Katharine Fletcher Malott, daughter of Volney T. and Caroline (Macy) Malott. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Volney Malott, Arthur V., Jr., and Katharine Malott Brown.

HENRY W. KNOLLENBERG went to work as clerk in the store of his brother, the late George Knollenberg, at Richmond in 1878, and for more than forty years has kept his interests and work in one channel, is one of the oldest and best known merchants in that part of the state, and is president of the Knollenberg Company, directing the affairs of a great department store, dry-goods, notions, and carpets.

He was born at Richmond January 30, 1850, son of Benjamin H. and Mary Ellen (Peterson) Knollenberg. His parents came from Osnabrueck, Hanover, when young, and the families were early settlers at Richmond. Benjamin Knollenberg was a blacksmith by trade, and a man of great industry but quiet citizenship. For many years he was employed in the shops of Gaar, Scott & Company and later with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He died in 1879. He and his wife had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Henry being third in age.

The latter attended parochial schools and public school for one term, and even as a boy had few idle hours. He worked in a blacksmith shop and drove a wagon for the Adams Express Company two years. He then applied himself steadily to learning the blacksmith trade, and followed it until he became associated as clerk with his brother in 1878. He rapidly mastered merchandising in all angles, and for ten years was buyer of linens and domestics for the store. In 1892 he was made vice president of the company, and after the death of his brother on December 20, 1918, succeeded him as president. The company employs about eighty persons, and has an immense city and country trade.

Mr. Knollenberg was for twenty years treasurer and is now an elder in the First English Lutheran Church. In September, 1877, he married Miss Anna F. W. Eggemeyer, daughter of Henry and Marie

(Nolte) Eggemeyer. They have every reason to be proud of their children, a son and daughter. The former, Everard Bernhardt, born in 1878, is now local manager at Richmond for the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia. He is married and has one child, Ruth Ann, born in 1917. Alice M. Knollenberg is a talented musician, having finished her studies in the Boston Conservatory and at Berlin, and is organist of the First English Lutheran Church in Richmond, and also a teacher of music.

GEORGE E. KLUTE. Probably no one firm or organization in Richmond contains a larger group of thorough business men, masters of their respective lines, than the George Knollenberg Company Department Store. One of the men in the organization is George E. Klute, who started as errand boy and is now treasurer of the company and for many years a buyer.

He was born at Richmond May 25, 1878, son of John and Mary (Tieman) Klute, both natives of Hanover and brought to America when young. His father for many years was lumberman for Gaar, Scott & Company of Richmond. He died in 1900, and his wife is still living in Richmond.

George E. Klute at the age of thirteen left his studies in the public schools to enter the service of the late George H. Knollenberg as errand boy. He was dutiful and diligent, and also ambitious, and in order to be prepared to accept opportunities when they arose he studied at home and for four winter terms in the night classes of the Richmond Business College. He was made stock boy and then salesman in the Knollenberg establishment, and in 1900 became buyer of dress goods, silks and woolens. In 1913 he was admitted as a stockholder and director of the company, and in January, 1919, became its treasurer. He has been with the company twenty-seven years.

Mr. Klute and wife, Mrs. Matilda Klute, and two sons, Eldred Charles and Benjamin George, are the happy family.

FRANK H. HANER. At this time of world unrest it is not possible to emphasize too frequently the careers of Americans who have become successful in business by the quality and character of their work

and service rather than by any theoretical distribution of goods and profits. For instance, Frank H. Haner, of Richmond, out of a meager salary of a dollar and a quarter per week, paid one dollar tuition to a business college, and after getting the fundamentals of bookkeeping found an opportunity to apply his knowledge in the store of what is now the George H. Knollenberg Company. He has never left that firm, early made good in the esteem of his superiors, and is now its vice president and executive manager.

He was born at Richmond in 1873, son of Henry and Minnie (Wiechman) Haner. His father came to this country when a boy from Koenigsberg, Germany, and his mother was a girl when she left her native town of Belafeld in the same country. They were married in Richmond, where Henry Haner for many years was a quiet and industrious citizen, first a bricklayer and later for many years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He died in 1907 and his wife in October, 1918. Of their seven children Frank H. was the third.

He attended public school only to the age of fourteen. He earned his first wages of a dollar and a quarter a week from Morris & Hunt, book merchants. The Richmond Business College took his tuition while he was taking a commercial course. He had been in the book house only a short time when he realized he must have a better education if he meant to succeed in the world. His first position with the Knollenberg store was as desk man, clerk and cashier. When he could spare a few minutes he familiarized himself with the stock and prices in the department of women's furnishing goods, and eventually was given the responsibilities of buyer for this section. For years he was one of the regular buyers in addition to other executive duties, and in 1918 was made general manager and vice president of the company, and is also a stockholder and director in what is one of the most complete department drygoods firms in eastern Indiana.

In 1896 Mr. Haner married Miss Emma L. Besselman, daughter of Charles and Dora Besselman. They are the parents of two daughters: Lucile Emma, a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and Camilla, a student in Earlham Col-

lege. Mr. Haner is a republican in politics, and is active in the First English Lutheran Church, which he served as treasurer ten years. He was secretary and treasurer of the Ladies Matinee Musical for two seasons, and also of the popular lecture course in 1906-09.

EVERARD B. KNOLLENBERG, one of the younger members of the well known and prominent family of that name in Richmond, has had a varied business training and experience, and for several years has been handling insurance as a specialist in different branches. He is the Richmond representative of one of the best old-line life companies, the Provident Life & Trust of Philadelphia, and is also able to furnish his services for general insurance, including fire, accident, health, compensation, automobile, etc.

He was born at Richmond October 30, 1878, son of Henry W. and Anna (Eggemeyer) Knollenberg. His father is president of The Geo. H. Knollenberg Company. He was educated in the grammar and high schools and in Earlham College several terms, and his first business connection was as bookkeeper for the Richmond Safety Gate Company two years. Until 1902 he was salesman in the fur department of the Knollenberg Company, then spent a year in San Francisco with the sales department of the American Can Company, after which he was again in the store at Richmond two years, and for a similar time in the offices of the Knollenberg Company. For two years he was on a Texas ranch, and returning to Richmond in 1907 he took up fire insurance and in 1908 also life insurance, and has gradually broadened his work to that of a life insurance specialist.

In 1913 he married Ada Ebenback, daughter of George H. and Lydia Ebenback of Richmond. They have one daughter, Ruth Ann, born in 1917. Mr. Knollenberg is independent in politics and a member and superintendent of the First English Lutheran Sunday School.

GEORGE V. COFFIN. When George V. Coffin was elected sheriff of Marion County in 1914 it was a case of the office seeking the man rather than the man the office. Mr. Coffin's qualifications and experience made him one of the most desirable candi-



*Geo. V. Coffin*



dates who have ever sought the honors and responsibilities of this position, and all of this was well attested by the fact that he led the republican ticket in Marion County that year, and the same thing was repeated when in 1916 he was reelected for a second term. He made a distinction for himself in the history of politics locally, since he is the first republican sheriff to be renominated in Marion County in a period of forty years. He resigned the office January 1, 1918, to accept the position of chief of police of the Indianapolis Police Department.

Prior to entering the office of sheriff Mr. Coffin was for a number of years connected with the police force at Indianapolis, and one of his early experiences in life was as a regular soldier in the United States Army, with a splendid record of duties faithfully and courageously performed during the Philippine war and also in the Boxer rebellion in China.

Mr. Coffin was born in Portland, Jay County, Indiana, May 18, 1876, a son of William and Malinda (Millett) Coffin. His father was a native of Randolph County, Indiana, was a merchant, but died at Portland at the early age of thirty-two. The mother died at the age of thirty-one. They were the parents of four children, all still living: Rosa E., wife of J. M. Williamson of Indianapolis; George V.; Odessa, wife of Oscar Moffett of Hamilton County, Indiana; and Joseph H., of Indianapolis.

George V. Coffin received his early education in Hamilton County, Indiana, attending the high school for a brief time. His early experiences were largely those of a farm and a rural community, but at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private in Company K of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. He rose to ranking sergeant of his company. He went with this regiment to the Philippines, was in those islands two years, much of the time in constant duty in breaking down the rebellion headed by Aguinaldo. Later he was with the United States troops transferred to China, where he served with other forces of the Great Powers quieting the rebellion which threatened the peace and security of the world. In China Mr. Coffin was under the command of General Chaffee.

On his return to this country in 1901

he located at Indianapolis, and for about two years had a position in the Central Insane Hospital. He then went on the Indianapolis police force as patrolman, and his ability brought him promotion through the successive grades until he ranked as a captain. From that position he was called by his election to the office of sheriff of Marion County in 1914.

Mr. Coffin is a prominent Mason, a member of Mystic Tie Blue Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, is affiliated with Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, with the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Columbia Club, the Marion Club and other social and civic organizations. Mr. Coffin is a birthright Quaker, and has always been loyal to the faith in which he was reared.

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON has achieved recognition as a cartoonist and correspondent. He was born near South Raub, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, May 6, 1870, and the first six years of his life were spent on a farm. His home then became Lafayette, and he is a graduate of Purdue University.

Mr. McCutcheon's first conspicuous cartoon work began in 1896, and he has since won fame both as a cartoonist and correspondent. His home is in Chicago, Illinois.

A. P. POWELL has had a busy career for forty years, and in that time has been a farmer, lumberman, a dealer in lumber and building supplies, has also sold implements, and is now head of the firm A. P. Powell & Son, who operate the largest automobile and accessory business in Decatur County.

Mr. Powell was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, March 10, 1859, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Mary M. (Cross) Powell. His ancestry is mingled English and Scotch. His grandfather, Nathan Powell, was a native of Maryland and in early days moved to Dearborn County, Indiana, and from there to southern Illinois, where he did an extensive business in the baling and shipping of hay by flatboat to New Orleans. He also conducted a general store.

Stephen V. Powell was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, and in 1860 moved to Ripley County, where he became a cooper and farmer. In 1888 he followed

his father to southern Illinois, and continued the cooperage business and farming until his death. He was a republican, a member of the Baptist Church, and a well known man in several communities of Illinois and Indiana.

A. P. Powell was the second of six children, only two of whom are still living. He received his early education in the district schools of Ripley County, and lived at home with his parents until he was twenty-one. He then became interested in the timber business at a cross-roads village known as Powell's Corner in Ripley County, and also owned and conducted a large farm there for nine years. He then removed to Holton in Ripley County, and operated on a larger scale in the lumber business and as a vehicle dealer. He also conducted a farm of 160 acres. In 1913 he came to Greensburg, where his business activities have taken on an increasing scope. A. P. Powell & Son are the authorized dealers in Greensburg and vicinity for the Ford cars, and Mr. Powell has constructed a large garage, a warehouse forty by sixty feet, and a large storeroom for all kinds of accessories. He has other business interests, and keeps in close touch with all of them. He also operates a 260 acre farm and has 125 acres in wheat. Mr. Powell is a very public spirited citizen, is a republican, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He organized two lodges of the Red Men in Ripley County.

September 5, 1882, he married Miss Hannah Speers, of Ripley County. They have three children, Charles C.; Inda P., now Mrs. L. B. Hyatt; and D. Powell.

CRETH J. LOYD is head of one of the largest poultry, butter and egg houses in Indiana. For a number of years it has been the medium through which a large amount of these staple farm products in Decatur and surrounding counties have found their way to market. The annual sales of the firm in 1918 aggregated \$800,000.

It is a business which has been in the Loyd family for several generations. Creth J. Loyd was born in Greensburg, December 4, 1872. His great-grandfather, William Loyd, came from Kentucky to Decatur County in 1820, and was one of the

first pioneers to take up government land. He became prominent in that community. Creth J. Loyd, Sr., grandfather of his namesake now in business at Greensburg, was born in Kentucky May 29, 1817, became a plasterer by trade, but spent most of his time on his farm, and was founder of the poultry business now carried on by his grandson. He shipped large amounts of poultry from southern Indiana to New York and other eastern points. He died in January, 1885. His first wife was Phoebe Ann English.

Joseph H. Loyd, their son, was born near Greensburg December 25, 1841, and made his home in Greensburg from the age of ten. He also learned the trade of plasterer, but in 1885 succeeded his father in the poultry business, and continued it successfully until 1893, when he turned it over to his son. He was active in republican politics, and held several local offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as a veteran Union soldier belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. Joseph H. Loyd married in 1861 Margaret E. Mowrer, daughter of Philip and Sarah Mowrer. The Mowrer family came to Indiana in 1833 and settled in Salt Creek Township of Decatur County. Philip Mowrer, who died March 14, 1896, was very prominent in political affairs in Decatur County, serving as sheriff during the war and held a number of local offices. He was a class leader in the First Methodist Church at Greensburg, and stood high in Masonry and the Odd Fellows fraternities.

Creth J. Loyd attended public schools to the age of thirteen and then went to work for his father, learning all the details of the poultry and egg business. In 1893 he became a half owner in the firm of Loyd & Zoller, but later bought out his partner, and in 1898 organized the firm of C. J. Loyd & Company. During the past quarter of a century the business has frequently adapted itself to changing conditions, and has gradually improved its facilities for the prompt and efficient handling of poultry and other products. Mr. Loyd is one of the leading authorities in southern Indiana on every condition affecting the poultry market. He has made a success by dependence upon the long established principles of honor and integrity in dealing with his customers.

Mr. Loyd is a republican, is affiliated

with the Elks, the Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Greensburg Commercial Club. On November 14, 1894, he married Miss Wilhelmina Brune, of Greensburg. Of their five children four are still living: F. L., John C., Arthur C., and Mary Loyd. The two former are in business with their father, Frank L. being assistant manager of the poultry and egg plant, and John C. being manager of the poultry supply department.

JOHN H. KLUTE has had a busy career as a merchant in Richmond for nearly thirty years, and is now junior partner in the firm Loehr & Klute, haberdashers and men's and youth's clothing. This is a large and well conducted establishment, familiar to the best patronage in and around the city of Richmond.

Mr. Klute was born at Richmond in 1867, son of Edward H. and Elizabeth (Hawekotte) Klute. His parents came when young from Osnabrueck, Germany, were married in Richmond, and reared a family of ten children, John H. being the seventh in age. Edward Klute was for many years an experienced worker for Gaar, Scott & Company at Richmond. He died in 1907 and his wife in 1910.

John H. Klute received a public school education, and at the age of fourteen went to work as clerk in the Morris & Hunt book store. He was with that firm for ten years, and laid the foundation of his thorough knowledge of merchandising while with them. Later for five years he was with Nickolson Brothers book store, and in 1897 he changed his line entirely by buying a half interest with W. D. Loehr, under the name Loehr & Klute, in a clothing and haberdashery establishment. This firm has been in business now for over twenty years and is looked upon as one of the solid commercial institutions of Richmond.

In 1901 Mr. Klute married Mary E. Schmitz, daughter of Fred and Mary (Kreger) Schmitz of Richmond. They have two children, Mildred E. and Robert. Mr. Klute is a republican and is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

JOHN M. BARRINGER is senior partner of Barringer & Tumilty, general contractors

and architects at Greensburg. Mr. Barringer has been a carpenter, electrician and general contractor for many years, and his present firm have handled some of the largest and most important building contracts in their section of the state.

Mr. Barringer was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, October 10, 1881, son of Dudley and Lucinda (Dollenberger) Barringer. His father was a native of Trimble County, Kentucky, and moved from that state to Mattoon, Illinois, where for five years he was engaged in the teaming business, that being in a period when there were no railroads in Coles County, Illinois. Later he moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, living on a farm near Madison for thirty-five years, and for another thirty years was a farmer in Jennings County. He then retired and died in 1918.

John M. Barringer was the youngest of nine children, three of whom are still living. He was educated in the common schools of Jennings, Bartholomew, and Decatur counties. He learned electrical work with the Central Union Bell Telephone Company, and finally was made manager of the company, superintending its work in Greensburg and Decatur county. He held that office five years, and then resumed work at his former trade as carpenter and electrician. He was thus employed for six years in Greensburg and in 1916 broadened the scope of his enterprise to general contracting. In 1912 he formed a partnership with Thomas Tumilty under the firm name of Barringer & Tumilty, and they now have a business coextensive with the State of Indiana. Among the larger public buildings for which they have been contractors are the Ripley County Court House, the St. Omer Schoolhouse in Decatur County, the entire plant of the Hilderbrand Manufacturing Company, and a number of other public and private structures.

Mr. Barringer is affiliated with Greensburg Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is a democrat in politics. April 11, 1913, he married Miss Ella McKim. They have one son, named Paul.

WILLIAM C. PULSE is a veteran contractor, has been in the business for thirty

years or more, and the firm of Pulse & Porter, of which he is senior partner, has one of the largest and most efficient organizations in the state for general building and construction work. They have their business headquarters at Greensburg, and have several splendidly equipped plants and warehouses for their business.

Mr. Pulse was born on a farm in the woods of Salt Creek Township, Decatur County, Indiana, September 30, 1859, son of David G. and Rebecca (Van Cleve) Pulse. His parents were born in Hamilton County, Ohio, when the neighboring city of Cincinnati was in a very early period of its growth and development. Both the Pulse and Van Cleve families were pioneers of the Cincinnati district, and were personal associates of the Tylers, Davidsons and Longworths and other leading families of that day.

David G. Pulse, who was born in 1819 and died in Decatur County in March, 1889, was the son of a Virginian of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction. He and his wife were married in Hamilton County, Ohio, and three of their children were born there. In 1847 they moved to Decatur County, buying 120 acres of hill and forest land in Salt Creek Township. David G. Pulse put much of this under cultivation, and made a good home and provided liberally for his family. He was a democrat, having cast his first vote for James K. Polk. For many years he was honored with the office of justice of the peace in his township, and he and his family were members of the Methodist Church. In January, 1889, the family left the farm and moved to the city of Greensburg, where David G. Pulse died soon afterward. His widow died at Greensburg in June, 1913.

William C. Pulse was the youngest of five children. He acquired his early education in the district schools, also attended Hartsville College, and took a course at the Valparaiso Normal College. He acquired his higher education largely through his earnings as a teacher. Altogether he taught for nine years in Decatur County, but in the intervals of teaching he also operated a sawmill until 1888. In that year he entered the contracting and general lumber business, organizing the firm of Pulse & Porter, his associates being William R. Porter and Alexander Porter.

This business has steadily grown until without doubt it is one of the largest contracting firms in the state. They having built the United Presbyterian Church at Spring Hill, Decatur County; the Maxwell-Briscoe motor plant and tractor power station at New Castle, Indiana; the Indiana Union traction power plant at Anderson, Indiana; the Science Building at Bloomington University; the State Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Home at Greensburg, Indiana; the Science Hall at Hanover College; the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane at North Madison, Indiana; the High School Building at Greensburg, and many others, also the sanitary sewerage system and disposal plant at Greensburg, about eighteen miles in length. At Greensburg they have a large planing mill and sash and door factory, and carry an immense stock of general supplies for the building trade.

Mr. Pulse is a leading republican in his county. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the latter branch and three times has served as master of Greensburg Lodge No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana and grand marshal of the Grand Lodge. He is a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He is a charter member and past exalted ruler of Greensburg Lodge No. 475, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is past chancellor commander of Greensburg Lodge No. 148, Knights of Pythias.

On January 10, 1894, Mr. Pulse married Miss Ida A. Black, of Anderson, Indiana. Both children born of their marriage are now deceased.

BENJAMIN F. TIMMONS is a name long and prominently identified with Anderson business affairs, the present title of his firm being B. F. Timmons & Son, both father and son having the same christian names.

The family is of Scotch-Irish stock and originally settled in Pennsylvania. Benjamin F. Timmons, Sr., was born in Darke County, Ohio, on a farm, married there and moved to Preble County, Ohio, where his son Benjamin F., Jr., was born in 1880. When the latter was nine years of age, in 1889, the family came to Anderson, and







*Amelia R. Keller.*

here the senior Mr. Timmons bought a half interest in a grocery business with E. H. Seward. The firm of Seward & Timmons continued successfully about five years until the death of Mr. Seward, when Mr. Timmons acquired and consolidated all the interests under his own name. Thus he was sole proprietor until in 1904 he took his son into partnership under the present name B. F. Timmons & Son.

B. F. Timmons, Jr., had a substantial education at Anderson in the grammar and high schools, but was still very young when in 1896 he began regular employment with his father, and since that time he has been exceedingly busy carving out his career as a merchant.

In 1909 he married Miss Ida M. Goehler, daughter of Daniel Goehler, who came from Marseilles, France. Mr. and Mrs. Timmons have two children: Rheta Leonora, born in 1910, and Daniel Benjamin, born in 1913. Mr. Timmons is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is past high priest and thrice illustrious counsel of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Council, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Travelers Protective Association and the Anderson Chamber of Commerce.

AMELIA R. KELLER, M. D. Important though her services have been in the field of medicine and surgery, in which she ranks among the ablest representatives at Indianapolis regardless of sex, Doctor Keller is doubtless best known through her vital and forceful leadership in civic affairs and among woman's organizations. For her leadership in the movement which made equal suffrage an accomplished fact in Indiana her name will undoubtedly go down in history along with that group of distinguished Indiana women headed by Frances Wright, the pioneer advocate of woman's rights in America.

While she became an active suffragist early in life, it is noteworthy that Doctor Keller always put special emphasis upon the value and possibilities of woman's service to public welfare that would result from her direct participation in political responsibilities. Thus her main objective was the broad welfare of humanity, rather than

the special privileges or interests of women as a class.

Doctor Keller was chairman of a volunteer committee which managed the campaign for representation of women on the Indianapolis Board of Education. As a result of this campaign Miss Mary Nicholson was put on the board. Following that campaign the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana was organized, and Doctor Keller was chosen its president six times in succession. It was under her active executive control that the League's work was broadened out until it covered the entire State of Indiana with a complete and effective organization comprising a hundred branches under district and county chairmanships. This league became affiliated with the National Woman's Equal Suffrage Association.

Doctor Keller in 1914-16 was first vice president of the Indiana Federated Clubs, and is now chairman of its legislative committee. She has served as editor of the suffrage department of the Citizen, the monthly magazine published by the Citizens League of Indiana.

Amelia R. Keller was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 12, 1871, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Ruemmele) Keller. While she was a small child her parents removed to Indianapolis, and in 1888 she graduated from the Shortridge High School. Evidently as a girl she had a positiveness and decision of character which left her in no doubt or hesitation as to the career and the service which she would perform in the world. She was one of the early students of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago and in 1893, at the age of twenty-one, was given her Doctor of Medicine degree by the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. She at once began the general practice of medicine, and has been a busy and successful practitioner for the past quarter of a century. With all the demands made upon her by her private clientage, she has found time to enter the public health movement as a lecturer on eugenics and public health, and for a number of years has served as associate professor of diseases of children in the Indiana University School of Medicine. She is a member of the various medical organizations, and a member of the Indianapolis Historical Society.

Doctor Keller married December 12, 1899, Dr. Eugene Behler of Indianapolis. She has one son, Eugene, born September 30, 1903, and a high school student.

JOHN W. FOSTER was born in Pike County, Indiana, March 2, 1836. After a thorough literary and professional training he was admitted to the Indiana bar, and he practiced law first at Evansville. He later served as a minister to Spain, and from that time forward he continued prominent in diplomatic foreign relations, with home and headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia. The name of John W. Foster is also known to the world as an author.

CASSIUS C. MCCOY has been an active figure in the political and business affairs of Decatur County for many years. He is the present mayor of the City of Greensburg.

He was born in Decatur County July 25, 1852, son of Alexander and Prudence (Armstrong) McCoy, being the youngest of their nine children. His father, who represented the third generation of the McCoy family in America, was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, and when a child was taken by his parents to Bourbon County, Kentucky, and later moved to Indiana. In Washington County, Indiana, January 4, 1831, he married Prudence Armstrong, and on December 25, 1832, they located in Decatur County, where they were among the early settlers. Alexander McCoy followed the trade of carpenter and was a farmer, owning 160 acres near Kingston, where he died June 1, 1877. He was a charter member of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, and when that church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary he was the only survivor of those who had constituted the society.

Cassius C. McCoy grew up on the home farm and was with his father until his death. In 1896 he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and pursued a two years' course. Since then he has lived at Greensburg. Mr. McCoy is a republican in politics, and for two terms served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Decatur County. He was elected mayor of Greensburg in 1917, beginning his official term in 1918. He has also served as secretary of the Greensburg

Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, president and manager of the Garland Milling Company of Greensburg, has been in the milling business for twenty-one years, and from one of the progressive citizens of Greensburg has become widely known over Indiana as a leader in state politics and affairs.

Mr. Russell was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, February 14, 1870, son of Richard C. and Catherine (McCullough) Russell. His mother was of Scotch ancestry. His father, who died in 1894, was born in Ireland and came to America in 1847, the family first locating in Cincinnati. Early in life he entered the railroad service and for a number of years was superintendent of telegraph of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad. He never took any active part in politics. Of his nine children six are still living.

John F. Russell, the oldest of the children, has spent most of his life in Greensburg, being a graduate of the local high school. The first occupation to employ his time in a money earning way was in driving a delivery wagon and working in a grocery store. He was also in the newspaper business for several years. In 1898 he became local salesman for the Garland Milling Company, the mill having been recently purchased by R. P. Moore. The original mill was built in 1869 by John Emmert, who continued it successfully until his death in 1882. It was later operated by his heirs until 1892, when sold to Joseph Habig. Mr. Habig failed to make it profitable, and the business was bankrupt in 1896. Mr. R. P. Moore, who organized the Garland Milling Company, owned the largest part of the property, but since his death ten years ago other stockholders have gradually acquired his interests. Mr. Russell succeeded Mr. Moore as president of the company in 1908, and has since greatly improved the facilities, changing it from a daily capacity of 150 barrels to 500 barrels. The brands of flour manufactured by this company are "Pinnacle," "Old Times," and "Defender." The greater part of the output is sold outside of Indiana in the south and southeastern states, with a considerable export trade to Great Britain. Mr. Russell has served as president of the Indiana Millers Association.

He has been actively connected with the local county democratic organization since 1892. In 1916 and 1918 he was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and in 1914 was a member of the committee on resolutions at the Democratic State Convention, representing the Fourth Congressional District. In 1916 he was a delegate in the convention at St. Louis, also representing the Fourth District of Indiana, and helped nominate Woodrow Wilson for his second term and Thomas R. Marshall for vice president.

From 1911 to 1914 Mr. Russell was a member of the Greensburg City School Board, and during that administration the new Greensburg High School Building, one of the finest in the state, was erected. Mr. Russell resigned his position with the local school board to accept the appointment from Governor Samuel M. Ralston as a member of the board of trustees of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane at Madison. August 1, 1918, the present republican governor, James P. Goodrich, reappointed him for a second term of four years. Mr. Russell has served as president of the Greensburg Commercial Club and the Greensburg Associated Charities, was on the local committee for the Indiana Centennial celebration, and in many other ways has rendered disinterested service in behalf of local and state enterprises. He is a member of the Elks Lodge.

Mr. Russell married Miss Ella E. Doles. They became the parents of two children, J. Frank and Clara M., the latter dying at the age of eleven years. Frank Russell volunteered in June, 1917, and became a member of Base Hospital No. 32. He embarked for overseas duty December 4, 1917, and was in active service in France more than a year, until the spring of 1919.

THOMAS MONROE JONES, M. D. It is not merely assertion to say that Thomas Monroe Jones ranks as the leading surgeon of Madison County and one of the most prominent in the State of Indiana. Doctor Jones while in training for his profession showed unusual aptitude and skill in surgery, shown by his appointment to various surgical staffs of several leading hospitals in the country. For the past ten years his work has been entirely confined to general surgery, but Doctor Jones has no small reputation as a goitre specialist,

involving some of the most delicate and complicated operations in the entire field of surgical work.

His honors seems specially fitting in the light of the fact that he is a member of a third successive generation of doctors in Indiana.

His grandfather, Thomas N. Jones, in the words of the medical historian Doctor Kemper, "was one of the most prominent physicians of Anderson, a successful practitioner, and quite popular with the people, but less so with the profession as he was aggressive in his manner and rather opposed to medical societies." He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1823, and died at Anderson in October, 1875. He entered the Ohio Medical College, and after his graduation located in Henry County. In 1846 he moved to Madison County, establishing his home at Pendleton. About 1854 he moved to Anderson, and was in practice there for twenty years. Besides his prominence in medicine he was active in politics, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1872. During the Civil war he was assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, and later surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. He married Mary C. Conwell, whose father, Isaac Conwell, was one of the pioneer settlers of Union County, Indiana. She died in November, 1911, at the age of eighty-eight. The name Jones has been identified with the medical profession in Madison County for over seventy years. During over forty years of this period many of the burdens of professional life have been borne by Dr. Horace E. Jones, son of the pioneer Dr. Thomas Jones and father of Thomas M. Jones. Horace E. Jones was born in Henry County, Indiana, July 2, 1845, and when only sixteen years of age enlisted as chief bugler in the Second Indiana Cavalry. He was with that command in many battles, including Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. In 1863 he was appointed a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, where he graduated in 1867. He was with the navy for four years, and altogether was in the army and navy for nine years. In 1871, having resigned his commission in the navy, he returned home and began the study of medicine in his father's office at Anderson. He then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, his

father's alma mater, graduating M. D. in 1873. He soon acquired a large and profitable business at Anderson, and his ability, ready sympathy and natural expertness brought him the best honors of the profession. He is a democrat, has served on the Anderson School Board, is affiliated with Major May Post No. 244, Grand Army of the Republic, is past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and one of the most widely known men in Madison County. In 1873 he married Miss Mary C. Cockefair of Cambridge City, Indiana. Their only daughter, Nellie, married Ralph Clark.

The son, Thomas Monroe Jones, was born at Anderson August 9, 1877. He attended the grammar and high schools and then went abroad and for five years was a student in Heidelberg University, from which he graduated in 1898. Returning to Indiana, he entered the Indiana State University, from which he graduated A. B. the next year, and this was followed by his formal medical course in the Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore, from which he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1902. In the meantime he had spent six months as an interne in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and went from there to become a member of the staff of St. Marks' Hospital in New York City. A year later, on the basis of competitive examination, he was appointed to the surgical staff of Kings County Hospital at Brooklyn, New York, a position which he honored during his two years of service and which brought him abundant opportunity and experience in his chosen field of work. In 1905 Doctor Jones returned to Anderson and began the practice of general medicine, but since 1908 has confined his work entirely to surgery. In 1910 he went abroad, taking post-graduate work in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna, Austria. The contributions of Doctor Jones have appeared frequently in medical and surgical literature. He has furnished numerous case reports, and has written much on the subject of goitre from a surgical standpoint. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, and is a Fellow of the American Congress of Surgeons. Fraternally he is affil-

iated with Fellowship Lodge No. 681, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Anderson Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1905 Doctor Jones married Miss Elizabeth Shields Baker, who was reared and educated at Winchester, Virginia. They have one child, Horace Edgar, born in 1910. Doctor Jones takes considerable interest in politics as a democrat and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At the outbreak of the war with Germany Doctor Jones offered his services to his country. In August, 1917, he received his commission as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps as a member of Hospital Unit I, which was organized in Anderson by Dr. J. B. Fattic, who became major of the unit. Doctor Jones was ordered to report in New York on December 1, 1917, for a three months' course in brain surgery. After being in New York one week he was ordered to Atlanta, Georgia, to join the remainder of the unit. In the latter part of February, 1917, this unit was ordered to Hoboken, New Jersey. On March 22nd the unit sailed for England, landing at Liverpool on April 1, 1917. It was later sent to Winchester, England. Doctor Jones was made head of the surgical staff there and remained there until after the armistice was signed. The hospital there was one of 500 beds capacity when the unit took it over. It was later increased to 3,000 beds. On January 10, 1919, the unit was ordered to France. After being at Langres for a few days Captain Jones was detached from the Unit and ordered to Tours. Here he was made the head of the surgical staff of Camp Hospital 27. After being at Tours about a week he was ordered on a tour of inspection of the front in the Argonne region, going to the Argonne forests, St. Mihiel, Metz and other places along the front. In the latter part of February he was ordered back to Tours to resume his position as head of the surgical staff of Camp Hospital 27, at which place he still is and probably will be until he is honorably discharged.

ADAM HENRY BARTEL. One of the largest and oldest firms in the wholesale district of Eastern Indiana is the Adam H. Bartel Company, jobbers of dry goods and notions and manufacturers of work-

men's clothing. The president of this company is a veteran merchant and business man, and has been steadily associated with commercial affairs in Richmond since as a boy of fifteen he was in the employ of a local wholesale house of fifty-five years ago.

Adam H. Bartel was born near Osna-bruch, Hanover, Germany, in 1850. When he was four years old his parents came to America, settling in Richmond, where his father for a time was an employe of Gaar Scott & Company, but later bought a farm north of Richmond and for a number of years steadily pursued his interests as an agriculturist. He died in Richmond at the advanced age of almost ninety years. Mr. Bartel's mother died in 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years.

He had to be content with a common school education and at the age of fifteen was employed as an errand boy and stock boy with the wholesale and retail notions and fancy goods firm of Emsweiler & Crocker. He was with that firm seven years, three years of the time as traveling salesman. He next accepted a position with George H. Knollenberg, retail dry goods dealer, and served there as salesman four years. In 1877 he associated himself with Christopher F. Schaefer to buy out the interests of his old employer, Mr. Crocker, who had succeeded to the firm of Emsweiler & Crocker, and established the firm of Bartel & Schaefer. For three years they conducted the business at old 49 Main Street, and when the partnership was dissolved Mr. Bartel moved to 210 Fort Wayne Avenue and for five years the business was conducted under his individual name at this location. He then took in John M. Coate as partner, using the firm name of Adam H. Bartel & Company, and in 1885, to accommodate the growing business, the firm put up a three-story brick building, at the corner of Washington and Fort Wayne avenues. In 1892 the firm of Adam H. Bartel & Company was incorporated, and at that time the business was removed to 911-921 North E Street, where it is established today in a building 118 by 115 feet, four floors and basement. Adam H. Bartel is president, John M. Coate, vice president, Fred J. Bartel, treasurer, Ida E. Bartel, secretary, and Ben C. Bartel, assistant secretary. One

hundred and seventy-five people are employed in the office, warehouse and factory, and they do a jobbing business in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. While the jobbing business has always been the chief feature of the company, they have also made overalls, shirts and other workmen's clothing since 1885.

Mr. Bartel is a director and stockholder in the Dickinson Trust Company and has other local interests, including some real estate. He is president of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A., a member of the First English Lutheran Church, the Commercial Club, Country Club, and in politics is a republican. While a busy man, he has neglected no legitimate claim upon his time and energies in behalf of local affairs. His company is a member of the National Association of Garment Manufacturers and the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

In 1875 Mr. Bartel married Miss Matilda E. Knollenberg, daughter of Bernhard Knollenberg. To their marriage were born seven children, four of whom are living. Bernhard C. and Frederick J. are both married; Gertrude is a graduate of Earlham College and Florence is now finishing her education at Ward-Belmont School for Girls at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Bartel has two grandchildren.

GEORGE WILLIAM DAVIS, president of the George W. Davis Motor Car Company of Richmond, Indiana, was a veteran carriage manufacturer who in 1909 turned his resources and experience into the field of manufacturing motor cars, and in subsequent years has turned out a great volume of handsome pleasure cars that have served and have been appreciated by thousands of patrons all over the United States and twenty-seven foreign countries.

Mr. Davis was born October 20, 1867, near Winchester in Randolph County, Indiana, the son of Daniel and Nancy (Hancock) Davis. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

The Davis family settled in Hagerstown, Maryland, in the early days, and most of them have been agriculturists, while the Hancocks were a Kentucky family and have been merchants as a rule.

George William Davis spent his boyhood on his father's farm of 240 acres in Ran-

dolph County, and it was here that he received his early education at a country school.

When about seventeen he left home and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he received his first employment as a driver of a team of mules on a street car line. Returning to Indiana, he located at Redkey and began selling carriages and buggies. After about a year he sold his interest there and returned to Winchester, starting up a larger business in the same line with his brother-in-law, J. W. Jackson, under the firm name of Jackson & Davis. It was here that he met Miss Cora Anna Cheesman, daughter of Davidson and Anna Taylor Cheesman of Winchester, who on December 27, 1891, became his wife. Cora Anna Cheesman was a graduate of Winchester High School and of Valparaiso College, Valparaiso, Indiana.

Mr. Davis enjoyed a successful business at Winchester for sixteen years, and in that time built up an extensive business handling carriages and buggies and agricultural machinery. During the last nine years of this time he traveled as a special representative in Indiana and Ohio for the Bimel Carriage Company of Sidney, Ohio, also being a large stockholder in the Bimel Carriage Company from 1893 to 1902.

Realizing the large field for the highest grade of carriages, Mr. Davis in 1902 disposed of his interests and located at Richmond, organizing the George W. Davis Carriage Company, Incorporated, with \$30,000, assuming the capacity of president and active head of the business.

For some six years the George W. Davis Carriage Company was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fine carriages and buggies, but since 1909 no horse-drawn vehicles have been manufactured; instead, all facilities of the plant have been devoted to making Davis motor cars. Manufacturing and assembling plants requires the services of 200 employes, and the business is now running on a capital of several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Davis is a republican in politics, is affiliated with the Webb Lodge of Masons and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one son, Walter Clay, who was born March 31, 1893, in Winchester, Indiana. He received his education in the Richmond public schools,

also in Earlham College, and in 1914 entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1916.

At the very outbreak of the war with Germany, on April 16, 1917, he enlisted at New York City in the United States air service as pilot, receiving his preliminary training at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where he was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the air service, and in February, 1918, was ordered to France, completing a more intensive training at the Third Aviation Instruction Center, Issoudoun, Indre, France. Soon afterward he was promoted to officer in charge of flying on one of the adjoining fields, being assigned to the Thirty-first Aero Squadron. In October, just prior to the armistice, he was ordered to active service at the front, and was promoted to the rank of captain in the air service. After the armistice he was ordered back to the United States and honorably discharged from the service with rank of captain in the air service. Immediately upon his discharge he was given an executive position with the George W. Davis Motor Car Company as assistant to the president.

GEORGE HAGELSKAMP has been identified with the commercial life of Indianapolis for more than a quarter of a century. He is proprietor of a high class grocery establishment at 1150 Prospect Street and is also a member of the firm Hagelskamp Brothers & Haverkamp, a well known industry for the manufacture of food products, canners and distributors. The plant of this establishment is at Minnesota Street and Churchman Avenue. It is an industry that means a great deal at the present time in scarcity of food products and has served to utilize and conserve much of the surplus food production of the summer season.

Mr. Hagelskamp has spent nearly all his life in Indianapolis, but was born at Amtenheim, Germany, October 16, 1865. He is a son of Richard and Gesina (Dirks) Hagelskamp. Richard Hagelskamp brought his wife and four children to the United States a short time after the close of the Franco-Prussian war. He left Germany, where he had been a farmer, in order to escape the military system of that country. He came to Indianapolis largely influenced by the fact that his wife had







*F C Grossart*

relatives here. He arrived here poor and for several years worked at any honorable occupation in order to get a start. He remained one of the industrious citizens of Indianapolis for over forty years. He died in 1907 at the age of sixty-four, and his wife passed away in 1912, aged seventy. Altogether they had six children. They were members of the Third Emanuel Reformed Church. Richard Hagelskamp was an elder in that church for many years and also took an active part in the Sunday School. Three of their sons are still living: Ben, a partner with his brother George; George; and Rev. Richard Hagelskamp, who now has charge of the Emanuel Reformed Church at Akron, Ohio, one of the largest in the city, comprising a congregation of more than a thousand.

George Hagelskamp received his early education in School No. 4 on Churchman Pike, Indianapolis. At the age of thirteen he began work and contributed his wages to the support of the family and toward paying for the little home. His employment was at farm labor until he was twenty-two years of age. Then for two years he worked with the Vandalia Railroad Company at the Union Station. His chief responsibility was warming the passenger cars. During that time he carefully saved his money and then on February 6, 1890, embarked his modest capital and all his energy and ability in his present business and at his present location. His record since then has been that of a substantial business man, with growing interests and prosperity.

The beginning of the business of Hagelskamp Brothers & Haverkamp, food products and canning, was laid in 1903 when Mr. George Hagelskamp began preserving tomatoes, home style, in the basement under his store. The next year the canning outfit was moved to a barn, and the year after that the firm bought a feed mill at Churchman Avenue and Minnesota Street, converting it and equipping it for a packing plant. With subsequent changes and additions the business now handles a large share of the annual surplus of vegetables raised in the district around Indianapolis. Their chief products are tomatoes, string beans, pork and beans, kidney beans, peas, etc. They put up high grade goods, and the market for it is found in all parts of the United States.

In 1891 Mr. Hagelskamp married Emma Rover, a native of Cincinnati. They have two sons, George and Harvey. The family are members of the Emanuel Reformed Church. Mr. Hagelskamp has been active in his church and has served as a member of its board of trustees and in other responsible positions. Politically he is a steadfast republican, and has exerted his influence especially in the matter of enforcing honest elections in the city.

FREDERICK C. GROSSART, for many years an active business man of Indianapolis and well and favorably known in political and civic affairs, died in that city December 18, 1916.

He was a native of Germany, born July 6, 1855, son of Frederick and Catherine Grossart. The parents came to the United States about the close of the Civil war and lived out their remaining years at Belleville, Illinois. Of their seven children six are still living.

Frederick C. Grossart was about ten years of age when he came to the United States, and his early education was acquired in German schools and later in the schools of southern Illinois. At the time of his father's death he came face to face with the serious responsibilities of life, and he thenceforward had to earn his own living. For ten or twelve years he worked at the printing trade, and it was in that vocation that he was first known at Indianapolis. Later he was proprietor of the Germania House of Indianapolis, and subsequently was manager of the Massachusetts Brewery and of Smith's Brewery. From that he engaged in the wholesale liquor business with the firm of J. R. Ross & Company, was with them eight or ten years, and finally established the firm of Grossart & Gale, a business with which he was still identified at the time of his death.

Mr. Grossart was an active democrat, and was elected on that ticket a member of the State Legislature. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church.

November 3, 1880, he married Miss Ida Felt, daughter of John and Pauline (Emmenecker) Felt. Mrs. Felt was one of six children, three surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Grossart became the parents of three children, the two younger, Frederick and Pauline, dying in infancy. The oldest

child, Charles A., married Florence Wagner, and their family consists of two children, Fred and Joseph. Mr. Grossart was a member of the Elks Lodge of Indianapolis.

COL. ELI LILLY was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 8, 1839, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 6, 1898. At the age of thirteen he became a resident of Greencastle, and he was engaged in the drug business there at the beginning of the Civil war. He early enlisted in the Union cause, rose to the rank of colonel, and continued a faithful soldier until the close of the conflict. In 1873 Colonel Lilly became a resident of Indianapolis, and as the founder of the great manufacturing drug house of Eli Lilly & Company he gave to the city one of its largest institutions.

WILLIAM J. HOGAN, who has been a resident of Indianapolis for a quarter of a century and is president of the Indiana Refrigerating Company, is most widely known both in this state and elsewhere for the value of his services as an "efficiency expert." Mr. Hogan is a professional accountant and auditor, but as in the popular mind that work is usually associated with the routine performance of bookkeeping it is hardly adequate to describe the duties and responsibilities involved in the new and now indispensable profession of efficiency accounting. It is a well known fact that the majority of business men become bound fast in the routine technique of their work, and never possess the power to detach themselves even momentarily so as to regard and estimate their business according to any standard of real efficiency or success. A large percentage of the failures can be traced to this fact. It is to supply the need of this critical and detached view of business methods that the profession of the efficiency expert has come into being. In this field William J. Hogan has performed his biggest and most vital work.

He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 18, 1872. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Hogan, was a native of Wales and in Great Britain in earlier generations the Hogans were important people. In one branch of the family were some very large estates which finally reverted to the Crown

because of the impossibility of discovering direct and competent heirs. Daniel Hogan's wife was at one time lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, and she possessed autograph letters and other keepsakes of her association with the illustrious head of the British Empire. Daniel Hogan brought his family to America in the early '40s.

The parents of William J. Hogan were John D. and Mary (Merkle) Hogan, both natives of Ohio. John D. Hogan was a pioneer railroad man. He served as conductor on the first passenger train to run over the Hocking Valley Railroad from Columbus to Toledo. He moved his family home from Chillicothe to Columbus, but in 1892 came to Indianapolis, where he died in 1900. His widow still survives. They had six children, all still living.

William J. Hogan acquired his early education in the graded schools of Columbus, Ohio. At night, after a busy day of earning his own bread, he attended a commercial school, and here his genius quickly displayed itself, and after completing his course he was employed as a commercial instructor for a time. Later he was a general bookkeeper in a wholesale house at Columbus and gradually his field of work broadened. For a short time he was car accountant for the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad, and then became private secretary at Cleveland to J. C. Moorehead, general superintendent of the N. Y. P. & Ohio and the Chicago & Erie roads. He resigned this position to become teller in the Fourth National Bank of Columbus.

On coming to Indianapolis Mr. Hogan engaged in the transfer and storage business, and in the course of years he developed the Hogan Transfer & Storage Company to the largest concern of its kind in the state. Thus Mr. Hogan had a particular advantage and prestige when he entered the profession of efficiency expert in 1909. There is a natural prejudice among many business men against so-called efficiency workers because such men have no record of constructive business accomplishment to their credit and are simply critics, versed in technical detail. But Mr. Hogan was a practical business man and a successful one before he began giving his services to discover and remedy troubles in other business concerns. Many large

corporations and other firms throughout the country have employed his skill in recent years, and among his patrons are the Cleveland Trust and Citizens Savings & Trust Companies of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Hogan has been president of the Indiana Refrigerating Company since 1910. He is also a director in the National City Bank of Indianapolis. He was for two years president of the State Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club and is always found ready to do his part in any civic movement. He is a republican and belongs to the Baptist Church. January 1, 1900, he married Miss Mayme Lingenfelter, daughter of John and Mary Lingenfelter of Indianapolis. They have two daughters, Mary and Frances.

**WILLIAM P. BREEN.** A former president of the Indiana Bar Association, William P. Breen is one of Fort Wayne's oldest native lawyers, has carried many of the responsibilities of the profession for forty years, and is properly regarded as one of the strong individual forces in the molding and leading of public opinion in his home city and state.

He was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, February 13, 1859, only son and child of James and Margaret (Dunne) Breen. His parents were natives of Ireland, his father born in 1820 and his mother in 1821. James Breen came to America in 1840, and soon afterward located at Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1863 the family came to Fort Wayne, where James Breen attained prominence in business affairs. He was for a number of years a member of the City Council and at the time of his death in 1883 was member of the Board of Waterworks Trustees.

William P. Breen was liberally educated, attending at Fort Wayne the parochial school conducted by the Brothers of the Holy Cross, and in 1877 graduating A. B. from Notre Dame University. He studied law with Coombs, Morris & Bell at Fort Wayne, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, at the age of twenty. He had a fortunate introduction to professional life, since he was associated with Judge Warren H. Withers until November 15, 1882. Following this came a period of eleven years of individual practice, and in 1893

he formed a copartnership with John Morris, Jr., son of Judge John Morris. Judge John Morris was one of the most eminent attorneys of Indiana and died in 1905. The firm of Breen & Morris has been in existence for a quarter of a century and is one of the ablest aggregations of legal talent in Northeastern Indiana.

The profession has frequently designated some of its best honors to Mr. Breen. He served as president of the Indiana Bar Association for 1903-04, and from 1903 to 1906 was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association. In 1904 President Roosevelt appointed him a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis. Mr. Breen is also president of the People's Trust & Savings Company of Fort Wayne.

Politics has always been an incident in the professional career of Mr. Breen and never a factor in his advancement and success. However, he has long been prominent in the democratic party and in 1916 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. He was also a member of the committee which officially notified President Wilson of his nomination. Mr. Breen has a well earned reputation as an orator and speaker, and has the gift of translating large and complex problems into the language which is readily understood by popular audiences. The same faculty has won him many cases before juries, and he has been equally at home in the higher courts in presenting the technicalities of the law.

Mr. Breen is a member of the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce and the Fort Wayne Country Club. May 28, 1884, he married Miss Odelia Phillips, daughter of Bernard P. and Caroline (Vogel) Phillips of Fort Wayne.

**ISAAC R. STRAUSS** has been one of the dominating figures in the democratic party in Western Indiana for a long period of years. His home is at Rockville, from which town his influence has radiated over all that section of the state principally through his editorship of the Rockville Tribune, a staunch advocate of democracy established in 1870. At the present time Mr. Strauss' official headquarters are at Terre Haute, where he is revenue collector for that district.

He was born at Rockville in Parke Coun-

ty December 12, 1859. His father, Samuel Strauss, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, came to America in 1838. He located at Rockville in 1843, and thenceforward for upwards of half a century was one of the most prominent and widely known business men over all that part of the state. His chief activities were as a live stock contractor, and while his home and headquarters were at Rockville he bought and sold stock all over Indiana and Illinois. During the Civil war he furnished thousands of horses to the Federal government. His death occurred in 1898, at the age of seventy-eight. Samuel Strauss married Mary Frances Baker, who was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, daughter of Samuel N. and Catherine (Moore) Baker. Abraham Moore, father of Catherine, enlisted in Capt. William Washington's Company of Minute Men at Mecklenburg, Virginia, April 29, 1775, and marched at once to Boston and a year later to Long Island. He was with the troops that crossed the Delaware with Washington December 25, 1776. The Baker family moved from Kentucky to Parke County, Indiana, in 1829, and their names are intimately linked with the early history of that section. Mrs. Samuel Strauss died in 1878, at the age of fifty.

Isaac R. Strauss, the youngest of seven children, grew up at Rockville, attended the common schools there, and at the age of sixteen entered the printing office and became an efficient compositor before he turned to the editorial side of newspaper work. He was made local editor of the Rockville Tribune, and subsequently for eight years was business partner and associate of John H. Beadle in the management of that journal. He then bought Mr. Beadle's interest and has since been proprietor.

In a public way about the first position Mr. Strauss ever held was captain of the McCune Cadets at Rockville. In 1893 Governor Matthews appointed him a trustee for the Indiana Institute for the Blind. Probably through Mr. Strauss more than to any other individual is due the credit for the location of the Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital at Rockville. The welfare and efficient management of that institution have been close to his heart ever since it was established. Governor Hanley appointed him a member of the hospital board

in 1907 and he was reappointed to the same office by Governor Marshall. On December 23, 1913, President Wilson appointed Mr. Strauss collector of internal revenue for the district of which Terre Haute is the headquarters, and to this office he has since given his best energies and his time, leaving the active management of the Rockville Tribune in other hands. Mr. Strauss is a member of Parke Lodge No. 8, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Rockville, and has been identified with that order since 1881.

Mr. Strauss during the world war was commissioned captain of Company E. of the First Indiana Infantry by Governor Goodrich. In 1881 he married Juliet Virginia Humphreys, a distinguished Indiana literary figure whose life is reviewed on the following pages.

JULIET VIRGINIA STRAUSS, who died May 22, 1918, was an Indiana woman in whom the public has a special interest because of her literary character. For fifteen years readers of the Indianapolis News were familiar with her writings under the nom de plume of "Country Contributor," while a much larger circle of people, a national audience in fact, knew what she stood for, her thought and keen observations, through the Ladies Home Journal, to which for twelve years she contributed regularly one of the most popular features of that journal, the page entitled "Ideas of a Plain Country Woman." Mrs. Strauss was also on the lecture platform and did Chautauqua and Lyceum work.

Juliet Virginia Humphreys, her name until December 22, 1881, when she married Mr. Isaac R. Strauss, of Rockville, was born in Rockville January 7, 1863. Her father, William Woods Humphreys, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, and was a child when the family moved to Rockville, Indiana, as pioneers in 1837. He died at Rockville December 27, 1867. Mrs. Strauss' mother was Susan Marcia King, who was born at Grand View, Illinois, September 12, 1838, and died at Rockville, Indiana, January 7, 1903. The Humphreys were Scotch Irish, coming to America some time after the Revolution. Mrs. Strauss' mother was of Welsh ancestry on her father's side. The family name Marcia, which is found in nearly every generation, suggests the Roman occupation of

England. Another branch of the paternal line was the Spragues of Scotland, who had a grant of land in New York around Chittenango. In matters of religion all the family except Mrs. Strauss' maternal grandmother, who was a Baptist, were of the strict Presbyterian faith, and Mrs. Strauss was born into that church and was identified with it by formal allegiance since she was about fifteen years old.

Mrs. Strauss was only four years old when her father died. She always recognized a profound obligation to the wonderful strength and fortitude of her mother, who provided for her family of three daughters under great difficulties. There were four small children when the father died very suddenly, Mrs. Strauss being the second. The only son died when he was four years old. Mrs. Strauss' two sisters are Mrs. Lind of Greenwood, West Virginia, and Mrs. W. N. Carlisle of Rockville.

Mrs. Strauss owed nearly all her education to the direction of her mother, instruction carried on at home, though for a few years she attended the public schools at Rockville. Mrs. Strauss' mother had finished her education in a preparatory school conducted at Grand View, Illinois, by Rev. John Steele.

One of the experiences of Mrs. Strauss' early life was one term as a country school teacher. While she was not inclined to disparage the importance and responsibilities of a literary career, she emphasized her primary experience as a home maker, housekeeper, mother of children, and from these deep and fundamental experiences she derived much of the resources that gave her power with the pen. For a number of years she was active with her husband in managing and contributing to the Rockville Tribune, and since her family grew up she found increasing leisure to write and engage in public life.

Mrs. Strauss had two daughters: Marcia Frances, born June 20, 1883, and Sarah Katherine, born January 3, 1887. Marcia Frances married Claude Ott of Rockville, and her two children are William Ten Broeck Ott, born in 1907, and Juliet Catherine Ott, born in 1913. The other daughter, Sarah Katherine, who died April 28, 1912, married Harold Henderson of Rockville and left one son, John Jacob Henderson, born in 1909.

The funeral of Mrs. Strauss was held in the Presbyterian Church at Rockville and special escort was furnished by Military Company E of the First Indiana Infantry. Taps were sounded at the close of the burial service. Rev. Lieut. William R. Graham of the United States army came from Newport News to officiate at the funeral service. A fund is now being raised by the Women's Press for a memorial to be erected adjacent the Juliet V. Strauss Cabin at Turkey Run, the State Park, in Parke County.

THEODORE F. THIEME. In addition to being classified as a manufacturer, Theodore F. Thieme has a range of activities and interests not only in his home city of Fort Wayne but throughout the State of Indiana and the Middle West which serve to indicate a man of remarkable ability. Mr. Thieme is organizer and president of the Wayne Knitting Mills, president of Thieme Brothers Company, silk hosiery manufacturers, president of the Morris Plan Company, and director in nearly all the larger banking and manufacturing institutions of the city of Fort Wayne. He is also state chairman of the Business System of City Government Commission of Indiana; was president of the executive committee of the Citizen's League of Indiana from 1911 to 1917; is a director of several national organizations, such as the National Municipal League, Public Ownership League of America, and the National Popular Government League, as well as a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Indiana Society of Chicago, and numerous other political and social organizations of a progressive nature.

Mr. Thieme is proud of Fort Wayne as his birthplace, and that city is more than proud of his successful career. He was born February 7, 1857, son of Frederick J. and Clara (Weitzman) Thieme. His father for a period of over twenty-five years conducted the leading clothing store in Fort Wayne. Theodore F. Thieme came naturally by his studious activities, having been reared in an atmosphere of culture and educational ideals. His early education was acquired in the public schools. After graduation he entered Concordia

College of Fort Wayne, where he was a student from 1871 to 1873. During 1874-76 he attended Columbia University, graduating from the School of Pharmacy in 1876. With this training and preparation he established himself in the retail drug business at Fort Wayne, which he continued actively for twelve years. In January, 1894, he married Miss Bessie Loring, of Boston, Massachusetts.

About 1888 it began to dawn upon the American people, as perhaps in a lesser degree it did again twenty-five years later, that they were dependent upon Europe for certain manufactured products, as many leading industries were not then represented at all in this country. It will be remembered that in 1888 the United States elected a republican president and Congress, pledged to a complete application of the principle and policy of protection for infant industries. Though William McKinley did not introduce his protective tariff bill until the spring of 1890, well informed men generally accepted it as foregranted that the laws would be generally revised for the purpose of offering capital and labor the advantages of tariff protection.

It is in many ways significant that Mr. Thieme of Fort Wayne was one of the first to grasp the significance of the tariff legislation then pending and proposed. It was on the basis of this knowledge that he sold out his well established drug business and started for Europe in the summer of 1889. Europe was full of attractions, but a selection was made in favor of the full fashioned hosiery business, the home of which was in Chemnitz, Germany.

Accordingly upon his return to Fort Wayne Mr. Thieme organized the Wayne Knitting Mills for the purpose of manufacturing full fashioned hosiery. The enterprise was the first of its kind in this country, as heretofore all full fashioned hosiery had been imported from Germany, France and England. Since the manufacture of these goods was an entirely new business in the United States, the establishment was more or less of an experiment, and was consequently started in a small way. The machinery had to be bought abroad, and the skilled knitters and managers had also to be imported until a nucleus of trained and efficient labor could be established. The Wayne Knitting Mills

was organized in 1891, and succeeding years proved the success of the undertaking. This institution today is recognized as the leading hosiery factory in the United States and one of the largest in the world. The company now has a capital stock of \$1,200,000. It employs 2,500 people in the manufacture of hosiery exclusively, from the finest silk down to the lower priced cotton for men, women and children.

Mr. Thieme has done much more than make Fort Wayne a center of a distinctive and important industry. Many students and social workers would regard the great volume of output of the Wayne Knitting Mills as secondary in importance to the spirit and policy which governs the relations between the management and the employees. Mr. Thieme is in fact a pioneer among manufacturers in the adoption of welfare work and co-operative methods with his employees. The Wayne Knitting Mills has been a proving ground and experiment station for the working out of such familiar co-operative methods of profit-sharing, old age pensions, invalidity pensions, employees' educational systems, group life insurance, and sick and accident insurance. In 1910 a club house for employees was erected, and became the social center of the Wayne Knitting Mills. In addition to dormitory, dining room and recreation facilities the club house has introduced many unique features in factory welfare work. In striking contrast with the managers of some of America's greatest and most profitable manufacturing corporations, Mr. Thieme not only recognizes organized labor but co-operates with it in his business.

Some ten years ago Mr. Thieme took up in a thorough businesslike way the question of better city government, and as a result prepared the so-called "Business System of City Government" charter, modeled after the well known system adapted in all progressive European countries. He was the organizer and at present is the state chairman of the Citizens' League of Indiana, which has taken up the fight for a new state constitution, home rules for cities, taxation reform and other fundamental measures in the interest of modern economical government.

Students of economics and municipal legislation all over the country know and appreciate Mr. Thieme because of the vari-







*H. R. Martin*

ous brochures and pamphlets with which his name is associated as author. The more important of these titles are: *Municipal Side Lights*, published in 1910; *A Modern System of City Government*, 1911; *Business System of City Government Charter*, 1912; *What Ails Us?* 1913; *A New State Constitution for Indiana*, 1914; *Liquor and Public Utilities in Indiana Politics*, 1915; *Home Rule for Cities*, 1916; *Municipal Ownership, the Salvation of our Cities*, 1916; *Initiative and Referendum*, 1916.

As indicated, Mr. Thieme is a director in a number of other leading industries. While he never held public office and is not a partisan in politics, he takes an active interest in public affairs and exerts every possible influence in behalf of constructive political reforms. He is a republican, a Mason and a Shriner, as well as a member of many business and social clubs.

PAUL BERNARD CORNELIUS is one of the progressive younger business men of Anderson, and his experience and capabilities have made him a useful factor in local real estate circles. He is junior member of the firm Cornelius & Son, real estate builders and insurance, with offices in the Union Building.

He was born in Anderson in July, 1891, son of T. F. and Margaret (Reddington) Cornelius. Paul B. was educated in the public schools and St. Mary's School and as a boy entered his father's office and applied himself earnestly to learning the details of real estate work. After a year or so he was taken into the business under the name T. F. Cornelius & Son. They operate principally as brokers of real estate and have also carried out a large building programme in the improvement of vacant real estate throughout the city. Mr. Cornelius, who is unmarried, is a democratic voter, a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY RUDOLPH MARTIN. One of the fine and outstanding figures in Indianapolis commercial and civic life was the late Henry Rudolph Martin, who up to the time of his death on April 10, 1917, was secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Union Railroad Company. Through his own achievements and those of the family the name Martin is one highly honored

and respected in this city, and has been so for more than sixty years.

The late Henry Rudolph Martin was a native of Indianapolis, born July 1, 1859. He was one of three children and the only one to reach maturity in the family of Rudolph and Fredericka (Leineke) Martin. Both parents were natives of the same town and province in Germany. When young, single people they came to America by sailing vessel and were three months in crossing the ocean to New Orleans. From there they came up the river to Cincinnati and in that city were married. They came to this country about 1853. Rudolph Martin was born in 1816, his wife in 1821. He died in Indianapolis in 1884, and his widow survived him until 1907. While living in Germany Rudolph Martin served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade and also did his regular time in the German Army. As a journeyman workman he had traveled pretty much all over Europe, Italy, France, Russia and his own native land, and was thus a man of more than ordinary experience and his mind had benefited by extended observation of various peoples and countries. In Cincinnati he followed his trade for some years, and then moved his family to Edinburg, Indiana, and from there moved to Indianapolis. In this city he was connected with the Indianapolis Central Railway, now the Pennsylvania system. He finally left its service to become an employe of the Big Four. In 1881 he retired from active railroad work. However, his death was directly due to a railroad accident. He was walking on the tracks of the Big Four Railway when he was struck by a train and killed. He and his family were members of Zion's Evangelical Church. Railway men and people in many walks of life have a kindly remembrance of the late Rudolph Martin, who was possessed of many sterling characteristics and was one who gave service to others as well as those immediately dependent upon him. He was a democrat in politics. The old Martin home, where these parents lived for so many years, is on what is now Noble Street, near McCarty.

Henry Rudolph Martin grew up in Indianapolis, attended the public schools, a German private school, and took a thorough course at the old C. C. Koerner Busi-

ness College. He became proficient and expert in accountancy, and from school he went to work as a clerk in the office of the general agent of the Big Four Railway. He was there two years, and was then advanced to chief clerk in the ticket accounting department of the same line. In 1882, when the general headquarters of the Big Four system were removed to Cleveland, he went with the offices to that city, but a year later entered the service of the Erie Railway, in the office of Russell Elliott, who was then auditor of the Erie with headquarters at Chicago.

It was then in 1884 that Henry R. Martin became identified with the Indianapolis Union Railroad. For all his experience he was still a young man, only twenty-five, and with a service of over thirty years before him he rendered himself valuable in many conspicuous ways to the corporation. He was at first chief clerk to D. R. Donough, was finally appointed ticket agent, and in November, 1916, was promoted to secretary-treasurer of the railway company. He also became widely known in other business and civic interests. He was one of the organizers of the People's Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and served as director, secretary and treasurer. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the Fountain Square Bank. Mr. Martin was a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and was affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters. Nominally a democrat, he cast his vote according to the dictates of his independent judgment.

January 4, 1893, he married Grace Donough, daughter of Daniel R. and Mary (Miller) Donough. Her mother's father, Mr. Miller, had been identified with the management of the Indianapolis Union Railroad before Daniel R. Donough came to assume any importance in its affairs, and taking the Martin family in its complete relationship, including a son of the late H. R. Martin, four generations have been connected with the Indianapolis Union.

Mr. Martin is survived by his widow, Mrs. Martin, and four children. The oldest, Bernice, is the wife of Henry D. Wiese of Peoria, Illinois. Dorothy is the wife of Lewis Q. Clark of Indianapolis. Freder-

ick Donough was in the auditor's office of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company until his enlistment in the Naval Reserves and is now stationed at the Great Lakes Training Station. The youngest of the family is Lillian Josephine. The late Mr. Martin was an earnest supporter and member of the Second English Lutheran Church, and that is also the church of his family. Mr. Martin was a very charitable man, ever ready to sacrifice time and money to help those in need, and many a young man was given opportunity to advancement through his financial help and moral encouragement.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS was born in Pickens County, Ohio, but in childhood he moved with his parents to Knox County, Indiana, and in this state he became distinguished through his public service. He was frequently elected as a democrat to represent his district in the Legislature, and in 1859 was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1874. Two years later, in 1876, he was the choice of his party for governor of Indiana, and was elected to that high office. He was well qualified both by experience and thorough knowledge to discharge the duties devolving upon him.

The death of Governor Williams occurred in 1880.

WALTER W. BONNER has continuously for over thirty years been cashier of the Third National Bank of Greensburg, one of the largest banks in point of resources in any town of the size of Greensburg in Indiana. Mr. Bonner joined the Third National Bank when it was organized in 1883, and has been continuously identified with its growth and welfare ever since.

The Third National Bank had among its original officials John E. Robbins, Thomas M. Hamilton, S. A. Bonner, James Hart, Morgan L. Miers, Charles Zoller and A. Reiter. Some of these names still appear on the directorate. The present directors are Morgan L. Miers, Frank R. Robbins, Charles Zoller, Louis Zoller, Elbert E. Meek, George P. Shoemaker and Walter W. Bonner. Morgan L. Miers is president, Louis Zoller, vice president, and Walter W. Bonner is cashier. At the close of the business year of 1918 the Third National Bank had a total aggregate of resources

of approximately \$1,183,000. The bank has a capital of \$150,000, surplus and profits of upwards of \$100,000, and its deposits are over \$850,000.

Mr. Bonner represents some of the oldest names in the history of Decatur County. His great-grandfather was a Scotch Presbyterian who left his home in the north of Ireland toward the end of the eighteenth century and on coming to America settled on a plantation near Anderson, South Carolina, not far from the historic plantation which in after years was the home of the great southern statesman and nullifier John C. Calhoun. On that plantation James Bonner was born, was reared near Abbeville, South Carolina, and there married Mary P. Foster. Her father, James Foster, was also a native of the north of Ireland, and was a South Carolina farmer, but in 1837 came to Indiana and settled on a farm in the Springhill neighborhood of Decatur County, where he spent the rest of his days. James Bonner came to Decatur County in 1836.

Walter W. Bonner was born near Springhill in Decatur County, July 30, 1860, and is a son of William H. and Narcissa E. (Elliott) Bonner. William H. Bonner, who was born in Wilcox County, Alabama, grew up on the home farm near Springhill and spent all his active career as an agriculturist. None the less his influence was not confined to his immediate country district and the farm, and he played an influential role in republic politics and in civic affairs generally. In 1868 he was elected and served one term as representative of his county in the State Legislature, declining renomination. He was a member and for many years a ruling elder of the United Presbyterian Church. The death of this good citizen of Decatur County occurred August 12, 1874. His first wife was Almira L. Hamilton, a sister of Thomas M. Hamilton. Narcissa E. Elliott, who became his second wife, was the mother of two sons and one daughter: Henry E., a Decatur County farmer; Walter W.; and Mary F.

Walter W. Bonner spent his early life on his father's farm, attended the district schools of Fugit Township and later Indiana University at Bloomington. In 1881 he began the study of law in the office of Miller & Gavin at Greensburg, and was admitted to the bar of the Decatur

Circuit Court in 1882, but considered that his best interests would be served by taking the position of bookkeeper offered him at the time the Third National Bank was opened. In 1884 he was made assistant cashier, and became cashier on February 3, 1887.

September 15, 1884, Mr. Bonner married Libbie Donnell, of Springhill. Their only child, Ruth, is the wife of Homer G. Meek, and is the mother of two daughters, Mary Lois and Jean Bonner Meek.

ROLL W. MOORE. A great loss to the business and social community of Kokomo and its citizenship resulted from the death of Roll W. Moore on November 30, 1918. He was a man of fine intelligence and character, had resided in Kokomo his entire life and had become a leader of the younger element and an energetic factor in the business affairs of the city.

A number of years ago Mr. Moore purchased a controlling interest in the well known house of the Vrooman-Smith Printing Company of Kokomo. He devoted such fine energies and careful management to the business that it has become one of the most prominent printing establishments in the state. It does a large volume of the business stationery, official printing and other typographical work of Indiana.

Mr. Moore was the general manager and principal owner of this business, and a few years before his death he associated with him as assistant managers Herman Weibers and H. M. Hale, who in connection with the estate of Mr. Moore are now successfully managing the enterprise. The original owners of the business and from whom is derived the name of the company are no longer connected with it.

Roll W. Moore was born in the City of Kokomo May 15, 1880, and was the son of Daniel W. and Mary E. (Terrell) Moore. His parents were of sturdy pioneer stock, and his father until his death a few years ago was a leading business man of the city.

Roll W. Moore was the youngest of five children, all of whom are still living. He attended the Kokomo public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of 1898 and afterward studied at Butler College at Indianapolis, where he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. After leaving college his first business con-

nection was with the Howard National Bank of Kokomo, Indiana, where he enjoyed numerous promotions until he accepted a position as cashier with the Kokomo Trust Company, from which employment he resigned in 1910 to take charge of the Vrooman-Smith Printing Company, of which he afterward became sole proprietor.

Mr. Moore united in marriage on June 12, 1907, with Miss Maude Ray, daughter of Webster B. Ray, formerly city engineer of Kokomo. Mrs. Moore is a woman of high attainments and fine education, being a graduate of Hanover College of Madison, Indiana. Mr. Moore leaves surviving him also three children, Mary Louise, born April 27, 1908; Martha Frances, born March 24, 1911; and Earl Terrell, born August 15, 1916.

Mr. Moore was a very public spirited citizen and gave his time freely to all enterprises for the welfare of Kokomo and its participation in patriotic movements. He was a member of the Main Street Christian Church, and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a republican, a member of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and a charter member of the Kokomo Rotary Club.

HARRINGTON BOYD has had a long and active career as a business man and merchant in Decatur and Jennings County, and since the organization of the Union Trust Company of Greensburg has given all his time to that prospering institution in the capacity of secretary and treasurer. The Union Trust Company was organized in 1916, and in March of that year its total resources were about \$440,000. The original officers and directors were: John H. Christian, president; Louis Zoller, vice president; Harrington Boyd, secretary and treasurer; and other directors were W. W. Bonner, James B. Lathrop, Frank Robbins, James M. Woodfill, Isaac Sefton and William H. Robbins.

At the close of 1918 the Union Trust Company made a showing of total resources of \$562,000, with capital and surplus of \$100,000 and with over \$400,000 in savings deposits. The executive officers are the same today as in 1916.

Harrington Boyd was born November 18,

1863, in Jennings County, Indiana, son of William and Jane (Dickerson) Boyd. His father was a substantial farmer of Jennings County, and spent his life there where he died in 1906. He was an active democrat. He was twice married, and by his first wife had seven children and by the second one child, but Harrington is the only one now living.

The latter received his early education in the public schools of Jennings County, attended college, and for four years taught school in Jennings and Decatur counties. He went into business for himself as a general merchant at Letts in Decatur County, but later confined his stock to hardware and implements, and continued one of the successful business men of that locality for fifteen years. He came from Letts to Greensburg to enter the Union Trust Company as secretary and treasurer. Much of the success of the company is due to his wide acquaintance and his thorough business efficiency.

Mr. Boyd is a Royal Arch and Council Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, a democrat in politics and a Baptist. He is married and has one daughter, Mrs. Jackson Butterfield of Cincinnati. Her husband is Captain Butterfield of the National Army.

S. P. MINEAR. Hardly any name is better known in business circles of Greensburg than Minear, which through father and son has been associated with some of the largest and most fundamental mercantile activities in that city for half a century.

The founder of these business interests was the late E. R. Minear, who was born at Phillipi, West Virginia, and died at Greensburg in 1913. He was a California forty-niner, having gone overland during the exciting days of adventure in the far west. Later he returned to Ohio, and in 1863 established his home at Greensburg in Decatur County. Here he engaged in the dry goods business, and he always took pride in the progress of his home locality, serving as a member of the City Council for several years and was an ardent republican.

He went into business with a partner, and from the small volume of annual sales during the first few years developed his

store and his trade until at the close of the partnership the annual sales aggregated over \$100,000.

S. P. Minear was born in Athens County, Ohio, November 5, 1861, being a son of E. R. and Rosa S. (Self) Minear, and was about three years old when brought to Greensburg. He was reared and educated there and had a business training under his father. Later he bought the interest of his father's partner, and the firm name was changed to E. R. Minear & Son. After his father retired he formed a partnership with Louis Zoller, and for fifteen years Minear & Zoller's establishment stood as one of the business landmarks of the city. Mr. Minear acquired his partner's interests, and then incorporated the S. P. Minear Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Minear is a republican and has been keenly interested in the welfare of his party, but even more in the welfare of his home city. He is a member of the county council. Mr. Minear is president of the Citizens National Bank of Greensburg, was one of the organizers of the Union Trust Company and is a director of the City Trust Company of Indianapolis. For several years he was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and was the first exalted ruler of the Greensburg Lodge of Elks. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. During the war he served as county chairman for the Red Cross and Mrs. Minear was one of the leading workers in that organization, as she has always been in social affairs generally. In 1904, at Indianapolis, Mr. Minear married Miss Kate Smith, daughter of Charles W. Smith of that city. Mrs. Minear is a graduate of the Indianapolis High School.

PERRY EDWARDS POWELL, A. M., PH. D. The work by which his name has become widely known all over Indiana for a number of years Doctor Powell has done as a minister and lecturer, and through an active connection with a number of boys movements, particularly the Boy Scouts and the Woodcraft League. Doctor Powell now resides at Indianapolis and has recently given that city one of its highest class and exclusive apartment hotels.

He is a grandson of John Powell, rep-

Vol. IV—22

resenting one of the oldest families of Henry County. John Powell was born in Pennsylvania July 22, 1806, son of Thomas and Nancy Powell, both natives of Wales, who came to the United States in 1801. About 1815, at the close of the War of 1812, the family moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, where Thomas Powell died. In 1824 John Powell came to Connersville, Indiana, and was in the teaming and freighting business for several years. In 1827 he located at Newcastle, and as a tanner bought two establishments of that nature and developed a large and successful business, which he carried on for nearly a quarter of a century. He imported his hides from as far south as New Orleans, and his business was thus of more than local importance. He was identified with the building of the old Whitewater Canal, and in 1847 was elected to represent Henry County in the Legislature. He was also one of the most liberal contributors to the Methodist Church of Newcastle. During the cholera epidemic in 1833 and 1849 both he and his wife refused to desert their posts and remained in town nursing the sick. John Powell died May 17, 1859. He was twice married, his second wife and the mother of his children being Betsey Creek, who was born in Union County, Indiana, November 30, 1813.

Dr. Perry Edwards Powell was born at Newcastle and is a son of Martin L. and Susannah Rebecca (Byer) Powell. His parents were married in 1862, fifty-six years ago, and are still living at Newcastle, esteemed not only for the remarkable vigor and vitality of their lives but also for the worthy part they have played in the community. Nine children were born to them, six sons and three daughters, and all these children are still living and not one has ever required any care on account of sickness. Martin L. Powell was born at Newcastle in 1839, and is still living on the site of his birthplace. For a long number of years he was a merchant. His store building acquired more than local fame as the "Powell mud house" on account of its concrete construction. It was probably the first building of that type of construction in Indiana, and one of the first in the United States. It was built in 1872, and the ideas that were carried out in the construction came to Martin Powell during

his visit to Paris in 1872. He put up the building the same year after his return from Europe. Martin Powell, as everyone at Newcastle knows, presents a figure of remarkable physical and intellectual vitality. Even now, in the shadow of his eightieth year, he is as athletic as many men half his age. He is also regarded as the chief depository of historical information in Henry County. Both the newspapers at Newcastle refer to him constantly for statistics and facts regarding people and events, and his memory is seldom at fault concerning anything that happened there since his earliest boyhood.

Perry Edwards Powell is a graduate of the Newcastle High School and of DePauw University at Greencastle. He holds the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., and was formerly a member of the Northern Indiana Conference as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Powell was one of the founders of the Boy Scout movement in America and has the distinction of being the first Scout Master for Indiana. He was invited and attended a meeting with Colonel Wakefield, the representative of Baden-Powell of England, upon the arrival of Colonel Wakefield in New York some years ago to inaugurate the Boy Scout movement in this country. Out of that grew his appointment as the first Scout Master of the state. For several years he was identified with this and other movements affecting the welfare and training of boys, and the Woodcraft League of which he is now an active member has as its head Sir Ernest Thompson Seton, the eminent naturalist and author. Doctor Powell is the founder and was the Supreme Merlin of the Knights of the Holy Grail. For some time past he has been a lecturer for the Anti-Saloon League of Indiana. Doctor Powell came to Indianapolis to make his permanent home in 1912. His home is a beautiful place at Broad Ripple. In business affairs he has been prospered and has done much of a constructive nature, and in the improvement of real estate there are a number of conspicuous examples of his activity, and perhaps the most prominent was the building on North Meridian Street in Indianapolis of the Haddon Hall Apartment Hotel, completed in 1918. It is a beautiful and costly structure, modeled after but in many ways surpassing the finest

apartment hotels of the country. There are twenty-seven individual apartments in the building, each with every comfort and convenience, while the group facilities comprise parlors, reception rooms, billiard room, and all other facilities that enhance the social privileges of the tenants. It is a unique building for Indianapolis, and represents the last word not only in construction but in the quality and character of its service.

Doctor Powell married Louise S. Smith. She is a direct descendant of Pastor Robinson of the Pilgrim Fathers, and through her mother is related to the Lewis family of New England. Doctor and Mrs. Powell have one daughter, Harriet Emily Powell.

MISS MARY DINGLE has been a factor in the mercantile life of Newcastle for many years, and starting with only the skill of her hands and with neither capital nor influence has built up a business which is now known over a radius of fifty miles around Newcastle and is one of the most complete millinery and woman's furnishing goods establishment in Eastern Indiana.

Miss Dingle was born in the District of Columbia, near the City of Washington, a daughter of George and Catherine (Dake) Dingle. Her father was born at Epfelbach and her mother in Wuerttemberg, Germany, and both came to America when young. The mother came with a sister to this country. They were married in Washington, and were the parents of ten children, two daughters and eight sons.

Miss Dingle was a small child when her parents came to Newcastle, and she received her education here in the public schools. At the age of thirteen she began learning the dressmaking trade and several years later she opened her first millinery store on Broad Street. In the meantime her mother had died and a large part of the financial responsibility as well as the personal care of the younger children devolved upon her. She helped educate several of her brothers. Miss Dingle remained in her first location fifteen years, and in 1905 moved to larger quarters on the same street and was located there twelve years. A fire discontinued her business activities at that point and following that for a year she was located in the Union Block and for three years in the Albright Build-







*Robert W. McBride*

ing. In March, 1917, she came to her present location at 1321 Broad Street, and this is the store where she serves her large and exclusive trade. Miss Dingle is a member of the Lutheran Church.

CLEM MILLER is senior partner in the firm of Miller & Hendricks, paints and wall paper, at Newcastle. Mr. Miller has been in this business since early manhood, learned the painting trade when a youth, and has pursued it successfully through the different stages of journeyman, contractor and merchant.

Mr. Miller was born at Hillsboro in Henry County, Indiana, in 1878, son of Frederick and Amanda (Evans) Miller. He is of German and Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, Ambrose Miller, when eight years of age came on a sailing vessel from the old country and settled with relatives in Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-eight, having married, he moved to Indiana and located near Hagerstown in Wayne County. He was a farm laborer there and spent the rest of his days in that neighborhood, bringing up a family. Frederick Miller was a farmer for many years, but he and his wife now reside at Messick, Indiana, where he is engaged in the poultry business.

Clem Miller secured his early education in county schools at Messick, attended high school at Moreland three years, and in 1898 graduated from Spiceland Academy. He then went to work in the paint and wall paper business with A. H. Downing at Moreland, and for three years was busily employed learning his trade and doing practical work in this line. Coming to Newcastle Mr. Miller was in the drug store of Edward Smith two years and in 1901 entered business for himself as a contractor in paint and wall paper. Some years later he opened a retail wall paper and paint store at the corner of Fifteenth and Race streets, and that was his location three years. Selling out in 1914, he and Thomas A. Hendricks formed the present partnership and bought out the old established business of Grant Lowe on West Broad Street. Miller & Hendricks soon moved their establishment to 210 South Fourteenth Street, where they remained two years and then came to their present headquarters at 110 North Fourteenth Street. They have a general line of paints

and wall paper, and supply a town and country trade for twenty-five miles around Newcastle.

Mr. Miller married in 1900 Miss Maude Tinkle, daughter of Harvey and Rebecca (Smith) Tinkle of Moreland, Indiana. They have three children: Marguerite, born in 1904; Martha Louise, born in 1912; and Freda June, born in 1914. Mr. Miller is an independent in politics and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

HON. ROBERT W. MCBRIDE. As a Union soldier, fifty years a lawyer, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana and a man of many attractive tastes and pursuits, Judge McBride has filled his life full of useful activities and honorable distinctions.

He was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 25, 1842, son of Augustus and Martha A. (Barnes) McBride. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary war came to America and settled in a community of Scotch-Irish in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Augustus McBride was a native of Washington County and when he was an infant his parents removed to Ohio, where he grew up with a limited education. He learned the trade of carpenter and was a skillful workman and by that pursuit provided for the needs of his family. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he enlisted in an Ohio Volunteer Regiment, and while his command was stationed in the captured City of Mexico he died in February, 1848, at the age of twenty-nine. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Augustus McBride married Martha A. Barnes, a native of Richland County, Ohio, and daughter of Wesley and Mary (Smith) Barnes. Her father, born in Virginia in 1794, of English lineage, took up his residence in the frontier district of Richmond County, Ohio, in 1816, and reclaimed a farm from the wilderness. He finally settled near Kirkville, Iowa, where he died in 1862, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife was the daughter of an American soldier of the Revolution. Judge McBride's mother married for her second husband James Sirpless. She died in 1894, on a farm five miles from Mansfield, Richmond County, Ohio, only a half mile from the spot of her birth. She was

seventy-two years of age when she died. By her first marriage she had three sons and one daughter: Judge McBride, Mary J., who married Robert S. McFarland, James N. and Thomas N. By the second marriage there were four children, and the three still living are Albert B., William A. and Nellie, widow of John W. Beeler.

Judge McBride was six years old when his father died in Mexico. At the age of thirteen he went with an uncle to Mahaska County, Iowa, and acquired his early education partly in Ohio and partly in Iowa, finishing in the Academy at Kirksville, Iowa. For three years he also taught in Mahaska County. When about twenty years of age he returned to Ohio, and in November, 1863, enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Independent Squadron of Cavalry, otherwise known as the Union Light Guard of Ohio. He was a non-commissioned officer in this company, which later was assigned to duty as a body guard to President Lincoln. Judge McBride is one of the few surviving men who knew Abraham Lincoln. Among other pursuits and distinctions of his mature years Judge McBride has turned to the field of authorship and has contributed to the literature of the Civil war, "The History of the Union Light Guard Cavalry of Ohio," also "Abraham Lincoln's Body Guard," and "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." A soldier, himself and descended of military ancestors, he has always taken a keen interest in military affairs and for a number of years was prominent in the Indiana National Guard, serving from 1879 to 1893. He was captain of his company at the time of its organization. This company subsequently was Company A of the Third Regiment, and he was the first to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel and afterwards was colonel. He resigned this command in January, 1891. For many years he has been an honored member and is past post commander of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, at Indianapolis, and Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1917-1918. Judge McBride was given his honorable discharge from the Union Army in September, 1865.

Then followed an intensive preparation for the duties of civil life, and he studied law while teaching school in Ohio and Indiana. He was admitted to the bar at

Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, in April, 1867. He began practice at Waterloo in the same year under the firm name of Best & McBride. His partner was a young lawyer, James I. Best, who was a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Indiana throughout its existence and later became prominent in the bar of Minnesota. The partnership lasted one year, but Judge McBride continued practice at Waterloo for over twenty years. He was also associated for a time with Joseph L. Morlan, until the latter's death in 1879. In 1882 he was elected judge of the Thirty-Fifth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Steuben. The able and successful lawyer always makes a sacrifice when he assumes the duties of the bench, but Judge McBride's services, which continued for six years, until 1888, brought him, aside from the material sacrifices involved, some of the best satisfactions of his career and fortified the dignity and high standing that has since been his beyond the power of envious fortune to take away. After leaving the bench he resumed private practice at Waterloo, but in 1890 removed to Elkhart. In that year he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Joseph S. Mitchell. He served in the Supreme Court from December 17, 1890, to January 2, 1893. While the service was brief, he gained added distinctions as a jurist, and his name is connected with a number of notable decisions found in the Supreme Court Reports of that date.

Since retiring from the bench Judge McBride has been in active practice at Indianapolis. In April, 1893, he formed a partnership with Caleb S. Denny. William M. Aydelotte was admitted to the firm in 1900, and was subsequently succeeded by George L. Denny, son of Caleb Denny. The firm continued as McBride, Denny & Denny until February, 1904, since which date Judge McBride has practiced alone. His duties for a number of years have been chiefly as counsel and director in the loan department of the State Life Insurance Company.

Judge McBride is a member of the Indianapolis Bar Association, and one of the honors that indicate his high standing in professional circles was his election as

president of the Indiana State Bar Association for the term 1913-16. Judge McBride is a man of cultivated tastes and possesses an unusual range of interests and studies. These are indicated by his membership in the Indiana Academy of Science, the Indiana Audubon Society and the Indiana Nature Study Club. He is a member of the Columbia, Marion County, Country and Century clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and has long been prominent in Masonry, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His Masonic affiliations are with Pentalpha Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is past eminent commander of Apollo Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, at Kendallville, Indiana. He is a member of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 465, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has sat in the Grand Lodge of the state and has also been a member of the Indiana Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

September 27, 1868, Judge McBride married Miss Ida S. Chamberlain. She was born in Ohio, daughter of Dr. James N. and Catherine (Brink) Chamberlain. Her father was a graduate of the Western Reserve College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cleveland, and for many years carried on a large practice as a physician and surgeon in DeKalb County, Indiana. Judge and Mrs. McBride have four children: Daisy I., who first married Frederick C. Starr and afterwards Kent A. Cooper; Charles H. McBride, who married Miss Minnie Cohu, who died a few months later; Herbert W. McBride; and Martha Catherine, wife of James P. Hoster.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN was born in Brookville, Indiana, February 25, 1833, a son of Samuel and Sophia St. John. During the Civil war he served as a captain and lieutenant colonel, and subsequently he became a resident of Kansas. He was elected to the Kansas State Senate in 1872, was governor of Kansas 1879-1883, and in 1884 was nominated for president of the United States on the prohibition ticket. The home of Mr. St. John was at Olathe, Kansas.

RAY DAVIS. The business community of Newcastle appreciates to the full the work and service rendered by Ray Davis, who has been identified with local banking since early manhood and is now cashier of the First National Bank of Newcastle.

Mr. Davis was born in Newcastle February 8, 1886, son of Mark and Jennie (Allender) Davis. He is of Welsh and Scotch ancestry. The first ancestor settled in Pennsylvania about 150 years ago. His great-grandfather and grandfather were named Aquilla Davis, and were Ohio farmers. Grandfather Aquilla drove overland to Indiana in 1840. Mark Davis was likewise a farmer until about forty years ago, when he located at Newcastle and engaged in business as a grocery merchant. He finally sold out and from 1899 to 1902 was county auditor of Henry County, and since leaving that office has been retired. He is a republican.

Mr. Ray Davis was educated in the public schools of Newcastle, graduating from high school in 1904. He acquired a good business training in the office of the deputy county auditor, and left that to take a position as bookkeeper with the Central Trust Company in 1907. He was with that company four years, and was then its secretary six years. Upon the reorganization and the chartering of the First National Bank he became cashier January 9, 1918. He is also a stockholder in the bank and has acquired a number of other interests in his native city.

In April, 1908, at Newcastle, Mr. Davis married Miss Nellie Peed, daughter of Evan H. and Samantha (Powell) Peed. They have a son, Evan R., born in 1909, and a daughter born in 1919. Mr. Davis is a republican, is affiliated with Newcastle Lodge No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Newcastle, and is a member of the First Methodist Church. He is public spirited in every sense, alive to the needs of his community, and is ready to respond with helpfulness when worthy enterprises require his assistance.

THE N. P. BOWSHER COMPANY, INCORPORATED. One of the manufacturing concerns which have contributed to the prestige and importance of South Bend as a center of industrial activity is the N. P. Bowsher

Company, Inc., which has been in existence here since 1883. Started in that year in a modest manner by Nelson P. Bowsher, it has since grown and developed, so that today it occupies an important place among the business industries of the flourishing community and its products are known all over the country.

Nelson P. Bowsher was born on the homestead farm near Ligonier, Indiana, March 4, 1845, and grew up amid agricultural scenes. However, he did not adopt farming as his vocation, choosing rather the trade of cabinetmaker, which he mastered at Ligonier and which he followed at that point until 1871. In that year he came to South Bend and entered the employ of the Keedy & Loomis Flour Mills, doing millwright work for a year, and leaving that concern to become connected with Bissell & De Camp, millwrights and machinists, with whom he remained two years. Next he became a pattern-maker for the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, but after seven years his health failed, and he was compelled to seek a change of employment. While employed with the last named concern he had perfected a clever invention, a speed indicator, and he now secured a horse and wagon and began traveling through the country, selling the article. During the winter months he would remain at South Bend and manufacture his product, and in the early summer would start out with the completed articles. In this way he covered the country east as far as Albany, New York, and west as far as the Mississippi River, in addition to which he invaded central Kentucky and West Virginia. At the end of three years of this kind of work Mr. Bowsher had practically recovered his health, in addition to which he had accumulated sufficient capital with which to buy out the job machine shop formerly owned by J. M. Asire & Sons. In that little structure he started the feed mill business which has since grown to such large proportions. Mr. Bowsher soon had the assistance of his sons and the business developed gradually, and after twelve years in his original establishment he found it necessary that he secure larger quarters and accordingly purchased the present site and some of the buildings at the corner of Sample and Webster streets. The land was owned and the first building erected on it by Schuyler Colfax, son of our vice presi-

dent with Grant. Three years after purchasing this property Mr. Bowsher died May 21, 1898. While he had not lived out man's full span of years, he had at least survived to see his business in a prosperous and healthy condition, and to know that the labor to which he had given the best years of his life was bearing fruit. Mr. Bowsher was a man of the utmost integrity in business, esteemed alike by associates and competitors. A republican in politics, he did not care for public office, but was willing to discharge the duties of citizenship. At one time he gave three years of active service at much sacrifice to himself, as a member of the board of trustees of the water works. It was under this board that South Bend's fine system of artesian water supply was inaugurated and developed. At his death his was the first bequest that founded the Building Fund of Epworth Hospital, which was then a small institution working in rented quarters. As a consistent Christian gentleman, he belonged to the First Methodist Episcopal Church and to the official board thereof. Fraternally he was affiliated with South Bend Lodge No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred at his own home, 805 West Washington Avenue, which is now owned and occupied by his son D. D. Mr. Bowsher married Clarissa Hostetter, who was born March 20, 1841, near Ligonier, and died at South Bend September 19, 1892, and they had two sons: D. D. and Jay C. Five years after the death of his first wife Mr. Bowsher married Miss Laura B. Caskey. Ten years later she was married to Mr. K. C. DeRhodes.

D. D. Bowsher, president and treasurer of the N. P. Bowsher Company, Inc., was born at Ligonier March 26, 1868, a son of Nelson P. and Clarissa (Hostetter) Bowsher. The paternal grandfather, Boston Bowsher, was born in Virginia, in 1807, and was reared in the Old Dominion state until a young man, at which time he removed with his parents to Ohio. After spending some years in the latter state he came as a pioneer to Indiana, settling in the vicinity of Ligonier, where he passed the remainder of his life in successfully pursuing agricultural operations. He died on the old homestead north of Ligonier in 1903. Boston Bowsher was typical of the class of men who came out from the east at an early day to subdue the wilderness,

a man of sturdy and sterling traits of character and esteemed by all for his integrity. He married Sophia Koonce, also a native of Virginia, who passed her declining years on the Indiana farm, and they had a large family of children, of whom the following are still living: Amos, who is a retired farmer and resides at Topeka, Indiana; Cephas, who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Monte Vista, Colorado; Kate, who is the wife of Chris Slabaugh, who is engaged in farming north of Ligonier; and Mary, who is the wife of Samuel Glant, and lives south of Goshen, Indiana, where Mr. Glant is engaged in farming.

John Hostetter, the maternal grandfather, was born in 1810, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and was reared and married in his native state. He was one of the first settlers of the northern part of Indiana, and his eldest son, Simon, was the first white child to be born in Noble County, this state. Mr. Hostetter fought as a soldier during the Black Hawk war, at the close of which he returned to his farm near Ligonier, and there passed the remainder of his life in the cultivation of the soil, dying in 1886, full of years and with the respect and esteem of his community. He married Mahala Maughemar, also a native of Ohio, who died on the Hostetter homestead near Ligonier, and of their children two are still living: Clarinda, a resident of San Diego, California, the widow of Jacob L. Manning, who was employed as a cabinet maker by the Singer Company of South Bend for a number of years; and A. G., who resides at Topeka, Indiana, and is engaged in farming.

D. D. Bowsher was given his educational training in the public schools of South Bend, graduating from the high school with the class of 1884. In the year previous his father had embarked in business, and the youth immediately joined his energies with those of the elder man and did much to carry the concern along during the first few difficult years. His energies and attention have since been wrapped up in this enterprise, of which he and his brother took charge at the time of their father's death. The business associates of the Bowsher brothers know them as faithful to their engagements and of absolute integrity. They have succeeded in making the enterprise of which they are the heads

a concern of excellent reputation, strong, substantial and reliable.

Politically Mr. Bowsher is a republican, but in important local civic measures he is not partisan. He belongs to the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is fond of association with and the companionship of his fellows, being for eighteen years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Commercial-Athletic Club, the Rotary Club, the Round Table, the Knife and Fork Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bowsher is unmarried.

Jay C. Bowsher, vice president of the N. P. Bowsher Company, and the younger son of Nelson P. Bowsher, was born at South Bend April 17, 1872, and received a high school education. Upon the completion of his studies he joined his father and brother in the feed mill business, and this has occupied his attention to the present time. He is a republican in politics; belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal Church and to the official board thereof, and holds membership in the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knife and Fork Club, the Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bowsher is one of the live and progressive business men of the city, a director of South Bend National Bank and takes an active part in movements for the city's welfare. Serving five years as superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Church he built it up to the second largest in the state in point of attendance and second to none in the efficiency and usefulness of its various departments. He was married at South Bend in 1897 to Miss Eva Spencer, daughter of Edson and Sarah (Rensberger) Spencer, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Spencer, who was first a farmer, conducted a wood and hay business at South Bend for a number of years prior to his demise. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowsher there have been born two children: Nelson S., born July 9, 1903, and Sarah C., born December 27, 1906.

J. C. Bowsher was one of three members to whom the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church entrusted the building of their new edifice on North Main street. As secretary of this committee for over a year he gave unstintedly of his time and special abilities in looking after the many details connected with such a substantial enterprise.

**SAMUEL FRED** is a successful Richmond merchant who began his mercantile career in America as a pack peddler, and has promoted himself steadily toward better prosperity by hard work and by making his enlarging patronage completely confident of his integrity. He is proprietor of the "Specialty" store in Richmond, handling men's clothing and hats.

He was born at Lozdze in the Province of Suwalki, Russian Poland, on the German line, in 1869. His parents were Solomon and Rebecca A. (Brams) Fred, and he comes of a family of merchants. His father died January 22, 1905, and his mother is still living. His education was afforded by the private schools of his native land, and at the age of sixteen he took a commercial course at Grodno, Poland, and then for four years was bookkeeper and salesman in a textile mill at Lodz. He soon saw that his opportunities for advancement were limited in Russia, and determined to come to America. On the 4th of July, 1891, he crossed the Russian boundary line with the aid of a false passport and on reaching America he located at Lebanon, Ohio. He invested his meager capital in a pack of notions, and for ten years he traveled through Warren, Clinton and Green counties, making Lebanon his headquarters. It was a life that meant constant hard work and often meager returns, but he was saving and thrifty in his habits, and applied the capital that enabled him to open a permanent store at Dayton, Ohio, where he sold clothing until 1905. After four years as a Dayton merchant Mr. Fred came to Richmond and opened a store of clothing and hats, and the patronage of that store has been steadily growing until the trade now comes from a distance of twenty-five miles in a radius around Richmond.

July 19, 1910, Mr. Fred married Hannah Simon, daughter of Mark Simon of Chicago. They have one son, Mark Simon Fred, born in 1911. Mr. Fred is well known in Richmond and elsewhere, is a republican in politics, has been affiliated since 1895 with Lebanon Lodge No. 26, Free and Accepted Masons, in Ohio, is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Cincinnati, and of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial Club,

the Retail Merchants Association of Richmond and is a member of the Jewish faith.

**BENJAMIN VIGRAN** started to make a business man of himself when he was only a boy and learned the trade of printer, but soon found his proper field in the clothing business, and has steadily progressed from one thing to another until he is now at the head of a prosperous establishment at Richmond known as Vigran's Lady Shop, handling suits, ready to wear and other smart raiment for women.

He was born at Cincinnati December 27, 1890, a son of Alexander and Agnes Vigran. He had only the advantages of the public schools, and at the age of fourteen had to go to work and make his own living, selling newspapers, blacking boots and in other employment. He also worked for a time at wages of \$3 a week in an electrotype and printing shop. For a year and a half he was employed as a stock boy in a men's clothing establishment, and from Cincinnati he went to Connersville, Indiana, and put in six months with a large clothing and suit house. Out of these various experiences he had accumulated much knowledge of the business and also a very modest capital, and with it he started the Vigran Variety Store at Rushville, Indiana, conducting it successfully from 1908 to 1913. He then sold out and bought a similar store at Oxford, Ohio, and continued it under the same name from June, 1915, to June, 1918. Mr. Vigran has been a resident of Richmond since June 18, 1918, and in a very brief period of time has built up an establishment with sales aggregating about \$85,000 a year and employing twelve people.

In 1917 he married Nettie Gershumy, daughter of Louis and Sarah Gershumy of Covington, Kentucky. They have one son, Julian Harold, born December 28, 1918. Mr. Vigran is independent in politics, voting for the best man, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, Phoenix Lodge No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, and Modern Woodmen of America, and is one of the popular younger members of the business and social community of Richmond.

**C. EDGAR ELLIOTT.** Among the younger business men who have gone out from In-



diana none has achieved more notable success than C. Edgar Elliott. He was born at Indianapolis November 3, 1879, and is of Scotch-Irish, Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, William T. Elliott, was for years a leading hotel-keeper at Indianapolis, and was a close friend of Governor Morton during the Civil war. His father, Joseph Taylor Elliott, enlisted at the beginning of that great struggle in Lew Wallace's Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, and, after serving his term re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Indiana. He had the unfortunate experience of prison life at Andersonville, and was a survivor of the Sultana disaster, of which he wrote the vivid account published in Volume 5 of the Indiana Historical Society Publications. After the war he established the abstract firm of Elliott & Butler, later taken over by the Indiana Title and Guaranty Company, in whose directory he served until his death. From 1899 to 1904 he was president of the Marion Trust Company; and then founded the investment banking firm of J. T. Elliott & Sons, which was consolidated in 1912 in the firm of Breed, Elliott & Harrison. On May 15, 1867, he was married to Annetta Langsdale, daughter of Joshua M. W. Langsdale, an early settler of Indiana from Kentucky, and an extensive dealer in real estate.

Of this marriage C. Edgar Elliott was the third son. He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, Wabash College and Michigan University. He early showed an aptitude for financial affairs, and on the establishment of the firm of Breed, Elliott & Harrison removed to Chicago, where he took an active part in the enterprises of the firm, and was one of the organizers and on the first board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association. His firm negotiated the Panama Government Bonds, and later, with the firm of P. W. Chapman & Company of New York and Chicago, took on the Haytian Government Bonds. In the investigation connected with the latter their attention was drawn to the public utilities of Hayti, and its agricultural possibilities. The Central Railroad Company of Hayti applied to them for a loan of \$300,000, which was made on a year's option to take over their property and merge it with a sugar company. The year was passed in examination of every phase of the matter, with the re-

sult that the Haytian American Company was formed, taking all of the property and assets of the Central Railroad Company, and adding 20,000 acres of the best sugar lands in the island. To the financing and development of this enterprise Mr. Elliott has since given his attention, and in 1917 was made chairman of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Haytian American Sugar Company. To understand this position it is necessary to consider the surroundings.

The Island of Hayti is the second largest of the Antilles, 110 by 190 miles in extent or one-fourth the size of Cuba and nearly three times as large as Porto Rico. The Republic of Hayti occupies the western one-third of the island, with an area of 10,204 square miles, and a population of 2,500,000, being the most densely populated of the Antilles with the exception of Porto Rico. In the eighteenth century it was a French colony, and until the French Revolution was very prosperous and wealthy. It had some 7,000 plantations, on which sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee and cocoa were produced in large quantities, the exports in 1791 amounting to \$80,000,000. Insurrection came with the revolution, and independence in 1804, but since that time, until the American intervention in 1915, the island was convulsed with revolutions, which paralyzed agriculture, destroyed trade, and prevented the investment of capital. By the treaty of September 16, 1915, the United States established a financial and police protectorate over the Republic of Hayti, under which the United States collects and applies the customs, provides officers for the native constabulary, and supervises sanitation and public improvements. Under this arrangement prosperity is rapidly returning, the imports of the Republic having doubled in the first year.

In 1899 the Central Railroad Company obtained a concession to build a railroad from Port au Prince through the Valley of Cul de Sac, and later through that of Leogane, giving it a monopoly of transportation through the richest and most populous portions of the republic. It next acquired the tramways, or street railroads, and electric light plants of Port au Prince and Cap Haytien, the two largest cities of the republic. Port au Prince, the capital, has 100,000 population, and Cap Haytien

30,000. It also constructed an up-to-date concrete wharf at Port au Prince, half a mile long, and fitted with modern warehouse and freight-handling facilities. The investment in these utilities amounted to \$4,500,000, and the debts based on them, amounting to \$2,300,000, have been acquired by the Haytian American Corporation, the interest on these obligations being covered by government pledges, out of revenues administered by the United States. To this has been added an investment of \$3,200,000 in sugar lands and improvements. On this investment of \$7,700,000 there is a capitalization of \$6,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock, of which \$500,000 is held for treasury purposes.

Owing to the existing political and social conditions the sugar lands, which are ranked by experts among the best in the Western Hemisphere, were obtained at less than one-third the cost of similar lands in Cuba. They will average a product of over twenty-five tons of cane to the acre. For the same reasons wages are only one-eighth of those in Cuba—and labor is three-fourths of the cost of sugar production. The minimum earnings of the public utilities above named are \$385,000, and the estimated minimum earnings on sugar for the first year are \$420,000 (sugar taken at 2 cents a pound, or less than one half the present price), so that a handsome profit will remain to the owners of the common stock. The company cannot create any additional debt without the consent of seventy-five per cent of the preferred shares. As the company is backed by large capital, and its work in every department is in the hands of known experts, its prosperous future is apparently certain, for there is no reason why Hayti should not wax prosperous under the protection of the United States, just as Porto Rico and Cuba have done.

Mr. Elliott was united in marriage on June 8, 1905, with Miss Gladys Wynn, daughter of Wilbur S. and Kate S. Wynn. Her father was widely known as the founder of the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, of which he was vice president and actuary until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott attend the Episcopalian Church. He is a member of the University Club of Indianapolis, and of the University and Mid Day clubs of Chicago. He is a director of the Advance

Rumley Company, and the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railway Company. In the organization of the extensive Haytian enterprises, in which the banking firm of Breed, Elliott & Harrison is heavily interested, he is a director of the Haytian American Corporation, the Haytian American Sugar Company, the Compagnie Haitienne du Wharf de Port au Prince, the Compagnie d'Eclairage Electrique des Villes de Port au Prince, and the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de la Plaine de Cul de Sac. He is a member of the Beta Theta Psi college fraternity. He has always been an active republican, and in 1912 was a member of the Republican State Finance Committee of Indiana.

LOUIS M. HAMMERSCHMIDT. As a rule it is a somewhat perilous undertaking to make a definite estimate of the qualities of a man while his career is in the making and before he has lived fully and completely his life.

But one who has known him intimately can speak with assurance of Louis M. Hammerschmidt, because he has those foundations of character we recognize as enduring, and we can be sure that as he is today so will he be to the end. It is these qualities that account for his rapid rise in the profession of his choice, the law, and which have made him so prominent a factor in the civic life of his community.

Mr. Hammerschmidt was born in New Albany, Indiana, October 10, 1880. His mother was born in the same city. His father, Louis Hammerschmidt, and his grandfather, Karl Hammerschmidt, were both born in Marheim, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. His grandfather, like many of the southern Germans, belonged to that group of progressive, far-seeing men which identified itself with the revolutionary cause that culminated in 1848, and which represented the flower and democratic spirit of the country. Karl Hammerschmidt was one of the thousands who when the revolution failed and the reactionary spirit prevailed left his native land and came to America. He spent the remainder of his life at New Albany.

Louis Hammerschmidt, Sr., was but two years old when he came to this country, and the only knowledge he had of the land of his birth was what was told him,

and so thoroughly did he become imbued with American life and spirit that he declined to use the German language in his home or to permit his children to learn to speak or read the language. He himself received his schooling in New Albany and later established the "Hammersmith Transfer" business between New Albany and Louisville, Kentucky. He built up this enterprise until it became the largest business of its kind in the state. Before his death the business was incorporated and his son Charles is now president of the company, while Louis M. Hammerschmidt is a director.

Mr. Hammerschmidt received his primary education in the New Albany schools and was expected to enter his father's business. But he had determined to become a lawyer, and with native independence decided to earn his way through college. He worked in his father's business and also attended the Law School of the University of Louisville, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of Floyd County, Indiana. But he was not satisfied with this educational equipment and determined to secure a degree from the University of Michigan. At great sacrifice he realized his ambition and was graduated from the University with the LL. B. degree in 1907, and then spent another year in school in post graduate study and research work in history, economics and English.

With this liberal education and the character developed by the effort required to get it, Mr. Hammerschmidt began practice in South Bend in the fall of 1908, and is now one of the thoroughly successful lawyers, with also a record as one of the most active and useful citizens.

With the law as his vocation Mr. Hammerschmidt has made the promotion of the general welfare of his community his avocation. He has had the vision to see, and the character to decide, that if his life was to be full and complete a liberal share of his time and talents must be devoted to the public good. He has therefore been an efficient leader in every movement affecting his city's welfare, as well as in patriotic endeavors to promote the progress of his state and country.

One of his notable local achievements was the building up of the Community Center and Playground System of South

Bend. With the writer he founded this project and after its early beginning was, owing to circumstances which arose, required to carry on and develop the work largely alone. As a result of his efforts and that of helpers he was later enabled to inspire, he was able to create a co-ordinated community center and recreational system now acknowledged as one of the most successful developments of its kind in the United States. He became the first chairman of the Municipal Recreation Committee, and has continued in this position for the past six years.

Progressive in his ideals, actuated always by democratic methods, unselfish in his service, he can, and we are sure always will, be depended upon for that standard of leadership that marks the highest type of American citizenship.

Mr. Hammerschmidt served as judge of the City Court of South Bend from October, 1916, to January, 1918, establishing the present successful probation system of the court. During the war he was officially connected with the local Liberty Bond sales; was district chairman of the Thirteenth Congressional District for the sale of War Savings Stamps and a member of the finance committee and attorney of the County Chapter of the Red Cross. He is a director in several local corporations, is now entering upon his fourth year as international trustee of the Kiwanis Club and international director of the South Bend Club, is vice president of the University Club, a member and former director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Knife and Fork Club and the Round Table, and fraternally is affiliated with St. Joseph Lodge, No. 45, Free and Accepted Masons, South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, South Bend Council No. 82, Royal and Select Masters, and South Bend Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar.

Mr. Hammerschmidt and wife are active members of the Evangelical Church. He is vice president of the South Bend Sunday School Association.

Politically he is a democrat and has served as a member of both city and county democratic executive committees. He is a forceful and effective speaker, and one likely to be heard in any cause which affects the public welfare.

In 1909 he married Miss Emma Bor-

gerding. Mrs. Hammerschmidt is a native of New Albany, Indiana, a daughter of George and Mary Borgerding. Her father has been a conspicuous factor in the banking and other business affairs of his city and is president of the Mutual Trust and Deposit Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hammerschmidt have three children, George, Martha and Bruce, and reside in a pleasant home on Riverside Drive.

U. G. MANNING.



















This book should be returned to  
the Library on or before the last date  
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred  
by retaining it beyond the specified  
time.

Please return promptly.



